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QUEEN'S SPEECH DEBATES

Lord Rosebery Attacks the Policy of Salisbury's Government.

IMPOTENCY DISPLAYED IN TURKEY

American Intervention in Venezuelan Matter a Guarantee of Permanent Settlement.

HARCOURT APPROVES MONROE DOCTRINE

Balfour Disclaims Any Intention of the Ministry to Oppose the United States Principle.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—In the House of Lords the address in reply to the Queen's speech, which was read to Parliament at the regular session, opened to-day, was moved by Lord Stanmore, and seconded by the Earl of Rosslyn.

Lord Rosebery said he was glad to see that the negotiations for the settlement of the difficulties in the Transvaal were progressing. He expressed his approval of the conduct of Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who had exhibited statesmanlike courage and promptitude of decision.

He greatly deplored the recent utterances of Lord Salisbury, which, on the part of the Boers, had tended to a feeling of distrust of England's good faith and would lead to belief that the sympathy of the Government was with the invaders of the territory of the South African Republic.

He demanded to know what form the Government's inquiry would take in regard to the relations of the Chartered British South Africa Company with the transactions which had recently taken place in the Transvaal, and also desired to know why the Government had been ignorant of what had been going on at Mafeking prior to Dr. Jameson's raid. It was obvious, he said, that the charter of the British South Africa Company must be revised.

Turning his attention to the situation in Armenia, Lord Rosebery said that Lord Salisbury's recent statements in regard to the obligations of England under the terms of the treaty of Berlin were absolutely incorrect. The whole point to be taken into consideration was that the powers signatory to the treaty should see to it that the reforms required by that instrument were carried into effect. The Cyprus Convention laid special obligations upon England, and such an expression of impotency as that conveyed by the statement which had been made by the Premier had never before been made by a British Minister. "Was this," he asked, "peace with honor?"

Continuing, Lord Rosebery said that the action of the Government regarding Armenia was most mysterious. He felt forced to believe, he said, that the Government had decided to abandon the cause of the Armenians, and that Lord Salisbury was prepared to repudiate the utterances made in his speeches at Brighton and in the Guild Hall.

As regards Venezuela, Lord Rosebery maintained that the sending of Maxim guns to British Guiana had not a little to do with causing the alarm felt by the United States. He hoped, he said, that further explanation would be made without delay as to what negotiations were proceeding between England and Venezuela.

Lord Rosebery, after referring to the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, and the treaty which had been concluded between England and France in regard to Siam, took up the Venezuelan question.

Without going into the controversial questions as to the applicability of the Monroe doctrine, he said he believed that the great obstruction in the way of successful negotiations, namely, the rupturing of negotiations by Venezuela when she found it impossible to secure her own ends, had been removed, and that very soon negotiations would be renewed with a good prospect of the ultimate settlement of the existing difficulties.

He said he welcomed the intervention of the United States in the Venezuelan matter, inasmuch as it introduced into the question the important element of a solid, substantial Government offering to guarantee the permanence of any settlement that might be arrived at.

He welcomed with infinite joy the indication in the speech from the throne that there had been communications between Great Britain and the United States in the direction of an equitable arrangement. Two things might be heartily welcomed as the outcome of the difficulty with the United States. The first was the unbounded expression of loyalty by Canada, [cheers,] and the second, the serious movement on both sides in favor of permanent machinery by which questions referable to arbitration could be dealt with, without loss of dignity or impairment of the sovereign rights of either. [Cheers.]

Prime Minister Salisbury followed Lord Rosebery. He said he concurred with Lord Rosebery that the mingling of the United States in the Venezuelan question might from some points of view conduce to desirable results. He did not think the invoking of the Monroe doctrine was controversially quite unnecessary.

Considering the position of Venezuela in the Caribbean Sea. It was no more unnatural that the United States should take an interest in the matter than that Great Britain should take an interest in Holland or Belgium, and from that point of view he trusted that the negotiations would continue. It was obviously undesirable to state at present the conditions of the negotiations, but he had had an increasing belief during the last few weeks that, although, perhaps, after long negotiations, a satisfactory settlement would be found, and that all danger of a rupture of the relations between the two nations would be entirely removed. [Cheers.]

He did not wish the House to think that an agreement had yet been arrived at. He thought it rightly relied upon the question of arbitration. The United States attached a more unrestricted value upon that method of adjusting differences than had hitherto been done in England. He concurred with Lord Rosebery that the proposal, which at the will of an arbitrator might bind over 40,000 British subjects to Venezuela, could not be accepted, but he believed that means might be found, by combining negotiations and arbitration, to effect a settlement.

The great obstacle to a settlement had been the extravagant claims of Venezuela when she treated the whole country as far as the Essequibo as undeniably hers, and then broke off diplomatic relations with Great Britain. But for that he believed the difficulty would have been solved long ago.

He agreed that the mutual development of the desire for arbitration was satisfactory. He thought it impossible to adopt arbitration unrestricted as to subject matter and conditions, but between the extremes of handing everything to arbitration and the former practice of using too little, he fully believed there was a middle term which would effectually diminish the chances of conflict about difference of opinion. [Cheers.]

Lord Salisbury rebutted Lord Rosebery's criticisms of the Government's Armenian policy. He said he defied anybody to discover in the treaties or in his own speeches a promise or threat that Great Britain would war against the Sultan unless he governed better. He lengthily defended the Government's policy on the lines of the speech delivered by him Jan. 31, at the meeting of nonconformist Unionists, in which he ascribed the atrocities in Armenia to the passions of race and creed.

He believed that the Sultan's Government was wretched and impotent, but there was no ground for imagining that the Sultan had instigated the massacres. England lacked the power to do the only thing necessary to end the troubles, namely, to militarily occupy the Turkish provinces. Patience must be exercised, and to the Sultan must be given time to enforce the reforms he had promised.

The Duke of Argyll gave notice that he would at an early date call the attention of the House to Great Britain's obligations in regard to Turkey, and would submit recommendations as to the course she ought to pursue.

The address in reply to the Queen's speech was agreed to by the House of Lords.

HARCOURT ON MONROE DOCTRINE.

Balfour's Reply to His Appeal for Arbitration About Guiana.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The House of Commons after listening to the Queen's speech in the House of Lords resumed its sitting at 4 o'clock, the usual hour of assembling, except on Wednesdays, when the House meets at noon. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, entered the House shortly after it had been called to order and was vociferously cheered.

The Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that Feb. 13 the Government would introduce a bill providing for the construction of works for naval purposes. The announcement was received with cheers from all sections of the House.

George J. Goschen, Jr., son of the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty and member for the East Grinstead Division of Sussex, moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne, and the motion was seconded by Sir Herbert E. Maxwell, member for Wigtownshire.

Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the late Ministry, and leader of the Opposition in the House, said he had never in all his experience met such critical circumstances as those with which they were now confronted. It was in the highest degree desirable, he said, that the misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States over the Monroe doctrine should be removed in both countries at the earliest possible moment.

The Government of the United States had expressed a desire to co-operate in a friendly solution of the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, and he was rejoiced to see in the speech from the throne that the prospect was welcomed.

The only practical question remaining was whether in the Venezuelan difficulty there had been any invasion of the rights of the United States, as upon that point no pronouncement had been made by the United States Government. It was, in his judgment, a doubtful question, whether the United States could not justly co-operate in the settlement of the Venezuelan difference in default of that Government's having in its possession all of the information bearing thereon, which was at England's disposal.

Sir William said: "I think the speech from the throne holds out the hope that the question is ready for immediate settlement. No criticism of such a conclusion shall fall from my lips. Every member must feel deep responsibility in speaking on the subject, and take care that no word shall embarrass the Government in seeking a settlement. All the members ought to endeavor to aid in anything tending to smooth the ruffled feelings of England and America. [Cries of "Hear," "Hear."]

"Among the leading causes of irritation was the notion that arose in America that there was a disposition on the part of Great Britain to question the Monroe doctrine, for which Americans have an affectionate and passionate attachment. That notion is now disclaimed and dispelled. The Monroe doctrine is not a doctrine of international law, but a principle of national policy akin to what in the last century was called the balance of power, on which Great Britain had interposed in Belgium, Greece, and many other places.

"The United States, following the wise teachings of Washington, have declared that they would not interfere in European affairs, but it is their fixed policy to oppose the invasion of the territorial and political rights of the American States. That is the Monroe doctrine. I cannot understand why England's feelings should be ruffled by them.

"I rejoice to hear that the United States wish to co-operate to settle the Venezuelan dispute. There has been a great deal of newspaper talk that the irritating intervention of the United States ought to be resented. The Government does not resent or repel this intervention. On the contrary, they announce that they are willing to co-operate. It has been said that the United States Commission is offensive to Great Britain. That is not the view of the Government, for Mr. Goschen, at Bristol, declared that he did not think there was cause for complaint. That was a complete acceptance of the commission. [Cries of "Hear," "Hear."]

"I regret the delay in the publication of the case of Great Britain, and demand that a prompt and honorable conclusion of the affair be arrived at.

"It cannot be denied that the ownership of a portion of the disputed territory is doubtful, though people who are the most ignorant of the matter pronounce on the ownership with the greatest confidence. It is the business of diplomacy to settle the matter. It is not creditable that the question should be allowed to fester until it shall break ino a dangerous sore, breeding bad blood between the two great nations.

"It is the first duty of the Government to adopt a measure without delay to heal the trouble. [Cheers.] The country without distinction of party demands the earliest solution of the question. ["Hear," "Hear."] There are two methods of settlement. One by an amicable convention setting aside archive research. If that cannot be attained, what objection can there be to a reference to the arbitration of a third power? [Cheers.]

"The United States and Great Britain, to their honor, profess to be great advocates of arbitration throughout the world. There are questions beyond the reach of arbitration. This is not one of them. According to Lord Salisbury's dispatch of November, it is a question of the limitation of arbitration. You ought not to be too strict and abitrary. It is not for one party to a dispute to define what is in dispute. If you chose to lay down a definite line excluding the extreme claims of one party, do you think it reasonable that the other side should be left open so you may gain by arbitration while they may gain nothing?

"Believing that both Governments are sincerely anxious to co-operate, it ought to be the object of every man on both sides of the Atlantic to do what he can to bring about a settlement. ["Hear, hear!"] Diplomatic punctilios over past transactions ought not to stand in the way. The question is far too grave for party considerations. We must obliterate past controversies and apply our minds solely and singly to the question as it now stands,

Continued on Page 5.

ALL ITS INIQUITIES STAND

Changes in the Raines Bill Do Not Affect Its Worst Features.

RESULT OF A SECRET CONFERENCE

Democratic Members of the Committee Not Taken Into the Confidence of the Republican Managers.

INSPECTORSHIP MACHINE PERFECTED

Many Amendements Are Made, but None Make Material Changes in the Main Features.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Thirty or more changes are to be made in the Raines Excise bill. Not one of them relates to the more vicious sections, which propose to levy unequal taxes and divert the funds of the cities to the relief of the country towns.

A conference was held to-night, at which Mr. Raines submitted his amendments. It was held at 23 South Hawk Street, where Chairman Higgins, Senator Ellsworth, and a group of Republicans live. In the secrecy of their private apartments the measure was considered. No Democratic members of the two committees having the bill in charge were invited to this conference, and the monstrosity in legislation was thereby formally declared a Republican Party measure.

Senator Coggeshall, who is a member of the Senate Committee on Taxation, was invited, and thereby was more nearly received into fellowship with the "machine" leaders than their threats would have indicated a little earlier in the session. Predictions are made that he will be taken within the fold in short order.

Some new amendments were proposed to the bill. The increase in the number of Inspectors which will give a machine after Platt's own heart, was agreed to.

One change relates to the location of saloons near residences. As Mr. Raines drew the amendment at first proposed, a property owner's protest was sufficient to prevent the granting of a license for a place within 200 feet of a residence. This was changed to-night so that a protest from one-third of the property owners will be required.

Another change is designed to protect the people from County Treasurers who might issue licenses to those who are not entitled to them—such as convicted felons and those who have once forfeited a license. The amendment agreed on to-night gives the Supreme Court, on petition of any citizen, the right to review the action of the county officials—in the case of New-York the Controller—in issuing any license. This proposition originated with Chairman Allds of the Assembly Committee.

These were the most important of the changes suggested. The committees met in the afternoon and found that legislation was needed to prevent a wholesale evasion of the Raines bill for the next two years. The excise law two or three years ago was amended by a provision which allowed the holder of a liquor license to take out another license for the following year before the expiration of the one under which he was doing business. The length of time preceding this expiration was not fixed, and thus it was made possible for a saloon keeper who took out a license today for a year to apply for one to-morrow for the year following the date of expiration.

Some shrewd countrymen who keep saloons had begun to operate under this provision, it is reported, and an Excise Board, which wanted to make it as easy on them as possible, issued what amounted to two-year licenses. The committee to-day agreed on a bill repealing the provision, and it will be reported and rushed through without any delay.

There is likely to be a rare spectacle in the Assembly when the Raines bill comes before it. Republican Leader O'Grady is said to be opposed to it bitterly. He lives in Rochester. His constituents are among those who are to be robbed for the benefit of the rural districts. The Chamber of Commerce of Rochester has denounced the bill as one which will be detrimental to the taxpayers of that city. But Mr. O'Grady is the party leader on the Assembly floor, and this is to be made a party measure. Unless Mr. O'Grady should be suffering from a comfortable cold, so that he could not be present to lead the fight, he will be forced to obey the machine and fight through the measure which is to rob his constituents. If he should refuse to obey the machine, and fight the bill, general demoralization would be expected to follow. So the situation is uncomfortable for Leader O'Grady.

There are other Republican Assemblymen who come from cities opposed to the bill. Speaker Fish claims that it will receive eighty-five votes at the least calculation.

There was some comment here to-day on the attitude which some of the Tammany Senators take toward the bill. Senator Foley of the Taxation Committee is not here this week.

"If the Republicans pass this bill, it will give New-York City to Tammany for a score of years," was one comment made here to-day.

"Suppose Senators Barney Martin and 'Tom' Grady once got that idea well into their heads, they might serve Tammany and the rural districts at the same time."

MONKS AS ILLICIT DISTILLERS

A Whisky Still on the Grounds of the Trappist Monastery in Canada.

MONTREAL, Feb. 11.—For about eighteen months past the local officials of the inland revenue department have been aware that quite a lot of whisky was coming into town from the little settlement of Oka, but were unable to learn the source of supply. A few days ago they decided to solve the mystery, and a couple of inland revenue officers paid a visit to the Trappist Monastery at Oka.

After making a careful investigation, they succeeded in finding a full-fledged whisky still of twenty-five-gallon a day capacity. The superiors admitted that the matter looked serious, but claimed that the whisky was distilled without their knowledge. Subsequently, however, two monks from Oka called at the inland revenue office and offered to pay a fine for illicit distillation of whisky. They were referred to the Government at Ottawa.

The Trappist Monastery in question is a large concern, on a farm 1,000 acres in extent, on which there are a cheese factory, dairy, and sawmills. The monastery also runs a hotel, which does a good business during the Summer months. The monks make considerable wine, their output last season being about 30,000 gallons.

THE PRESIDENT THEIR GUEST

Secretary and Miss Herbert Entertain Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and the Cabinet at Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Secretary of the Navy and Miss Herbert entertained President and Mrs. Cleveland at dinner tonight. The dinner was the largest at which the President has been present this Winter outside of the White House. The other guests were the Vice President, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Carlisle, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont, Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hoke Smith, the Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Micou, Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn of Albany, Mrs. Bugher, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Townsend, Admiral and Mrs. Ramsay, C. C. Baldwin of New-York, Miss Baldwin, Judge Cox, the Belgian Minister, Representative and Mrs. Clarke of Alabama, Representative James E. Cobb of Alabama, and Gen. Fullerton.

The table was prettily decorated with American Beauty roses and asparagus vines. Miss Herbert wore white satin, trimmed with black velvet, and Mrs. Micou wore pale pink satin and lace. An orchestra from the Marine Band played in the conservatory throughout the dinner.

Mrs. Cleveland will give a luncheon Monday next in honor of Mrs. McKee, who will then be a guest at Justice Brown's residence.

Mrs. Grant will give a luncheon Tuesday, Feb. 18.

COLLECTOR KILBRETH'S MISSION

He Has Gone to Washington to Urge the Building of a New Custom House in the City of New-York.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Collector James T. Kilbreth of New-York reached Washington to-night, and went to the Arlington. He said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he came to consult with Mr. Quigg and other members of the New-York delegation in Congress, concerning the bill which Mr. Quigg is to introduce in the House, providing for a new Custom House in the City of New-York on the site of the present structure, it being part of the scheme to tear down the old building and carry on the immense business of the Custom House in temporary quarters while the work of construction is going on.

Mr. Kilbreth said the present building was totally unfit for the purposes of a Custom House, and that, inasmuch as about 70 per cent. of the entire customs receipts were collected in New-York, there should not be any hesitation on the part of Congress in providing a structure which would be adequate to the needs of the service. Naturally, Mr. Kilbreth is not very sanguine of the success of the Quigg bill, because of the unsatisfactory condition of the National Treasury, and the unwillingness of the Congress to authorize new work of the character indicated in the measure. He believes, however, that the present is a good time to agitate the matter.

He will call upon Secretary Carlisle tomorrow in connection with other matters relating to the New-York Custom House.

HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE PLANS APPROVED

The Sinking Fund Commission Also Sanctions the Terminal.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners, at their meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday, formally approved the approaches and the terminal of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge, at Forty-ninth and Fifty-first Streets, Broadway and Ninth Avenue.

The final determination of the board was not reached unanimously. The Mayor, Controller Fitch, and City Chamberlain McCook voted for it, and Recorder Goff voted against it. The Recorder offered an amendment last week, reiterating the condition of the Federal act authorizing the bridge, that no public streets or parks should be permanently obstructed by the company.

Mr. Olcott said such an amendment was superfluous, and he doubted the power of the Sinking Fund Commission to put any conditions upon its approval.

The matter was referred to Corporation Counsel Scott, and yesterday he advised the board that it must confine itself strictly to the statute, and either approve or disapprove. If, however, the company should depart in the least from the plans approved by the board, a remedy for the city would be in an injunction.

Recorder Goff thought his amendment ought to be adopted, and called it up again. It was defeated by a vote of 4 to 1—the one vote for it being the Recorder's. The vote was then taken on the original resolution as to the approaches and terminal, and it was adopted.

The Recorder said he did not wish to be understood as being opposed to the plans. He merely objected to the form of the resolution.

The next step for the bridge company to take will be to go before the Harbor Board and have its plans approved. After that detailed plans must be sent to the Secretary of War for approval. After this approval is received work can be begun, if the financial end of the enterprise is ready. The cost of the bridge, outside of the land to be condemned for it, has been estimated at $25,000,000.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER ATTACKED

Repeated the Statement that $25,000 Was Used to Defeat Him.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 11.—The re-entry of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., into public life in Canada to-day, when he took his seat in Parliament, was marked with a scene in the House which is anything but promising to his success as a leader. L. H. Davies, the Liberal leader from the Maritime Provinces, asked Sir Charles for a refutation of the statement that he had made on two or three recent occasions outside the House, that the Liberals had expended $25,000 in the election in Cape Breton to defeat him, or to grant a committee of the House to investigate the slander. The Liberals, he said, had not expended $1,500, all told.

Sir Charles repeated the alleged slander, although he had refused to give evidence to a committee of investigation.

Sir Richard Cartwright and other Liberal leaders attacked Sir Charles for persisting in a statement which he refused to substantiate in any way. The action of the Secretary of State, they said, showed that he was incompetent to lead. Sir Mackenzie Bowell stands a good chance now of remaining Premier for some time.

Inventor John W. Keely Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—John W. Keely, the inventor of the Keely motor, was painfully hurt about the head by a runaway horse here to-day. He was about to board a street car at Ninth and Chestnut Streets when the animal dashed into him and knocked him down.

His injury was dressed at a hospital, and he was then taken to his home. It is believed that Mr. Keely will have recovered within two weeks.

C. W. Class Thrown from a Horse.

C. W. Class of 24 West Fifty-seventh Street, while riding on the bridle path near Eighty-sixth Street, in Central Park yesterday afternoon, was thrown from his horse but received only slight injuries.

The horse ran away, but was stopped at Fifty-ninth Street by Mounted Policeman Hoey. Mr. Class was attended by an ambulance surgeon and went home.

The Butler Was Discharged
because he didn't have Old Crow RYE in the cellar. H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Receivers.—Adv.

SPAIN AGAINST LIGHT

Expulsion of a Newspaper Man from Cuba.

MALEFACTIONS OF MANNIX

He Gave an Audience to Cisneros, Gomez, Maceo, and Others.

PUBLISHED AN APPEAL TO AMERICA

Wrote Reports of Events Which the Censors Were Not Asked to Edit for the Printer.

PRESENTLY HE REFUSES TO QUIT

Says There Is No War in Cuba Officially, and Makes Effective Threats for Damages Against Steamers.

Sent via Key West to Escape Censorship at Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 10, via Key West, Feb. 11.—The representatives of the Spanish Government in Cuba have ordered the summary expulsion from the island, Wednesday, of William F. Mannix, the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

This action is taken because the matter which Mr. Mannix has forwarded to THE TIMES through various sources has not been pleasing to the military authorities. The press censor feels that Mr. Mannix has not been courteous in not submitting his letters and cable messages so that the statements of fact and truth therein contained might have been expunged.

Cable messages were received here to-day saying that THE TIMES had published a letter containing an appeal to the people of the United States signed by Salvador Cisneros-Betancourt, President of the Cuban Republic. This with the recent publication of the interviews with Maceo and Gomez has apparently made the authorities decide that Mr. Mannix is a dangerous man.

The first direct intimation that his presence on the island was not desirable reached Mr. Mannix last week through Ramon O. Williams, United States Consul General to Cuba. Mr. Mannix was told that he must take his departure Wednesday, Feb. 5. He asked for time in which to make his preparations for leaving and to consider the matter.

After seeking advice from some of his friends and acquaintances, Mr. Mannix decided to defy the authorities, and filed with Mr. Williams a formal protest addressed to the Secretary of State. He said that he would not leave Cuba except as a prisoner on board a Spanish man-of-war. The Spanish authorities agreed to send him to New-Orleans on board the Alfonso III., cruiser.

Mr. Williams attempted to have the matter straightened out. It was stated at the Consulate that the Spanish Government was clearly in the wrong, as Mr. Mannix claimed, and that war measures could not be applied in his case, as officially no war exists in Cuba. Mr. Mannix made bold to state these facts at the palace of the Governor General. His passport was visèd by the Spanish Consul General in New-York, and reads, "Good for the Island of Cuba." He claims that so far as the official knowledge of the outside world goes, there is no state of war in Cuba.

Mr. Mannix says he does not mind imprisonment of a month or two in the Morro, if the Government of the United States will make his a test case. He was told that he would be allowed to remain, and nothing further would be done if he would discontinue writing letters about Cuban affairs.

He has served notice on all commercial steamship lines that if they accept him as a prisoner to be carried to the United States that he would bring suit for damages against them. The agents of these lines have notified the Spanish Government that they will not carry Mr. Mannix under the circumstances.

MANNIX'S EXPULSION FEASIBLE.

America Cannot Interfere, but Spain Should Gain by Refraining.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—If the Spanish authorities in Cuba are determined to send Mr. Mannix, the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, out of Havana and the Spanish jurisdiction, it is probable that they will be able to carry out that determination without any objection on the part of this Government.

Representations have been made to Secretary Olney to-day to prevent Mr. Mannix's expulsion on the ground that there is not a condition of affairs existing in Cuba to justify such an extreme course, but Mr. Olney had not made any decision upon the request this afternoon, and to-night he is at Secretary Herbert's at dinner and cannot be seen.

The intention of the Cuban authorities to send Mr. Mannix away has been known for nearly a week. The State Department has been urged more than once to induce the Governor General to abstain from such a proceeding, not on the ground that he has no right to do so, because he has, and a right that the United States Government will not question, but because it will be a wiser and better policy for Spain to afford the greatest possible liberty to our correspondents to learn the facts, and not try to conceal them by deporting correspondents who will not confine themselves to accounts colored for the Spanish censor.

There have been correspondents in Cuba for some time who are still there and who have not yet subjected themselves to the harsh treatment proposed to be dealt out to Mr. Mannix. But they have been content to send such statements as were not distasteful to the Spanish authorities. The trouble with the letters of Mr. Mannix appears to be that they have been not only descriptive of the efforts of the insurgents, but that they have been accurate and minute.

Mr. Mannix has enjoyed only as much freedom as was exercised during our civil war by many foreign correspondents who wrote from the Union side or within the rebel lines accounts of the rebellion in which the liberty of criticism and opinion was exercised without subjecting the writers to the deportation which could have been visited upon them if the Administration had decided that the writers must be expelled as obnoxious or dangerous.

England could not have complained if the United States Government had expelled Mr. Russell. Under international law, nations do not think of making protest or in any way questioning powers for the exercise of this sovereign right. Spain ought to see that it will be bad policy to treat Mr. Mannix in this way simply because his news is distasteful to the Spanish. The deportation of a man who has attracted so much attention will plainly indicate that the accounts he has written have been true and that they discredit the reports given out officially.

That could be cured by a more truthful policy on the part of the Spanish in Cuba. The rebellion cannot be crushed by an ostrich performance. The course being pursued by Spain will naturally affect American sympathy to the disadvantage of the Spaniards, who are trying to defeat the revolutionists. It is likely to precipitate the recognition of Cuba's belligerency, which the Administration, aware of the embarrassments incidental to the treaty of 1795, has hesitated to accord.

It is rather unfortunate for Spain in this matter that Minister de Lome has made a statement about Mr. Mannix which justifies the belief that his visit was encouraged because it was expected that he would confine himself to giving accounts of his visit to Cuba, that would be entirely agreeable to the Spanish side of the controversy in the island.

What the people of the United States want is a correspondent in Cuba who will tell the truth and all of it, not a correspondent who will hide the facts that tell of insurgent success and relate only the events that are flattering to the plans of the Spanish to crush the rebellion.

It is altogether probable that Minister de Lome will have occasion to report soon after Mr. Mannix is forcibly sent away from Cuba that his expulsion because he was sending news from Cuba to the United States was a mistake. The suppression of one correspondent will not discourage others who have enterprise and a desire to evade the censor of the Spanish Government from going to the island to undertake to supply the press of the United States with news from within the insurgent lines.

The blockade is by no means effective. The closer it is attempted to make it, the greater will be the credit of having avoided it.

The sacrifice of Mr. Mannix will simply stimulate the ten or a dozen men who will desire to take his place. The fact that they will be exposed to the danger of capture and harsh treatment may not dissuade men from trying the experiment. News that is so carefully guarded must be worth the getting.

Minister de Lome could not do a wiser or more popular thing than to advise his Government at once that a very serious mistake is being made in sending Mr. Mannix out of Cuba. The deportation of Mr. Mannix will not put a stop to the rebellion. It will not cause the belief to die out that there is, as Mr. Mannix has told, a Cuban Government, of considerable strength and respectability, at Cubitas, and that it is becoming popular, because it does not resort to the high-handed practices of the Spanish authorities.

The Minister would be justified in informing the Madrid authorities that nothing that has yet been done has been nearly so injurious to the cause of Spain in the estimation of the people of the United States as the shutting out of one man who had told truths that are unpalatable to the Spanish Government. He would be perfectly safe in saying that this act will hasten rather than postpone the day of recognition of Cuba by the United States.

THE RICHARD PECK GOES AGROUND

Strikes Bottom in New-Haven Harbor and Sticks Fast—Passengers Taken Off.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11.—The steamer Richard Peck went aground in the harbor to-night on her up trip from New-York.

Her passengers were taken off by a small steamer.

It is believed that the big Sound boat will suffer no damage.

CLEVELAND WATER MAIN BURSTS

One Woman Drowned in Her House and a Man Narrowly Escaped.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 11.—At 5:15 o'clock this morning a water main on Franklin Avenue hill burst, and with the volume of water that poured out, several hundred feet of the hill was washed into the river. A small one-story frame house, occupied by Mrs. Mary Pavey, sixty years old, at 9 Franklin Hill, was inundated, and, with its contents, was hurled into the river. Mrs. Pavey was drowned.

A New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad freight train was passing at the foot of the hill, and the force of the water carried four cars into the river. On the cars were three of the train crew, and the men were carried with the cars. Two of the men jumped before the river was reached and escaped, but the third was dumped into the river, and but for the assistance of the tenders of the Columbus Street bridge would have been drowned.

An alarm of fire was turned in and a message sent to the waterworks pumping station, and the main was cut off.

FOUR KILLED ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL

Passenger Conductor Made a Mistake—Passengers Slightly Hurt.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 11.—Passenger train No. 22 and freight train No. 55 on the Illinois Central Railroad crashed together this morning at a point midway between Wetang and Dongola.

Engineer William Huntington and Baggagemaster Felix Armstrong of the passenger train and both firemen were killed. All four lived in Centralia, Ill.

A number of the passengers were injured slightly. The passenger train had orders to wait at Wetang for the freight train, but Conductor Andrew Odoms thought the freight had passed and started ahead at full speed.

No Fund for the Purchase of Relics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Since the statement recently published in these dispatches relative to the offer of descendants of the Washington family in Ohio, to dispose of certain relics to the Government, other persons have announced to the Secretary of the Interior that they have valuable historical articles to sell. The latest offer is from F. H. Farmer of Masontown, Penn., stating that he has in his possession the compass used by Col. Alexander McLean in completing the survey of the famous Mason and Dixon line. In reply to all these offers the information is sent that the Secretary has no fund to purchase the articles.

Killed by a Pipestem.

Notice was posted at the Maritime Exchange yesterday of the death of Thomas M. Carson, runner for Johanns Brothers & Co., dealers in provisions for ships' supplies, at 42 Vanderbilt Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Carson lodged over the firm's place of business. He tripped while descending the stairway Monday evening, and as he fell the stem of the pipe he was smoking was pushed into his throat and severed a vein. He bled to death in a few minutes. He was thirty-four years old.

The Havel Carried Runyon's Remains.

BREMEN, Feb. 11.—The North German Lloyd steamer Havel, with the body of Theodore Runyon, late Ambassador of the United States to Germany, on board, sailed for New-York at noon to-day.

Port Richmond's Charter Amended.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Gov. Morton has approved Chapter 14, amending generally the charter of Port Richmond, Richmond County.

WALLER IS TO BE SET FREE

France and the United States Make an Agreement in His Case.

NO DOUBT WHATEVER OF HIS GUILT

The State Department Satisfied that He Deserved Punishment for What He Did.

ALL THE FACTS SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS

No Claim to be Made by This Country Against the French Government —Waller Not Pleased.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President sent to Congress to-day a long report from Secretary Olney, and all the correspondence in the case of John L. Waller, ex-United States Consul to Tamatave, now confined in a French prison under conviction of treason.

Secretary Olney says that Waller unquestionably was guilty of the offense charged, and that the penalty inflicted must be considered exceedingly moderate, but the French Government made an offer to release Waller from further imprisonment and to pardon this offense on condition that the affair terminate thereby as between the two Governments, and that the United States shall make no claim for damages in behalf of the accused ex-Consul, based on his arrest, conviction, and imprisonment.

Ambassador Eustis, it appears from the correspondence, has been instructed to give notice to the French Government of the acceptance by the United States of these conditions, and to exchange the notes necessary to carry out the arrangement.

Waller, however, as has been intimated in United Press dispatches from this city, acting under the advice of his wife and his brother-in-law, who are here, has not consented to the arrangement and still insists that he shall receive compensation from France. He charges that he received ill treatment while being taken from Madagascar to France, and demands indemnity.

Secretary Olney says, should he desire to resort to an action in the French courts to sustain this claim, Mr. Eustis could furnish security, and therefore there seems to be nothing which ought to stand in the way of the offer of the French Government for his immediate release. Mr. Eustis has been instructed to furnish Waller with means to reach the United States should he desire to come here.

With reference to the Waller rubber concession, which he claimed was confiscated by the French, Secretary Olney says there is no proof of the nature, extent, validity, or value of the concession, and that it is certain the French authorities always have held the concession to be without any validity.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Facts on Which the Government Bases Its Conclusions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Waller papers were sent to Congress in response to a resolution adopted by the Senate. The papers were accompanied by the following letter from the President:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, in answer to the resolution of the Senate of Dec. 9, 1895, a report from the Secretary of State, accompanied by copies of correspondence and other papers in regard to the case of John L. Waller, a citizen of the United States, at present in the custody of the French Government.

It will be seen, upon examination, as would, of course, be expected, that there is a slight conflict of evidence upon some of the features of Mr. Waller's case. Nevertheless, upon a fair and just consideration of all the facts and circumstances as presented, and especially in view of Mr. Waller's own letters, the conclusions set forth in the report of the Secretary of State do not appear to admit of any reasonable doubt, nor to leave open to the Executive any other course of action than that adopted and acted upon as therein stated.

It is expected that Mr. Waller's release from imprisonment will be immediately forthcoming.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The message of the President and Secretary Olney's report are accompanied by all the correspondence in this case. A full résumé of that portion which pertains to Waller's arrest and imprisonment is contained in the report, which is devoted to a full discussion of the whole affair, considered from a legal and diplomatic standpoint.

Another Offense.

The story leading up to Waller's arrest begins with the death of W. J. Crockett, a citizen of the United States residing in Madagascar, in 1892. Waller, as United States Consul, assumed charge of the estate and so informed the State Department, but, excepting a late report that he had converted the property into money, nothing further on the subject was heard.

The official documents say:

The present United States Consul, Edward T. Wetter, who took charge of the Consulate at Tamatave the last of January, 1894, found the records of the Consulate in a state of great confusion. Waller had disappeared; the Consulate was in charge of an acting Vice Consul named Geldart, and there was no account on the records relating to the Crockett estate subsequent to November, 1892, when Waller took charge of it.

Wetter called on Waller and Geldart for an accounting of the Crockett estate. Geldart answered that Waller had not turned over any part of it to him, and then Wetter entered a civil suit against Waller in the name of the United States, based upon averments of his negligence and mismanagement of fiduciary trusts, and took steps to prevent his leaving Madagascar until he should settle.

The American citizen Duder Poupard and Consul Wetter sat as associate judges, but Waller objected to them and they were withdrawn, and two other Americans were substituted. The court rendered this verdict:

Tried for Breach of Trust.

That Mr. Waller has been guilty of gross mismanagement of the funds of said estate; that Mr. Waller has been guilty of abuse and negligence of his fiduciary trusts, both as a citizen and an official; that we therefore adjudge him unworthy of further confidence, and order his removal from said fiduciary capacities; that he pay into the United States Consular court sitting in probate jurisdiction at Tamatave, within forty-five days hereof, the amount of the balance due said Crockett's heirs now in his hands, to wit $1,961.67, Madagascar currency.

Consul Wetter asked the State Department for permission to prosecute Waller criminally, to which the department replied that if the criminal law had been violated it was the Consul's duty to take the proper measures.

This reply was not received by Wetter until after Waller's arrest for treason. A letter from Consul Wetter to the department also contains an allusion to the Waller rubber concession or land grant near Fort

You Can Afford
to carry an overcoat over until next Fall. We cannot. Hence our low prices. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, COR. 26TH ST.—Adv.

DON'T

Allow your blood to get impure and your system all run down, because in such a condition you will be in danger of pneumonia, fevers, and grip. Build up with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Dauphin. After indicating various ways in which the Crockett money may have been consumed by Waller, there is a suggestion that some of it may have been spent in bribes to secure the concession.

But no evidence to that effect is reported, and neither is there any proof of the nature, extent, validity, or value of the concession. That it was believed to have some value is shown by the account of Mrs. Waller's efforts to raise money on it for the payment of the judgment against Waller.

"On the other hand," says Mr. Olney, in his report, "the value may have been supposed to be dependent upon the issue of the contest then going on between the French and the natives, while it is certain that the French authorities have always held the concessions to be without any validity."

Waller's Military Trial.

Waller was arrested by the French March 5, 1895, and, on March 18 he was brought to trial before a military tribunal, described as "Marine First Permanent Council of War."

The charges against him were in effect:

First—The dispatching of a letter from Tamatave without the same having been visèd by the French authorities in contravention of a public order promulgated Jan. 18, 1895; and,

Second—Attempting to correspond with the enemies of France and to furnish them information prejudicial to the military and political situation of France.

Waller's attorney refused to act unless compensation was guaranteed, and the French authorities assigned him counsel, who was assisted by Consul Wetter. The trial was open and the court by a unanimous vote found Waller guilty on both charges and sentenced him to twenty years' imprisonment. An appeal was taken and rejected.

When the matter was reported to the State Department, in April, 1895, Secretary Gresham instructed Ambassador Eustis to call upon the French Government for a record of all the proceedings, including a copy of the evidence. Ambassador Eustis examined all these papers and discovered that Waller's guilt upon the charge of sending a letter from Tamatave without permitting the French authorities to inspect it, stood confessed.

Mr. Eustis's Opinion.

Secretary Olney quotes copiously from Ambassador Eustis's report, particularly references to the letters sent by Waller to a friend, Mr. Tessier, and Mrs. Waller. Says Mr. Eustis:

In order to understand the significance of the information communicated, it must be borne in mind that the French had a garrison at Tamatave and the Hovas had one at Farafate. These two points were distant from each other a few miles.

In a letter to Tessier he describes the condition at Tamatave; that smallpox is raging; that many are dying; that there are more than 100 French soldiers in the hospitals; that they have dysentery and fever, and unless there should be change in the order very soon, the fatality of both soldiers and citizens will be very great. Then he speaks of the scarcity of provisions, of the arrest of several Hovas, who were reported to have been shot.

To have communicated the enfeebled and straitened condition of the garrison at Tamatave might certainly have provoked the attack by the Hovas from Farafate, the information being given to an agent of the Hovas.

Waller also described rapes and other outrages committed by French soldiers on Malagasy women, and speaks of Malagasy property destroyed. Whether these statements were true or false, they were certainly calculated to increase the horrors of war by provoking retaliation on the part of the Hovas.

Waller Undoubtedly Guilty.

Further extracts of letters in Waller's handwriting, which he acknowledged at his trial, are given by Ambassador Eustis, who, in a telegram of Dec. 3, summarized his conclusions as follows:

"It is proper to state that before examining the evidence I had been inclined to believe from the information I could gather that Waller was perhaps convicted on insufficient evidence; that, on account of the prejudice against him, he might not have had a fair trial. After examining the original letters of Waller I have no doubt whatever of his guilt. It was not a case of inadvertent or imprudent writing, but was a deliberate attempt to give information to the enemy to the prejudice of the military situation of France. The evidence fully sustains the charge. The whole tenor of the correspondence discloses his guilty intention and no court could have hesitated to condemn him.

Secretary Olney declares that the letter and the minutes of Waller's counsel raise the serious question whether Waller was not intriguing, not merely against the French, but against the safety and lives of American citizens.

At that stage in the diplomatic negotiations when it seemed uncertain whether an inspection of the evidence would be permitted, Mr. Eustis, by direction of the department, submitted the record of charges, procedure, and sentence to an eminent French lawyer, Eduard Clunet, for opinion upon the validity of the proceedings. Mr. Clunet, in an exhaustive opinion, concluded that the Waller judgment in no way could be challenged successfully in the courts, and that any relief from his sentence must be sought through the application for clemency.

Mr. Olney's Review of the Case.

Secretary Olney gave careful consideration to the international status of the case. After examining the evidence, he found it impossible to do more for Waller than to accomplish his release, and he determined that compensation for damages could be sought later only through the action of the United States or by suit of Waller himself in the French courts. On this point Mr. Olney says:

But no new or Waller's willful and culpable attempt against the French authority in Madagascar, it is manifest that no claim for damages on Waller's account could be properly pressed by the United States, or could be expected to be entertained by the French Government.

An international reclamation, the rejection of which may justify reprisals or even be treated as a casus belli, ought not to rest on pure technicalities when the facts and evidence are against the claim. It should be founded upon something more than the mere non-observance of legal formalities—upon something more than irregularities originating in ignorance or inadvertence rather than in intention, and not necessarily nor actually working any substantial wrong or injustice.

A Supreme Court Rule.

The rule laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States (110 U. S., 74) in relation to claims before an international tribunal of arbitration a fortiori applies to a claim made by one Government upon another direct.

International arbitration must always proceed on the highest principles of National honor and integrity. Claims presented and evidence submitted to such a tribunal must necessarily bear the impress of the entire good faith of the Government from which they come, and it is not to be presumed that any Government will for a moment allow itself knowingly to be made the instrument of wrong in any such proceeding. No technical rules of pleading as applied in municipal courts ought ever to be allowed to stand in the way of the National power to do what is right under all the circumstances. Every citizen who asks the intervention of his own Government against another for the redress of his personal grievances must necessarily subject himself and his claim to these requirements of international comity.

Hence, in accordance with this rule, notwithstanding the appearance of omissions and irregularities in the record and proceedings of the tribunal, it cannot be said that substantial injustice has resulted therefrom, since upon the facts and the evidence of Waller's own letters, the result must have been the same if every technical requirement had been observed.

Has Got Off Easy.

So, though Waller has been deprived by the French of his liberty for nine or ten months, it cannot be said that the penalty to which he has been subjected has been disproportionate to his offense.

On the contrary, the penalty, regarded as the outcome of a lawful proceeding, would universally be regarded as an exceedingly moderate one.

In short, the production of the evidence in Waller's case showed him to have been guilty of a grave offense, though perhaps the strictly legal formalities and procedure necessary to make his trial unquestionably regular were not complied with. In any event, it became quite clear that any objections to the legal proceedings in the case were either technical and formal, and so not necessarily fatal to them, or, if more serious because jurisdictional or substantial, they might be met by the French Government by demanding Waller for a new trial, which, upon the undisputed facts, could not be expected to result any differently from the first trial.

In these circumstances, after urgent representations by this Government, an offer was made by the French Government to release Waller from further imprisonment and pardon his offense upon the condition that the affair be thereby terminated as between the two Governments, and that the United States should make no claim on behalf of the prisoner, based upon his arrest, conviction, or imprisonment.

France's Offer Accepted.

The acceptance of this offer seemed to be so favorable to Waller, and, in view of all the facts, so considerate toward our Government, that, under the direction of the President, our Ambassador to France has been instructed to give notice of such acceptance on our part, and to exchange the notes necessary to carry out the arrangement.

Waller has not consented to this adjustment and still insists that he should receive compensation from the French Government.

Secretary Olney shows that Waller's complaints of ill treatment on the voyage to France are unsupported, and wholly discredited by the care taken of him in French prisons and his improvement in health. The French Government promptly disavowed the cruelties charged, however, declaring that, even if the complaint should be well founded, it would punish those responsible, but it could not entertain any claim for damages for Waller preferred by the United States, because the French tribunals were open to him, and he could pursue his remedies there either against the Government or private individuals in the same manner and with the same effect as could any French citizen under the like circumstances. On this point Mr. Olney says:

This position of the French Government—that claims of aliens cognizable by the courts of a foreign country cannot be made the subject of diplomatic intervention, unless there has been a palpable failure of justice after all local judicial remedies have been exhausted—is one upon which this Government has often insisted, and of which it has often availed itself. The State Department professes readiness to have Ambassador Eustis furnish security for costs of any suit before the French tribunals which Waller may institute, and the Ambassador has already been authorized to supply Waller with the means of transportation home, should he wish to return.

Aid to Waller's Family.

In closing, Secretary Olney says:

It may be added, as part of the history of the case, that, the family of Waller being left in destitute circumstances, the Department instructed its representatives to provide for their present necessities, and to furnish them the means of getting to the United States. That relief was accordingly extended to them, the charges to which this Government has thus far been put amounting to $1,317.14.

CONSUL WETTER'S REPORTS.

Details of Waller's Administration of the Crockett Estate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Under date of Jan. 27, 1894, E. T. Wetter, Consul at Tamatave, referring to the Waller case, says in a dispatch to the State Department, an extract of which only is given:

I regret to say that the report here is prevalent that Mr. Waller has "absconded." This I will say: I find he has appointed himself administrator of W. F. Crockett's estate, and taken over the assets of said estate and carried them with him. As soon as I can, I will report in a separate dispatch on this subject.

In a later dispatch, under date of Feb. 7, Consul Wetter says on the same subject:

All the statements and accounts of the estate of W. F. Crockett, deceased, have been entered by Mr. Waller on the records in the Malagasy language exclusively, and therefore are at present absolutely indecipherable. This is the more peculiar as Mr. Waller, I understand, can neither read nor write nor speak the Malagasy language. The records of the office have been so negligently kept that it is a most onerous task to examine them.

Some of the records have been indexed since Mr. Waller's incumbency, and many of the other documents and letters have not been properly docketed and filed. No official Consular judicial court docket or record has been kept. Waller acted contrary to Paragraph 373 in selling the perishable property of both the Crockett and Whitney estates without proper appraisement.

Consul Wetter further charges Waller with violations of his instructions in not reporting to the State Department his commissions upon the Whitney and Crockett estates, and says that Waller had positive instructions (Jan. 9, 1893,) as to the distribution of the Crockett estate. Mr. Wetter then adds:

After a careful consideration of all the premises, I deem it my duty to prevent Mr. Waller's leaving this country prior to his accounting as administrator to this Consular Court for the Crockett estate and turning over said estate to said court.

In a second dispatch of the same date Mr. Wetter says the value of the Crockett estate was something over $2,000, and there was no record of how it was invested nor any account of the disposition made of the interest accruing.

In a dispatch of April 6, 1894, Mr. Wetter incloses a copy of a letter, dated March 29, 1894, he sent to Waller, in which he demands an immediate and complete return to the Consulate of the Crockett estate, Waller's administration thereof, and a complete surrender of all assets in his hands belonging to the estate.

In a later dispatch, dated Oct. 26, 1894, Mr. Wetter calls attention to the case of the United States against John L. Waller, tried in the Consular Court Oct. 1. The record of the Consulate showed, according to Mr. Wetter's dispatch, that the net cash received from the Crockett estate by Waller amounted to $1,964.67, against which he put in a claim for $229.23 for expenses claimed to have been incurred in behalf of said estate. Commenting on these facts, Mr. Wetter says:

The residuum of the estate he claims to have invested, Jan. 22, 1894, by loan to certain parties at Antananarivo. Evidence could have been introduced whereby a very strong showing of embezzlement could have been made against Mr. Waller, but this court did not feel authorized under existing conditions to proceed criminally against him without further instructions from the department.

The dispatch goes on to say that Waller strenuously insisted that the note for the money loaned was good, and that he could get the money back. This, it appears, he agreed to do if forty-five days should be given him in which to get it. With reference to Waller's ability to pay, Mr. Wetter says:

Not a member of the court but doubted Waller's ability to produce the money; not a member of the court but believed that said note was fraudulent, and that Waller had personally used up the entire funds in his hands, yet, owing to the fact that he had been United States Consul here, and in the minds of the Madagascar public, was still identified with the American good name and prestige, it was unanimously decided to give him this chance to retrieve himself if possible.

Under date of April 21, 1895, Mr. Wetter again asks for instructions, and says he regrets that he can find no property there whereon to levy, unless it be the Waller land grant, near Fort Dauphin. Of this he says:

This I have been loath to do, as there was until recently a doubt in my mind as to the original assets of the Crockett estate having been actually embezzled by Waller, and I was, owing to his race, previous position, and political enmity to myself and all Democrats, more than willing to give him the benefit of the doubt.

This dispatch goes on to show that Waller's time for payment was extended thirty days; that he did not pay; that the men whose names were signed to the note representing the money he alleged to have loaned had no interest in the matter, and Waller had no claim upon them; that Mrs. Waller had been endeavoring to raise the money on the strength of Waller's concessionary title, and not from any one owing him money. The dispatch says that when Waller received this trust money he was in debt at every shop in town.

"How much of it," Mr. Wetter writes, "went for bribes to secure his concession it is impossible to say."

Mr. Wetter reports that Mrs. Waller failed to account for $300 worth of goods given her to take to the capital, and that Vice Consul Porter, at Antananarivo, was threatening a suit against her for obtaining $50 from him under false pretenses.

In conclusion, Mr. Wetter says:

To levy on and sell the Waller land grant would realize, I fear, under present circumstances, but small returns. And yet it seems an outrage on these two little half-breed orphans to have their inheritance thus frittered away on other people's vices and extravagances."

Bishop Conroy's Will Found.

The will of the late Right Rev. John J. Conroy, titular Bishop of Curiam, and for some years Bishop of Albany, N. Y., was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday.

Bishop Conroy died in this city on Nov. 20, 1895. There was a search for a will by one of his nephews, John J. Peyton of West Albany. He could find none, and in December he applied for letters of administration on the estate of his uncle, which he valued at $47,000 in real and personal property.

Bishop Conroy's will was finally found, however. It is dated in August, 1871, and was found among his effects.

In spite of the fact that the Bishop left five nephews and six nieces, all of his estate was divided by his will equally between the late Cardinal McCloskey and Archbishop Williams of Boston. The executors named are Archbishop Williams and Bishop McFarlane of Hartford, Conn.

There is some talk of a contest.

Old White House Tree Uprooted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—During the heavy gale this morning a giant elm tree that has stood at the west entrance to the circular driveway leading to the White House for nearly a century, was uprooted and fell,

THE WALLACE CO.

Silversmiths,

FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

Have the very best facilities for properly repairing, refinishing and putting in thorough condition every description of Sterling Silverware, Plated Ware, etc., and desire to emphasize the fact that they invariably furnish **EXACT** estimates (from which there is no deviation), and that all orders are executed within the time promised.

Manufactory at Wallingford, Conn.

MALICE OF SILVER MEN

The Motive for the Passage of the Vest Seed Bill.

ABUSE TOLERATED TO SPITE MORTON

Free Coinage Advocates Cannot Forgive the Secretary of Agriculture for Being a Sound Money Man from a Western State.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Senators are very tenacious of their perquisites. And when the desire to hold on to a perquisite is added to prejudice against an officer of the Government, because he happens to be a strong, persistent, and vigorous exponent of sound money, and he happens to get in the way of a free-silver bill, the combination is likely to result in just such a scandalous performance as that in the Senate to-day, when the bill was passed to require the Secretary of Agriculture to resume the seed distribution that had been kept up for years, and until Secretary Morton discovered that the law under which it had been carried on had been disregarded, and the seeds made use of in a way to justify the stopping of the distribution.

The law under which the Department of Agriculture gave away seeds, if its language meant anything, was intended to secure a distribution of rare and new varieties of seeds for experimental purposes. It was not the intention to provide a department of free distribution of seeds to all persons who had need of them. After the department had fallen into the habit of using the opportunity for just this purpose, it was common to buy of seedsmen at higher rates than should have been paid, vast quantities of beet and turnip seed, and some other seeds, none of them of new or untried varieties, and, having employed a large number of men and women recommended by members of the Senate or the House to put the seeds in packages, they were distributed on the order of members of the two houses to their constituents. There were some members, coming from cities, who could not use them. When these members did not give away their quotas of beet seed, they sold them, and members who did not have sufficient supplies of this sort of political prizes increased their quotas by small expenditures of money or by swapping documents for them.

Secretary Morton practically put a stop to the abuse, and he expected to see Congress support him in obliterating an extravagance that was unpardonable. The saving of money was considerable. The farmers of the country, who have been represented as looking to the Government as their seedsman, knew that the benefits of this seed distribution have been enjoyed by a very few of the agriculturists and that it is out of the question to make a general distribution and one that could be justified by anybody but a believer in the rankest kind of paternalism. But so-called orators like Vest, who are looking for reasons to fight the Administration, which they hate because it is not for free silver, mouth in demagogic fashion about the wrong that has been done the farmer by taking the Government out of the seed business, and they easily enlist the assistance of ternagants like Wolcott, to join in their howl about the Secretary, who, they insist, ought to be impeached because he has cut off a perquisite that ought never to have been provided. The House will next take up the bill.

As there is a large Republican majority, and that majority is disposed to do anything that is proposed in the way of political legislation, it is highly probable that the seed distribution will be ordered to proceed by Mr. Reed's economists. Then the bill will have to go to the President. By the time that it reaches him the subject will be better understood than it is now. If the President had desired to induce Secretary Morton to restore the seed distributing he would have done so long ago. The assumption is that the President took the view of the matter that Mr. Morton did, and that the policy of the Department of Agriculture has been fixed with Executive approval. It is not presuming too much to expect that the bill will be vetoed if it shall ever reach the White House, and that if the money that it calls for is to be expended it must be upon the order of two-thirds of the Senate and the like vote of the House of Representatives.

Hospital Sunday Collection.

Charles Lanier, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 17 Nassau Street, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection:

FROM CHURCHES.

Collegiate Reformed, Harlem	$114.10
Christ, Episcopal, additional	25.00
St. Thomas's Chapel, Episcopal	16.00
St. Paul's, Episcopal, Morrisania	12.00
Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, additional	3.00

FROM MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.

Lodges Order of B'nai B'rith	$151.00
William E. Dodge	100.00
Andrew C. Zabriskie	50.00
Henry C. Valentine	25.00
Thomas P. Fowler	25.00
Malcolm Graham	25.00
Francis L. Stetson	25.00
Benjamin P. Davis	25.00
Charles L. Colby	25.00
W. F. Chrystie	25.00
Cash	20.00
Robert B. Luckley	20.00
Giraud Foster	20.00
George W. Warren	10.00
Augustus Hyde	10.00
Abraham Mills	10.00
Fraser & Co	10.00
J. W. Auchincloss	10.00
S. H. Robins	10.00
A. C. Morgan	10.00
Peter Marie	10.00
Cash	10.00
Anson B. Moran	5.00
Francis G. Gorham	5.00

Mrs. John A. Lowery, the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 32 West Thirty-fifth Street, reports the following additional contributions to the "woman's fund" of the collection:

Mrs. Percy Chubb	$100.00
Miss Caroline Talman	20.00
Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan	10.00
In Memoriam to Alice	10.00
Mrs. Edgar W. Bass	10.00
Mrs. William T. Wardwell	10.00
Mrs. Samuel H. Watts	10.00
Mrs. Edward R. Jones	5.00
Mrs. Horace Waldo	5.00
Mrs. S. T. Peters	5.00
Mrs. Herbert Pell	5.00
Mrs. John Greenough	5.00
Mrs. T. M. Wheeler	5.00
Mrs. William Jay	5.00
Mrs. Charles A. Lee	5.00

BY BOX COLLECTION.

Mrs. T. T. P. Ralli	$40.00
Mrs. J. H. Whitehouse	37.59
Mrs. Robert Waller, Jr	29.36
Mrs. Edward Winslow	25.51
Mrs. J. W. Auchincloss	16.18
Mrs. Charles B. Flint	10.47
Mrs. E. L. Baylies	6.75
Mrs. Fordyce D. Barker	5.00

Charged with Shooting a Boy.

William Dineen, barkeeper in a saloon kept by Dennis Mullin, at 83 Market Street, was arrested and locked up in the Madison Street Station last night charged with shooting William Moore, fifteen years old of 66 Market Street.

It appears the boy had a saw which he wanted to sell. He went into the saloon several times, to the great annoyance of Dineen, who finally put him out. The boy returned and threw the saw at Dineen. A crowd of hoodlums gathered in front of the saloon, when Dineen rushed to the door, revolver in hand. In an instant the crowd scattered. Dineen then fired his revolver, the bullet striking young Moore in the thumb, inflicting a slight wound.

AT THE MERCY OF BUTLER

Republicans Unable to Reorganize the Senate Elective Offices.

PRITCHARD DESERTS HIS FELLOWS

The North Carolina Man Cannot Deliver His Colleague's Vote Owing to the Representations Made by the Populists.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The question of the fate of the Tariff bill is not causing the Senate half as much worriment as that of the reorganization of the elective offices. The Republicans, whose eagerness for patronage is more pronounced this year than ever before, see their chances of controlling the entire payroll of employes slipping away from them through the refusal, for the present at least, of Mr. Butler of North Carolina to carry out his compact with his colleague, Mr. Pritchard, and furnish the one vote necessary to bring about the reorganization.

Major Grant, the Pritchard Republican candidate for Sergeant at Arms, while a member of the Fusion Party of North Carolina, is also a Republican, and will work actively for the Republican Party in the coming campaign. This fact is the cause of Butler's embarrassment. The other Populist Senators have represented to him that his support of the Republican candidate would be used with telling effect against him in the campaign, and would injure the Populist cause as well. This and other arguments they are using in the form of a demand upon Butler to stand with his party in the Senate in the support of the ticket it has nominated.

The best evidence that Butler appreciates the force of the reasoning of his friends is that the Republicans have postponed their attempt to take charge of the elective offices. They can do nothing without him, and it follows that if he shall finally decide to repudiate his bargain with Pritchard relating to Major Grant, he will not feel constrained to vote for Shaw, the Republican candidate for Secretary of the Senate, for whom he is not under any pledge.

Mr. Pritchard has gone away, to be absent a fortnight, and nothing will be done while he is away to unravel the tangle in which the Republicans find themselves.

The officers of the Senate are much pleased over the outlook. Senator Wilson of Washington, who is Mr. Shaw's sponsor, is very much chagrined over the situation, but can discover no way in which to raise the embargo due to Butler's defection.

The condition of affairs is exceedingly mortifying to the Republican Senators who took part in the caucus and submitted to the demands of Wilson and Pritchard solely because of their desire to put a few Republicans in the places held by acceptable Democratic employes. There is, it is only fair to say, some dissatisfaction on the Democratic side of the chamber for the reason that the present Secretary is not popular, and the force at the reading desk is very deficient from the standpoint of excellence.

Senator Sherman to-day offered a resolution making Alonzo H. Stewart of Iowa one of the Senate employes, an Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Capt. Isaac Bassett. An amendment was offered by Mr. Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) making Bernard W. Layton of Ohio, also a Senate employe, acting Assistant Doorkeeper. After a brief discussion, in which Mr. Stewart was spoken of as a Republican who had been employed in the Senate for nineteen years, and Mr. Layton, as a Democrat, and both as very active, energetic, and ambitious young men, the consideration of the resolution was objected to by Mr. George, (Dem., Miss.,) and it went over until to-morrow.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW DISCUSSED.

Attacked by Senator Hale—Senator Wolcott Denounces Patronage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—There was a discussion on civil service in the Senate this afternoon, growing out of a proposition to amend the Urgent Deficiency bill so as to authorize the appointment of twenty-five expert money counters in the Treasury, outside the civil service rules.

Mr. Hale explained that a civil service examination could not possibly touch the question of the expertness of money counters, and suggested satirically that since a member of the commission—meaning Mr. Roosevelt—had left that position, it had been found out that a man or woman was able to do duty in the departments without going before that board.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) expressed his gratification that the civil service law was being violated in its letter and spirit; otherwise, he feared that in twenty years the public service of the country would be in the hands of a "lot of cigarette-smoking dudes." Nevertheless, he did not believe that the Secretary of the Treasury should be given the power which the amendment gave him. If the law were obnoxious, it should be made more so by being lived up to.

Two of the most gigantically useless institutions in the country, he said, were the Civil Service Commission and the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The latter was as powerless as an infant to carry out its judgments and findings; and, as to the Civil Service Commission, whenever a member of it developed the slightest amount of backbone or independence, he heard a voice from the White House telling him that there was a vacancy in the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Wolcott, (Rep., Col.,) breaking into the discussion with his usual vehemence and impetuosity, said:

The danger to this country is not through the Civil Service Commission. It is through the exercise by the Executive and his Cabinet of the power of removal and the power of appointment, which have been mercilessly exercised in this last Administration as never before in the history of the country. In 1893 there never was a chance to prevent the passage of a free silver measure through the House of Representatives had it not been for the power of the patronage of the Administration, and especially the power of patronage as exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury. Colorado is to-day flooded with appointments, many of them unfit ones, made by the Secretary of the Treasury for Congressmen who "ratted" on the silver question; men whose constituents sent them here to vote for silver, and who have gone back on their pledges and promises to their constituents because the Administration has offered them patronage which has debauched them, and with which they, in their turn, have sought to debauch their constituents.

I tell you that whenever we reach a fair administration of affairs in this country it will be after we have deprived the President of the United States and unscrupulous Cabinet officials of the power of degrading and dishonoring manhood. I look forward with great pleasure to the time when civil service rules shall be so extended as that fitness and fitness alone shall govern in the appointments to office, and when public servants, such as we, shall not be compelled to hang about the doors of Cabinet officers, or attend the White House, like servants, to beg for our morsel of public patronage.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) clapped his hands in approval of this speech, and Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) followed with remarks in the same line, declaring that patronage and favoritism were un-American and were adverse to every American idea. The system was utterly degrading.

The bill went over without any action on the pending amendment.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

Many Bills Relating to the District of Columbia Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Under the arrangement made yesterday, the Committee on Affairs of the District of Columbia had opportunity in the House to-day to clear the calendar of measures reported by it. Under the leadership of Chairman Babcock (Rep., Wis.,) the House passed the following bills:

To incorporate the National University, (an old institution;) to extend the time within which the Maryland and Washington Railroad (the new electric line joining Baltimore and Washington) may be completed; to regulate the issue of licenses to billiard and pool rooms; to regulate the trials before the Metropolitan Fire and Police Boards; to authorize the reassessment of watermain taxes after being declared illegal by the district courts; to incorporate and regulate medical colleges; to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the discussion of the bond-silver coinage. Messrs. De Armond, (Dem., Mo.,) and Bryden, (Dem., La.,) advocated unlimited free coinage; Messrs. Hill, (Rep., Conn.,) Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) and Burton, (Rep., Mo.,) opposed it. The latter, however, advocated the coinage of the silver bullion in the Treasury.

Mr. Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) reported the conference agreement upon the bill to provide for the appointment of a Chaplain at West Point, and it was adopted. The bill provides for the appointment by the President of a Chaplain from either civil life or the list of army chaplains, for that station, who shall receive the salary of a mounted Captain.

Trip to New-York Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, which was to leave here to-day for New-York for the purpose of inspecting Ellis Island, has indefinitely postponed its trip.

MISS KINGSLEY'S LECTURE

FIRST OF A SERIES ON "FRENCH PICTURES AND PAINTERS."

The Work of David, Gros, Corot, Dubre, and Others Mentioned and Commented Upon.

A cultured audience of appreciative women, with a scattering handful of men, greeted Miss Rose Kingsley, daughter of the late Charles Kingsley, yesterday afternoon, at the Lyceum Theatre, where she began a course of four lectures on "French Pictures and Painters."

The lectures will be continued on consecutive Tuesday afternoons. At the close of the lecture yesterday there was warm and evidently sincere applause.

"It was an excellent lecture, and well worth hearing," said a young woman, as the audience donned its wraps, preparatory to passing out into the wind again.

"It was a beautiful lecture," said an older woman, enthusiastically.

Miss Kingsley has been heard in parlors, but this is her first appearance in America upon the lecture platform. Her reception was as cordial a one as she could have desired.

Miss Kingsley is tall and dignified in appearance. She reads her lectures without any attempt at gesture or elocutionary effort. The subject is put before the audience in such a connected and comprehensive manner that it holds the attention closely throughout the hour of its delivery.

There were photographs and engravings of works of the different painters of whom Miss Kingsley spoke yesterday, which were strung across the stage where they were illuminated by the footlights. The only objection to these illustrations was that from a distance, or from the observer's unfamiliarity with the originals, they could not be distinguished or recognized, as they were only generally indicated.

The curtain was drawn across the stage almost immediately after the close of the lecture, and there was no opportunity to see the pictures later. Different arrangements may be made another time.

"The Classics and Romantics, 1789-1830; the Landscape Painters, 1830-48," was the division of the subject of French art which Miss Kingsley adopted in her lecture yesterday.

Americans, Miss Kingsley said, in her opening remarks, are, of all peoples, the most appreciative of the work of the French painters. She, herself, she said, owes them a debt of gratitude for introducing her to nature in all its phases.

"It was David," said the lecturer, "who, although he was the enemy of romanticism, began the fight for liberty in art. He created a new ideal, but from insufficient data his classicism was not the true art of the Greeks.

"When Géricault's work first came to the eye of David he asked: 'Where does that come from? I do not know that touch.' Géricault loved light, air, and passion. He was a great admirer of Rubens, whose works were at that time strictly proscribed.

"It was Gros, the devoted follower of David, who had the picture of Delacroix framed that it might be hung at the institute.

"Gros, with his strong nature, might have done better work if his devotion to David had not kept him to the false classicism. He was in sympathy with the younger school.

"The watchword of romanticism at that time, 'Who shall deliver us from the Greeks?' seems to us almost sacrilege, but it was the false, not the true Greek art from which there was to be deliverance.

"The landscape painting had been done, not from nature, but according to preconceived ideas of what landscape should be. The first bright greens, after the dull beams to which the people had been accustomed, seemed almost indecent."

Corot, Dupré, Rousseau, Diaz, Daubigny, and Troyon were some of the painters whose work was described. The next lecture will be upon "The Democratic Painters."

UNABLE TO MAINTAIN DISCIPLINE

But Col. Crofton Will Not Be Retired Until Reaching the Age Limit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Col. R. E. A. Crofton of the Fifteenth Infantry will probably not be placed on the retired list of the army, at least until he attains the age of sixty-two years, when he may be retired under the law.

Col. Crofton is the army officer who, while in command of the Fifteenth Regiment and the army post at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, created some attention as being unable to control and maintain the discipline of his command. A suggestion is said to have been sent Crofton that he apply for retirement, but he is reported to have refused to take any such action. There is nothing on file, apparently, in the official records to warrant the summoning of Crofton before a courtmartial. He will probably remain in command of his regiment until December, when he will reach the age of sixty-two. It is expected that he will then be transferred from the active list.

Dropped from the Naval Academy.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 11.—At the recent semi-annual examination of cadets forty-eight were reported deficient. Out of this number eighteen have been recommended to be dropped from the rolls of the academy. Their cases are now pending in the Navy Department.

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(my mama used Wool Soap) (I wish mine had)

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SIXTY ITALIANS RESCUED

They Were at Sea on City Street Cleaning Scows.

COMPELLED TO JUMP OVERBOARD

The Tug Ferguson Had to Abandon the Barges and the Nimrod Took the Men Off—Steam Lighter Lister Sunk.

The high winds of yesterday made it a day of mishap and adventure to craft plying hereabout. Outgoing steamships were turned back, incoming craft were prevented from entering the bay, a steam lighter was sunk, and a tug with three barges in tow was forced to abandon her charges, which were carried seaward.

The tug was the W. E. Ferguson, and the three barges had on board sixty Italians. The Ferguson is chartered by the Street Cleaning Department of the city. It makes daily trips to sea with refuge-laden barges in tow. These are towed to points where their cargo, when shoveled overboard, will not interfere with navigation. The three barges which the Ferguson towed out yesterday were not of the self-dumping type, and twenty Italian laborers had been placed on each of them to shovel the refuge matter overboard.

The barges were towing tandem astern of the Ferguson, and when one and a half miles to the eastward of Rockaway Inlet the Italians were set to work shoveling the refuse over the side. The wind was then blowing heavily from the westward, and it was as much as the Ferguson could do to keep the barges in line. The barges, moreover, were pitching so lively that the Italians could hardly keep their feet, and the work of unloading was slow.

The tug's supply of coal began to run short. The gale increased in force, and after two hours of effort to keep the barges in line the tug signaled that she would have to give up the contest.

The tug Nimrod, a vessel employed by the Supervisor of the Harbor of New-York to see that barges do not dump their contents within prescribed limits, was near. Capt. Loyall of the Ferguson shouted down the gale, and told the Italians to stand by to get aboard the Nimrod, to which he had signaled for assistance.

The Nimrod drew near the rear barge, and, surging heavily against her sides, crushed in her own stem by the impact and loosened the planking of her guards. Again she swung near, and a line thrown by one of her crew was caught and made fast to the barge by the foreman in charge of the Italians.

Nearly all the laborers were in a panic. Some were praying, and none of them would lift a hand to save their lives. The Nimrod was plunging her bows under water a dozen feet away, and when by signs and threats the Italians understood that they must jump for their lives, one of them led the way, and, catching hold of the line, swung overboard and was hauled on board the tug. The others followed, but it took an hour and a half to get them all on board.

When the last had swung overboard and had been dragged, dripping and half-drowned, on board the Nimrod, she cast off her lines and headed back to port.

The Ferguson, in the meanwhile, had let go her towing hawser, and the three scows drifted rapidly to sea. They are valued at $5,000 each. The tugs Arnott, Governeur, Grace Ramsay, and Walcott started in pursuit as soon as the news reached this city. It was not known last night what the result of their efforts was.

The harbor patrol boat Daniel S. Lamont returned from her trip to sea, and touched at the Quarantine wharf shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Capt. Keyes of the Lamont reports that at 12:20 he was alongside the scows, which drifted away from the towboat W. E. Ferguson shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The scows were the Venus, the Katie D., and Scow 25.

They were all floating upright; one was well down by the stern, and the sea was breaking clean over her. The Lamont blew her whistle, but could see no signs of life on board. The three scows, with their hawsers out, were drifting to the southeast. They were then four miles north of the Sandy Hook Lightship.

Capt. Bernard Kelly of the steam lighter Two Brothers tells of his rescue yesterday of the crew of the Alfred Lister, a steam lighter employed by the City of Brooklyn to convey dead animals and offal to Barren Island. The Two Brothers is similarly engaged by this city. When nearing the Rockaway bell buoy yesterday, Capt. Kelly sighted the Lister, and shortly afterward saw that the vessel was sinking.

He headed the Two Brothers for the scene, but the Lister plunged under a few moments later. Guided by her two masts, which remained forking out of the water, he steered his craft to the locality, but could see no sign of life.

When on the point of abandoning the search a lookout reported a small boat, and the Two Brothers, upon drawing near, found it contained Capt. Robinson and the four men composing the crew of the Lister. They were all rescued, but with considerable difficulty, owing to the heavy sea that was running.

Capt. Robinson says the Lister struck heavily on Rockaway bar and sprung a dangerous leak, and that it was necessary to abandon her at once. The vessel was seventy tons register.

Capt. Keyes of the police patrol boat Lamont, which passed close to the wreck, says it lies half a mile south of the Rockaway bell buoy, and in seven fathoms of water.

Capt. Keyes says the gale bl

LEXOW IS SLOW TO MOVE

The Greater New-York Bill Held Up by the Committee.

POLITICS SAID TO BE RESPONSIBLE

Morton' Desire for Brooklyn's Delegates Having an Influence—Senator Brush Makes Threats of Vengeance.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—There is delay in the Greater New-York legislation. Instead of rushing the report of the Cities Committee and recommending the passage of the commission's bill early this week, the Senate Cities Committee has failed to consider the question thus far. It may be some days before Mr. Lexow makes his report.

There are stories that this is caused by a coolness between Mr. Lexow and Mr. Stranahan. Other stories have it that it is due to a desire to postpone any legislation until the Brooklyn Congressional districts have elected delegates to the State Convention.

Mr. Lexow simply said to-day that the committee had not yet received all the testimony taken, and so could not proceed.

If the bill were to be passed before the delegates are elected, the Brooklyn men say there would be trouble in securing machine delegates there. Senator Brush was very frank about this to-day.

"There is no use making threats," said he to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "but there is no use in disguising the results of a proposed course of action. Brooklyn now is heartily in sympathy with the candidacy of Gov. Morton."

"Has not the machine so secured the districts that it could control the conventions, even if Gov. Morton were to sign the bill?"

"There would be an exception that would be too powerful for the machine if the Governor were to wipe out Brooklyn," said the Senator.

"If Gov. Morton should sign the bill will Brooklyn no longer support his candidacy?"

"I prefer not to cross that bridge until I come to it," said Senator Brush. "I don't believe he will sign the bill."

Ex-Assemblyman William F. Friday of Brooklyn was here to-day interviewing as many members of both houses as he could reach, on behalf of consolidation. He had with him a long list of prominent business men of his city who favored the union of the cities. This list was in printed form, and was distributed generally. It included the following business men and firms:

Gen. C. T. Christensen, President Brooklyn Trust Company.
Felix Campbell, President People's Trust Company.
Silas B. Dutcher, President Hamilton Trust Company.
Julian D. Fairchild, President Kings County Trust Company.
Edward Merritt, President Long Island Loan and Trust Company.
Francis L. Eames, President New-York Stock Exchange.
George W. White, President Mechanics' Bank.
William H. Hazzard, President Fulton Bank.
Charles T. Young, President City Bank.
Eugene G. Blackford, President Bedford Bank.
John G. Jenkins, President First National Bank.
Claus Doscher, President North Side Bank.
Ditmas Jewell, President Twenty-sixth Ward Bank.
James Gascoigne, President People's Bank.
N. T. Sprague, President Sprague Bank.
Henry Batterman, President Broadway Bank.
John Loughran, President Manufacturers' Bank.
Timothy Perry, President Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
Henry N. Whitney, President Schermerhorn Bank.
Stephen W. Griswold, President Union Bank.
Joseph C. Hendrix, President National Union Bank of New-York.
James McMahon, President Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of New-York.
John H. Ditmas, Vice President Long Island Bank.
Gen. J. V. Meserole, Vice President Williamsburg Savings Bank.
Darwin R. James, Vice President East Brooklyn Bank.
Howard M. Smith, Treasurer Brevoort Savings Bank.
Joseph Liebmann, President Bushwick Savings Bank.
Remsen Rushmore, President City Savings Bank.
Frederick A. Schroeder, President Germania Savings Bank.
Alexander E. Orr, President South Brooklyn Savings Bank.
Clarence H. Kelsey, President Title Guarantee and Trust Company.
Edwin W. Coggeshall, President Lawyers' Title Company.
William B. Isham, President Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company.
George W. Chauncey, President Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company.
Jere Johnson, Jr., President Real Estate Exchange.
Henry N. Brush, President Brooklyn City Safe Deposit Company.
Gen. James Jourdan, President Kings County Elevated Railroad Company.
Frederick Uhlman, President Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company.
P. H. Flynn, President Nassau Electric Railroad Company.
W. Vanderhoef, Treasurer Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company.
M. Murphy, President Van Brunt Railroad Company.
William M. Cole, President Brooklyn Life Insurance Company.
M. S. Driggs, President Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS FIRMS.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Abraham & Straus, A. D. Matthews & Sons, Liebmann Company, Henry Offermann, Wechsler Brothers, Joseph O'Brien & Co., Joseph Wechsler's Sons, Henry Batterman, H. V. Monahan, Brooklyn Furniture Company, Harding Manufacturing Company, J. C. Grinnell & Co., Dayton & Montgomery, C. C. Adams & Co., James Cassidy, A. I. Namm, Cousins & Urner, Ovington Brothers, Johnston Brothers, William Wise & Son, Samuel Koch & Sons, L. & Manne & Co., Anderson & Co., Keating & Co., John Wood, Hardenburgh & Co., P. W. Schmidt, Cameron & Co., Boynton & Co., Richardson & Boynton Company, W. H. Mumford.

PROMINENT RESIDENTS.

John Gibb, John Winslow, E. H. Litchfield, William Harkness, Asa W. Tenney, Judge William H. Gaynor, Edward M. Grout, Andrew D. Baird, Timothy L. Woodruff, Judge N. D. Clement, Frank Bailey, John Lefferts, Jr., L. A. Fish, W. S. P. Prentice, Nelson G. Carman, Henry Roth, H. B. Scharmann, Henry A. Meyer, Robert Gair, Alfred C. Barnes, E. W. Bliss, Isidore M. Bon, Russell Parker, Hugh Boyd, H. C. Duval, F. S. Frothingham.

This formidable array of names proved very impressive to some of the legislators.

VOTED TO OPPOSE CONSOLIDATION.

Brooklyn Republicans Will Try to Defeat Greater New-York Bill.

The Republican County Committee in Brooklyn met in the Johnston Building last night and adopted resolutions provisionally opposing the Lexow Greater New-York bill.

The opposition was not as clearly and emphatically expressed as some of the anti-Platt politicians had been prophecying it would be. In fact, the resolutions merely said, in a mild way, that there should not be consolidation except on information in advance as to the terms and conditions.

The whole thing was cut and dried beforehand. The officeholders were out in full force, and they voted solidly without so much as opening their mouths.

George D. Roberts, Jr., Chairman of the County Committee, presided. Almost as soon as the delegates were rapped to order Jacob Brenner, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presented the following resolution, embodying in full the report of the Executive Committee on the subject of consolidation:

Whereas, It is contemplated by a Republican Legislature to enact what is known as the Lexow Consolidation bill, merging the City of Brooklyn into the Greater New-York, without any knowledge or information as to the conditions upon which such consolidation is to be effected, so far as it relates to our city;

Whereas, The Republican Party in Kings County for the past two years has demonstrated renewed vitality and fealty to true Republican principles by its reorganization on the election district system, by its activity and successful participation in the great work of redeeming the City Government from corruption and misrule, by its victories in county, State, and Congressional campaigns, and by its united and aggressive action again securing a Republican control in municipal affairs, which gives every indication of force and permanence.

Whereas, This organization is to-day still united and loyal to the principles of the party, and is looking forward with eagerness to the larger duties of and still greater achievements in the National campaign of this year, and

Whereas, The contemplated legislative action in passing a consolidation act without a referendum threatens to take from this city and county the results of the achievements of this party organization without any satisfactory indication that the interests of our municipality and citizens will be properly safeguarded, be it

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the Republican Party organization of the County of Kings, earnestly and emphatically declare, with all the force, power, and influence of a united party, that we disapprove any and all attempts to consolidate our city with any other unless full and complete information be obtained of the terms and conditions upon which such consolidation is to be based.

Ex-Excise Commissioner George B. Forrester moved that the resolution be adopted, and that a committee of five be appointed to visit Albany and see the Governor and members of the Legislature in opposition to the Lexow bill.

William J. Cox of the Twenty-fourth Ward moved that the resolution be laid on the table and that a committee of five be appointed to bring Mayor Wurster before the County Committee and find out what was his present attitude on consolidation. Mr. Cox said he voted for consolidation, and he knew many members of the committee who had so voted. But now they had changed their minds, perhaps thinking there was a gold brick somewhere in consolidation.

Mr. Cox's motion was defeated, and the resolution against the Lexow Greater New-York bill, reported by the Executive Committee, was adopted practically without opposition. There were no speeches.

Mr. Cox was elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the County Committee.

On motion of Mr. Herman, Senator Coffey's bill, providing for a uniform five-cent carfare within the city limits was commended.

There was a squabble about some alleged abuses in two of the districts of the Seventeenth Ward. Several delegates alleged that they had been improperly ousted from the ward committee. Against the opposition of the Worth-Buttling element, which wanted the thing referred to the regular ward committee, the trouble was referred to the Committee on Organization.

R. H. Smith of the Twenty-second Ward, Sheriff W. J. Buttling of the Fifth Ward, G. B. Forrester of the Tenth Ward, E. H. Schlueter of the Sixteenth Ward, and William Kramer of the Nineteenth Ward were appointed the committee of five to go to Albany and lobby against consolidation.

NO APOLOGY FROM DUNRAVEN

Dixon Kemp Says an Explanatory Letter Has Been Sent to the New-York Yacht Club.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Mr. Dixon Kemp, the well-known yachting authority, informed the United Press this afternoon that Lord Dunraven had said to him that the reports that he had written a letter of apology to the New-York Yacht Club were incorrect. Mr. Kemp said that Lord Dunraven had just told him that he had written an explanatory letter to the New-York Yacht Club describing his attitude, but not apologizing.

The members of the Yacht Racing Association met at the Langham Hotel today, Lord Dunraven, the President of the association, presiding. The officers of the association were all re-elected for the ensuing year. The association voted to recognize the Nova Scotia Yacht Club and resolved that the present rating rule shall remain in force for the ensuing seven years without alteration.

It is the opinion among members of the New-York Yacht Club that unless an apology is received from Lord Dunraven before the annual meeting of the club tomorrow night that a resolution will be offered to expel him from the club. If any one does offer such a resolution it will be carried, and that will end the matter.

A yachtsman talking of this matter yesterday said: "We have had enough of explanations from Lord Dunraven, and don't want any more. He must apologize or be expelled from the club. His charges were fully and fairly investigated, and it was shown conclusively that no fraud was committed on board the Defender. If it had been shown that the Defender's ballast had been tampered with then Mr. Iselin would have been expelled. Lord Dunraven, having been shown to have been wrong, it is his duty to withdraw his charges and apologize for having made them."

ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL BOOM

Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania Wants Quay to be the Republican Standard Bearer.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 11.—Gov. Hastings, in an interview to-day, said he hoped Senator Quay would be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

"He would have all the support I could give him," the Governor declared emphatically.

The Governor went on from this to tell how, a short time ago, Quay proposed that there should be a Hastings boom for the Presidency.

"I told him that I would not be a candidate," the Governor said, concluding the story of the interview.

As to the candidacy of Quay, the Governor said:

"I knew there was no show for my nomination, and was not hunting for compliments. Senator Quay's candidacy would have a two-fold effect in this State. It would reunite the party on broad and lasting foundations, which every true Republican would welcome, and would help to dispel the idea abroad in the country that because Pennsylvania is the leading Republican protection State, and always safe, therefore she should never have a Presidential candidate.

"Pennsylvania's constant Republicanism should be the best argument in favor of a Pennsylvania candidate. I will be for Quay, if he is willing to be a candidate."

HACKETT'S SUPREMACY INVOLVED.

A Hot Fight for Leadership in the Twenty-fifth District.

UTICA, Feb. 11.—The Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Congressional District are engaged in a fierce struggle for leadership.

When Frederick G. Weaver was defeated for Senator by Coggeshall last Fall, an attempt was made by Charles W. Hackett and his followers to salve Mr. Weaver's wounds by promising the defeated candidate that he should represent this district in the Republican National Convention. This arrangement has not proved popular with those who opposed Mr. Weaver last Fall, and ex-District Attorney William A. Matheson has been induced to become a candidate. Mr. Matheson last Fall wanted to be nominated for the Supreme Court, but by sharp tactics on the part of Hackett's lieutenants he was prevented from securing the delegates he was really entitled to. Hackett's candidate, or Platt's candidate, William E. Scripture of Rome was nominated and elected.

The contest now on is for local supremacy, and it is predicted that its result will decide "Deacon" Hackett's political fate. If Matheson can be chosen delegate to the National Convention, it will still further emphasize the fact that Hackett has lost his following in this county, and present a further inducement to Platt to throw him overboard. One very active Republican to-day expressed the belief that "all Hackett is good for is ballast, anyway, and he is a pretty lightweight for that."

Though the caucuses have not yet been called, the representatives of both factions are plowing through the snowdrifts, trying to fire the hearts of rural patriots, and induce them to unite their fortunes on the side of the present organization or against it, as the case may be. Numerous conferences are being held, and among them may be mentioned one that took place Sunday between Supreme Court Judge Scripture, Thomas Wheeler, and David A. Dishler, all of whom are very zealous in Mr. Weaver's behalf.

In Herkimer County, which is in the Twenty-fifth District, four men have been mentioned as candidates for delegates—Albert Story, Titus Sheard, H. G. Munger, and Victor Adams. Story and Adams are followers of Mr. Sheard. Mr. Munger is one of Warner Miller's friends.

It is not yet certain whether the old trouble between Miller and Sheard will again be aired or not. If it shall be renewed, whatever influence Coggeshall has probably will go to the Sheard wing, because it was Mr. Miller who first attacked the Senator last Summer.

The Republicans at Albany are trying to induce Senator Coggeshall to cease making trouble. The machine would make some concessions if he would come into the fold.

Will Shout for Bradley.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 11.—Even if Gov. Bradley should not be the Republican nominee for President he will be heard from in St. Louis. His Kentucky "boomers" are arranging for a big delegation of "shouters" to go to St. Louis and split the air for him.

It is currently reported that James F. Buckner, Jr., of this city will lead the warriors to St. Louis and kindle the Bradley bonfire there. Mr. Buckner was approached on this subject but declined to say anything. But the crowd will be there, and it is pretty well known that, despite Mr. Buckner's reticence, he will march ahead of the band.

EGLAU MURDER MYSTERY

Two More Arrests, but Little Information Obtained.

BLOOD-STAINED ARTICLES FOUND

The New Prisoners Scholars of the Institute Also — The Old Artist Had Money—Eck's Good Record.

Max Eglau's murderer had not been discovered at midnight yesterday.

With the three boys arrested Monday, and two others taken into custody yesterday afternoon, Acting Capt. Casey of the Twenty-fifth Precinct had not been able, in spite of evidence that appears to be important and to point to one of those in detention as the principal in the assassination, to so play on the conscience of the youths as to prompt a confession.

The first prisoners arrested in the case are Peter Wolfe, eighteen years old, of 414 East Sixty-sixth Street; Adolph P. Pfandler, sixteen years old, of 7 Exeter Place, and Edward Eck, eighteen years old, of 154 West Twenty-fifth Street.

The new prisoners are brothers, William and James Fitzgerald, respectively twenty and eighteen years old, of 37 West Ninety-second Street.

The new evidence is that a pair of shirt cuffs and a handkerchief, both spotted with blood, and a pistol, were found Monday night in the coal bin of the blacksmith's shop of the institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, of which the murdered artist was teacher of oil painting in the same quarters where E. Schaaf was teacher of clay modeling.

These three articles, Acting Captain Casey said, late last night, had been "partly identified" as owned by William Fitzgerald. Sergt. Casey added that the Fitzgeralds were brought to the station house in the afternoon. Each made a statement, which was a contradiction of the other's story.

"In what respect?" Sergt. Casey was asked.

"I'd like to evade a direct answer to that," he replied. "The lads first in custody were remanded to-day in the Yorkville Police Court. All five will go there to-morrow, and I shall await developments. I cannot say that I have advanced far toward success."

Sergt. Casey had matters entirely under his control yesterday, as he had sealed up the Institution for the Improvement and Instruction of Deaf Mutes. It would have been easier to obtain admission to the safe vault of the Clearing House at midnight than to get into the institution. Even the Principal, David Greene, was instructed not to appear in response to any summons at the entrance.

Everybody outside the institution was also instructed not to talk, and when the result of the two days' work was made public by Sergt. Casey surprise was expressed that it was not satisfactory.

He admitted that he had not revealed all his case. The Fitzgeralds, he said, were students at the institution, and he had discovered nothing in their life history that was detrimental to their character. Like Eck, Pfandler, and Wolfe, they were deaf but spoke just as well as the ordinary man, and understood what was said to them by the movement of the lips of the person who addressed them.

No direct charge had been made against any of the five; they were simply suspected and restrained of their liberty. Possibly the partial identification of the articles found in the coal bin may turn out to be useless or the articles may be traced to another than William Fitzgerald.

The Fitzgeralds had made their statements in writing. They were at their studies at the institution both on Monday and yesterday.

Sergt. Casey would not say whether the arrest of the Fitzgeralds lessened the suspicion against the three lads first arrested.

In regard to the story that Artist Eglau had $100 when he went to his studio at the institution Monday, Sergt. Casey said the three bankbooks found in his pockets did not show that he had drawn any such sum or any money at all Monday, and that he was unable to prove that when he was assaulted he had any more than was found in his pockets after the discovery of the murder.

Against the story told by Sergt. Casey is the positive declaration of Mr. Eglau's son-in-law, John B. Zink, that the artist had between $140 and $150 when he entered the institution to die there. Of this Mr. Zink is positive.

Thus Mr. Zink and a person connected with the institution furnish a motive for the murder.

Mr. Eglau was careless about his money, and often showed a roll of bills. He left in a bathroom in the Deaf-Mute Institution a roll of bills amounting to $80 two weeks ago. This was found by a deaf-mute and Mr. Eglau recovered the money. The loss and finding of the money were known to every lad who studied in the manual training and art departments of the institution.

That William Fitzgerald may be innocent is proved by the admission of one of those on the police side of the case. He said the clothes of one of the lads first arrested is under examination by an expert, because they were full of holes, cut with scissors as if they had been spattered with blood and an effort had been made by cutting to remove every trace of it.

One of the visitors at the East Sixty-seventh Street Station last night was Dr. Samuel S. Purple of 36 West Twenty-second Street. He was closeted with Acting Captain Casey and three detectives half an hour. He refused to talk when he went away.

It was admitted that he had been summoned as an expert.

The body of the murdered man was taken yesterday morning to his late home, 99½ St. Mark's Place. In the presence of Coroner Fitzpatrick, Deputy Coroner Donlin made an autopsy. No fracture of the skull was found, and it was determined that death was due to hemorrhage of the brain, due to violence, and produced by a clot.

There was no wound that could not have been made with the shovel. In the opinion of Dr. Donlin, the wooden club or chair leg did not inflict any injury.

The evidences of the assassin's eagerness to dispose of his victim were a deep abrasion on the lower edge of the right eye, two above and near it, a cut an inch and a half long at the top of the forehead, five cuts on the top of the head, three cuts under the left ear, a large wound on the lower jaw, which was fractured; a cut across the bridge of the nose, three wounds on the left arm, and contusions on both hands.

These injuries and the crime brought to memory the end of Benjamin Nathan, who more than a quarter of a century ago was found slain in his mansion in Twenty-third Street opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There were the same wounds made with other than what is considered a felonious weapon, the same evidences of an intense, unwavering, ferocious resolve to do to the death. The victims were of about the same age, there were the same imprints of a bloody hand and the bespattering of walls with gore. The difference in the present case was that the stains were not obliterated hastily. Chief Conlin had not the same interest in the case as had Superintendent Jordan in the case of Mr. Nathan.

After the autopsy, the parlor of the Eglau flat was draped in black, and made a chapelle ardente, and the body, in a silver-mounted coffin, was placed on horses and draped so that only the features, which were placid and but little marred, could be seen. Many called to look at the dead. The wailing of the bereaved family was pitiful. Many of the callers were eloquent in praise of the old artist and dwelt on his traits of amiability, kindness, good humor, and charity.

Edward Eck was well and favorably known at the offices of the Charity Organization Society, while his career at the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes was not learned until news of the murder of Max Eglau was published. Eck, a month ago, went to the Organization Society, having been referred to it by friends who saw a future for him as an artist. The lad had with him two sketches of remarkable excellence, which were yesterday shown by some of the officials of the society.

One was a spirited drawing of a Spanish donkey's head, with elaborate equipments and harness; the other, a full-length sketch of a New-York belle, in rich Winter costume. This sample of Eck's ability to sketch freely was in a style that Beardsley affects, and would pass as a production by an artist of repute. Both sketches were signed, "Eck, seventeen years."

An agent of the society inquired into Eck's character and home life, and made a report that was entirely satisfactory, both in regard to the youth's character and his relations and home influences, and he was successful in an endeavor to be received into the art class at the Cooper Union.

The crime was committed in the heart of what is known as the centre of charities. The Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes is flanked by the Armory of the Seventh Regiment and the Normal College. It faces Grammar School No. 76, and in its rear is the Baptist Home for the Aged.

The annex to the institution, known as the Manual Training and Art Department, on the fourth floor of which Artist Eglau was killed, juts out so that it is much nearer to the Normal College than the rest of the building, so near in fact that had pupils or teachers in the college been interested in the room where the deed was done they could have seen the murder committed from the windows of the college.

The character of Peter Wolfe was vouched for by many reputable persons yesterday.

Pfandler was not so well spoken of.

Eck, it was predicted, would furnish an absolutely satisfactory alibi, as he could not have reached the institution, when he went on a visit before 3 P. M. Monday.

The Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes should not be confounded with Dr. Gallaudet's Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, nor St. Joseph's Institution at Fordham. The institution with which Artist Eglau was connected receives pupils and wards sent to it by the Commissioners of Charities, or the Superintendent of Public Instruction. For those able to pay the charge is $400 per annum. Two hundred deaf mutes—boys and girls who are deaf, but are all taught to articulate—can be accommodated. Marcus Goldman is the President.

PROFIT WITH THEIR PLEASURE

REPORT TO MEMBERS OF BLOOMING GROVE PARK ASSOCIATION.

Successful Year at the Clubhouse—Improvements Made and Suggested—Hunting and Fishing Report.

There was a full attendance of the members of the Blooming Grove Park Association at the annual meeting held last evening at the Hoffman House, over which Vice President Nathaniel S. Smith presided. The annual report of the Directors of the association was read and listened to with great interest.

The report showed that the business of the clubhouse at Blooming Grove Park, in Pike County, Penn., had been conducted with pleasure to the members and profit to the association. The clubhouse showed an increase of $1,000 in receipts over the previous year. During the year $7,700 of the outstanding notes of the association had been paid off, and $2,600 of the bonds had been taken up. Many improvements had been made, despite which the association has assets over liabilities of $67,310.78, being $6,397.86 more than the previous year.

The number of members is 207, 2 of whom are life members. The club stables were burned down last September, but they have since been rebuilt at a cost of $2,300. A new icehouse has been built, with a much larger capacity than the old one. A substantial new dock has been built at Lake Giles, where boats can be moored and from which the members can conveniently reach their boats without danger. The Directors have in contemplation the erection of a new boathouse, which had long been needed, and plans for a suitable and attractive building have been adopted. The roads and walks surrounding the clubhouse have also been improved, and many improvements have been made during the last year in and about the clubhouse itself, notably a new entrance and approach to the house.

The wants of the hunter and the fisherman had also received full attention. Nearly one-third of the income of the association was spent by the Fish and Game Committee, which reported that the season which closed Dec. 31 was in all respects unusually successful. The following extract from this committee's report will prove of interest:

Birds were found in plenty throughout the preserve. More ruffled grouse were found and bagged than during any single season for several years, and as a result of a careful investigation during the closing days of December we can vouch for a good supply of birds left over for another season.

The fishing season, as a whole, was a good one. Notwithstanding the very unfavorable season for taking trout, we have obtained a sufficient number to enable us to continue the regular system heretofore pursued in hatching and rearing a certain number of trout to supply our necessities. The number of adult trout retained for turning out in the Spring in the streams is equal to our requirements. Lake Giles has already received its quota of 5,000. Members may feel assured of good stream and lake fishing next season. Our supply of deer suffered only to the number of eight during the Fall, and the open Winter is conducive to the good condition of those remaining.

The game record for the year showed that a total of 8 deer, 197 grouse, 43 woodcock, and 18 ducks were killed by the members of the association, and that 6,601 brook trout, 22 rainbow trout, 93 salmon, 5 brown trout, and 3 lake trout, and 1,693 bass were taken from the streams and lakes on the grounds of the association. The association has on hand of brook trout, 16,251 one year old, 8,000 two years old, and 3,000 three years old, and of rainbow trout, 860 one year old and 450 two years old. There were taken last Spring 8,000 rainbow trout spawn, and 100,000 brook trout spawn. During the last ten years 37,774 trout and salmon, and 22,408 bass, were taken in the streams and lakes of the association.

With relation to the financial standing of the association the Directors report that the assets amount to $110,045.13, against which the liabilities were bonds outstanding, $37,900; notes, $4,346.35, coupons not presented, $488, leaving a surplus of $67,-310.78.

The association owns 17,000 acres of land, of which 5,000 acres are heavily timbered. Upwards of 4,000 acres are leased so as to secure the fishing and hunting privileges, and eight miles of the Shohola are owned and two miles leased by the association of the Blooming Grove, nine miles are owned and three leased, of Bright Brook, five miles are owned, and of Taylor's Creek, three miles. The association also owns Giles, Laura, Belle, Ernest, Beaver, Bruce, Westbrook, and Scott Lakes, and the lands extend north and south about sixteen miles. Seventy-five members can be accommodated at the club, and ten at the lodge at Lake Laura.

The report was received with applause, and a resolution was adopted fully indorsing the work of the Directors and thanking them for their efforts in behalf of the association.

C. A. Billings, the Treasurer, presented his report showing that the total receipts for the year, including a balance of $412.45 on hand Jan. 1, 1895, amounted to $43,-619.89, and the disbursements were $43,-105.46, leaving a balance on hand on Jan. 1, 1896, of $514.43.

Messrs. H. B. Hall, Luther Loomis, Charles I. Berg, J. H. McCoon, and George J. Wills were appointed a committee to nominate candidates for officers and Directors to be voted for at the annual meeting of the stockholders, to be held in July.

The plans for the new boathouse, the erection of which will be begun early in the season, were shown to the members present and met with approval.

Doorkeeper of Cotton Exchange Dead.

Oscar McKinney, doorkeeper at the Cotton Exchange, where he had been employed since 1876, died yesterday at the Hudson Street Hospital. He had convulsions while on duty at the Exchange Monday, and was removed to the hospital. He was thirty-eight years old and lived at 128 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

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IN HONOR OF WASHINGTON

Dinner of the New-York Society of Colonial Wars.

AN ADDRESS BY F. J. DE PEYSTER

Large Gathering of Descendants of Patriots—Speeches by Gen. Ruger, Commodore Sicard, and Others.

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New-York gave a dinner last night at Delmonico's in commemoration of the one hundred and sixty-fourth anniversary of the birthday (old style) of Col. George Washington "of the Virginia Provincial Forces," which brought out about 250 men, whose names are representative of the famous old families of the Colonial period.

At the western end of the gold-and-cream ballroom was a long table, over which was hung a portrait of Gen. Washington, painted in 1772 by C. W. Peale, and now the property of Gen. G. W. C. Lee of Lexington, Va. At the back of the portrait was a stand of colors. The balcony, where the orchestra of twenty pieces was stationed, was draped with American flags, surmounted by a golden eagle. In front of the guests' table was a miniature Indian wigwam, and on the table were bunches of red and white carnations. At each end of the table were suits of armor, the property of Howland Pell.

The members of the organization were seated at small tables, in groups of from five to ten. Each table had candelabras of silver, with red silk shades.

Gen. F. J. de Peyster, Governor General of the Society of Colonial Wars, presided. On the right was Mayor William L. Strong, Commander Sicard, Nicholas Fish, representing the Society of the Cincinnatus; Charles D. Warner, the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders, John R. Abney, David Banks, and the Rev. Alexander Hamilton. To the left of Gen. de Peyster sat Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, United States Army, in command of the Eastern Division; Frederic de Peyster Foster, representing the St. Nicholas Society; Brayton Ives of the New-England Society, and Dr. C. E. H. Stevens.

Others present were:

F. H. Allen, R. E. Backus, Dr. G. Bacon, D. Banks, Jr., T. M. Banta, A. C. Barnes, W. Bartlett, W. G. Beatty, J. H. Beekman, W. J. Beekman, R. D. Benedict, F. H. Betts, T. H. Beuckle, L. Boardman, C. W. Bowen, F. L. Bradley, G. W. Brady, C. P. Britton, C. E. Brown, P. R. Brown, G. P. Cammann, H. M. Carleton, C. W. Carpenter, W. H. Case, H. S. Clark, G. C. Clarke, B. Clarkson, Frederick Clarkson, F. J. Coates, Dr. H. C. Coe, J. C. Colgate, S. V. Constant.

C. W. Darling, W. G. Davies, E. De Rose, T. Dimond, Dr. G. A. Dixon, F. P. Earle, G. N. Elwood, S. Ely, G. D. Farrar, N. Fish, Howell Foster, F. Gallatin, R. H. Gallatin, A. Gerry, F. D. Grant, E. N. Greene, G. L. Griffin, F. B. Griffin, W. H. Griffith, W. Milne Grinnell, C. Hadden, Jr., F. E. Haight, B. J. Harmon, W. E. Harriman, G. D. Hartley, A. M. Hatch, E. J. Heaton, H. C. Hilmer, J. H. Hoadley, A. Hodges, C. B. Hubbell, W. A. Hungerford, F. E. Hyde, and Mr. Hurst.

H. Innis, C. Isham, B. Ives, E. F. Jenkins, A. G. Jennings, J. A. Johnson, F. M. Johnstone, G. P. Koop, H. Le Huray, E. C. Leonard, P. Livingston, Joseph Marié, D. Merritt, Charles Miller, A. P. Mitchell, J. L. Montgomery, M. P. A. Montgomery, L. Morgan, Dr. L. Morris, F. Morris, I. Myer, H. H. Noble, L. M. Norwood, E. B. Oakley, S. V. V. Olcutt, W. Ogden, G. W. Olney, J. K. Olyphant, R. Olyphant, H. W. Ormsbee.

T. A. Patterson, H. Pell, C. H. Pierce, C. H. Pond, E. W. Pond, C. C. Rawlings, P. Rhinelander, T. J. O. Rhinelander, Elihu Root, W. H. Russell, F. Le R. Saterlee, G. R. Schieffelin, S. Schieffelin, W. B. Seaman, W. E. Seeley, W. A. Shelton, E. Shippen, E. L. Short, W. L. Skidmore, T. E. V. Smith, T. W. Smith, M. Standish, H. Stanton, J. A. Stewart, the Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, T. W. Strong, R. B. Suckley, H. G. Taylor, T. G. Tefft, S. P. Townsend, E. Trenchard, H. G. Trevor, A. B. Trevor, Jr., Trowbridge, C. H. Trowbridge, A. B. Valentine, S. H. Valentine, C. D. Van Rensselaer, J. W. Varnum, W. G. Verplanck, J. C. Wallbridge, Dr. I. C. Ward, C. D. Warner, E. P. Wheeler, L. C. Whitin, Col. J. M. Whittemore, L. C. Wyckoff, W. H. Young.

The invitations to the dinner and the menu cards were fine specimens of decorative art. On the front cover of the menu card, which was tied with a red satin bow, was a golden tomahawk and the insignia of the society, also in gold. The menu was as follows:

Oysters.
Soups.
Consommé Britannia. Bisque of Lobster.
Side dishes.
Timbales Montana.
Fish.
Broiled shad, mariner's style. Potatoes persillade.
Joint.
Filet of beef, Madeira sauce.
Tomatoes Vevises.
Entrees.
Pullet, Vienna fashion. Peas. Parisian style.
Sweetbread cutlet, modern. Mixed beans.
Sorbet prunelle.
Roast.
Ruddy ducks. Escarole salad.
Sweets.
Savarins Montmorency.
Moulded Ice cream. Fruit.
Fancy cakes. Coffee and cigars.

The fancy cream was served in a small box, with a cover representing a miniature three-cornered hat.

The programme was as follows:

Prayer by the Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Chaplain of the society.
Salute to the society's colors and presentation of the flag of New-Netherland.
"The United States of America," by Frederick J. de Peyster, Governor General of the Society of Colonial Wars.
"The Towne of Neeuw-Amsterdam and City of New-York," by Fordham Morris, Chancellor Colonial Order.
"George Washington the Colonial Soldier," by Charles Dudley Warner.
"Our Colonial Wars," by the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders.
"The Army of the United States," by Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger.
"The Navy of the United States," by Commodore Montgomery Sicard.
"Our Guests," by Brayton Ives, Vice President of the New-England Society.
"The General Society of Colonial Wars," by Edward Shippen, Treasurer General of the Society of Colonial Wars.
"Our Sister State Societies," by the Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, Deputy Governor General of the Pennsylvania Society.

In his speech Governor General de Peyster said:

It is my pleasant privilege, as well as my duty, to welcome you to the fourth annual dinner. Our society, incorporated in the Autumn of 1892, counts to-day some 800 members in this Empire State of ours. At the first annual dinner New-York stood all alone, while to-day not fewer than sixteen other State societies, seventeen in all, stand shoulder to shoulder with us. Three years ago our entire membership was about 100; to-day our members, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, number not less than 1,500.

The secret of this extraordinary prosperity is simple. The object of the society recommends itself to every American heart. That object, as you well know, is to rescue from undeserved neglect 150 years of American history, the 150 years which changed the European immigrant into an American, the 150 years which changed the little, struggling fringe of settlements at Jamestown and New-Amsterdam, at Plymouth, at Salem, at Boston, into the thirteen mighty provinces which were able to cope, and cope successfully, with all the might of the British Crown. In that stern school of struggle and trial, of victory and defeat the Colonial American was trained up to a nobler standard of manhood than any which modern Europe can boast.

This society is above all things American, and in order to mark the close connection between Colonial and republican times we celebrate to-night the Colonial birthday of the greatest of all Americans, George Washington, the man of all others who played the foremost part in the later Colonial wars, in the Revolutionary struggle, and in the early days of the Republic.

We have with us to-night the representatives of the great social societies which commemorate the lands and the races that peopled Colonial America, or, rather, that part of it which is to-day under the starry flag. If there were in New-York a descendant of either Frontenac or Montcalm he should be the guest of honor at this table, for we recognize, one and all, that those men are two of the grandest and most romantic figures in American history. Who now feels anything but admiration for the brilliant and chivalrous soldiers of France who strove so long and so gallantly to supplant the cross of St. George by the lilies? Our ancient foes have indeed become our hereditary friends. The study of Colonial history turns our eyes to the old lands of our fathers.

To-day we are all Americans. America holds the first place in our hearts. But I know that I speak for every old New-Yorker when I say that next to this land of our birth we love the "glorious little land of dikes and dams." There is not a Knickerbocker on this island who would not exert himself to the utmost to prevent a war between our ancestral Holland and this America of ours. No man of Dutch descent could ever be found base enough to stir up strife between our beloved fatherland and the "Great Republic." A similar feeling animates every man of French, German, or Scotch extraction. Is it possible that any other feeling animates the hearts of those of English descent? Have the children of the Puritan and the Cavalier less affection than any other race for the old home of their fathers? I derive neither my name nor my lineage from England, but if I did I should not be ashamed of the beautiful island which gave Hampden and Cromwell, Milton and Shakespeare to mankind.

We stand as secure on this continent as Rome did in Europe after the fall of Carthage. A century ago we might have been menaced by a foreign foe. To-day our enemies are those of our own household. The only salvation of a State is the manhood and patriotism of its children. When the crop of brave and capable men fails the State is lost. The dangers of to-day, though not so apparent, are quite as real as those that have faced America in any of its 300 years of stormy history. The demagogue is still the same danger to free institutions as he was 2,000 years ago in Athens and Rome. It is his greed and gross incompetence which has reduced this the richest country on earth to its present condition. No country on earth is so favored. The great men of a century ago have given us an ideal form of government. Heaven has given us boundless territory, rich in mines, fertile in produce, and, above all, uncursed by neighbors. And yet demagogues menace us with the silver fraud, Debism, and anarchy. It is now when these clouds lower that we should turn for comfort and inspiration to Colonial story. Terrible dangers bravely overcome teach us not only admiration for the glorous dead, but confidence in the mighty American race, which has come out triumphant from so many deadly struggles.

Governor General de Peyster's speech and those of the others who responded to toasts were listened to with great interest.

RAILROADS BLOCKED BY SNOW

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Furnished Rooms	7
Apartments To Let	15	Help Wanted	16
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	13	Hotels	7
Bankers' Cards	13	Instruction	7
Bicycles	6	Legal Notices	14
Boarders Wanted	7	Meetings & Elections	13
Brooklyn Real Estate	7	New-Jersey Property	15
Business Chances For Sale	15	Pianos and Organs	7
Business Notices	5	Public Notices	15
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Real Estate at Auction	15
Country Houses To Let	15	Real Estate For Exchange	15
Country Real Estate For Sale	15	Referees' Notices	15
Dancing	7	Situations Wanted	16
Deaths	5	Special Notices	7
Dividends	13	Stores, &c., Wanted	15
Europe	7	Surrogate Notices	14
Excursions	7	Teachers	7
Financial	13	To Let For Business Purposes	15
Fine Arts	7	Travelers' Guide	13
		Water Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Gismonda—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Paintings—Day and Evening.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00.
BROADWAY—Robin Hood—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00 and 8:00 to Midnight.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—A Woman's Reason—8:15. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15. Matinée—2.00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:10. Matinée.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Gay Parisians—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite; Excelsior Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Shore Acres—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00. Matinée.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Nachruhm—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—The Huguenots—8:00.
PALMER'S—For the Crown—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements, Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
Queen's Speech Pacific.
Slight Changes in the Raines Bill.
Spain Against Light.
Waller Is to be Set Free.
No Apology from Dunraven.
A New Custom House for New-York.
Steamer Richard Peck Aground.
French Senate Blames the Ministers.

Page 2
A Silver Attack on Secretary Morton.
Republican Senators Balked by Butler.
Italians Rescued from Scows.
Miss Kingsley's Lecture on Art.
Deposits for the New Bonds.

Page 3
The Greater New-York Bill Delayed.
More Arrests for Eglau's Murder.
Dinner of the Colonial Wars Society.
Celebration of Lincoln's Birthday.

Page 5
Cuban Documents in the House.

Page 6
New L. A. W. President.
Evens Leads at Figure Skating.

Page 7
Laws Needed for Street Railroads.
Jersey City's Water Supply.
New-Jersey Anti-Garb Bill Killed.
Report on the Slaughter of Deer.

Page 8
The Arion Masquerade.
Senator Blanchard on Monroe Doctrine.
Bridge "Crowding" Law Condemned.
News of Greater New-York.

Page 9
Work with Roentgen Rays.
Mayor Wurster and Consolidation.
"Bat" Shea Put to Death.
Proscribed Saloons Not Closed.
Mr. Roosevelt on the Spy System
Hotel Majestic Solid, He Says.

Page 10
Review of New Publications.
News of the Railroads.
Yale Freshmen May Row Westerners.

Page 11
In the Commercial World.
Marine Intelligence.

Page 12
The Financial Markets.

Page 13
Plans for an Underground Road.

Page 14
Provident Loan Society's Work.
Report of the University Regents.
Russell Sage's Appeal.

Page 15
In the Real Estate Field.

Page 16
Cheaper Electric Lighting Discussed.
Funeral of Sister Anne Ayres.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	20	37	36
6 A. M.	20	39	36
9 A. M.	22	30	33
12 M.	29	29	34
4 P. M.	33	29	33
6 P. M.	29	29	32
9 P. M.	25	29	30
12 P. M.	22	29	30

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....33.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....31.30
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....25.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years.....32.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 13, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE SILVER ISSUE IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

"Nineteen Senators—almost half the entire Republican strength in the Senate," said Senator DUBOIS of Idaho in THE TIMES of the 10th inst., "have signed a pledge saying they will not vote for protection until free silver is assured." He also remarked that "the Western Republican Senators [meaning those who have voted for the Silver bill] have concluded that they will not support any man for President unless he will pledge himself, without reservation, to sign a bill for the free coinage of silver." Mr. DUBOIS is a man of considerable prominence and authority on the Silver side of the Republican Party.

Our dispatches of yesterday from Washington reported that sound-money Republicans were disturbed by a statement in circulation that three Republican candidates for the nomination at St. Louis had given to the Silver men the pledge they require; that is to say, that each of the three had promised to sign a free-silver bill if he should be elected and such a bill should come before him. How much foundation for this story there is we do not know, but everybody knows that no one of the Republican candidates has dared thus far to utter any opinions which would clearly take him out of this reported list of three.

We understand that the Silver Republicans in the House, following the suggestions of the Republican agents of the mine owners in the Senate, intend to give their sound-money associates another warning in connection with the vote in the House upon the Senate's Silver substitute for the Bond bill. The House will be asked to amend the Senate Silver bill by providing for the coinage of the entire annual product of the silver mines in this country and also by imposing a high tariff duty upon imported silver. It is predicted that such an amendment will receive the votes of many Republicans who cannot be induced to vote for the Senate Free-Coinage bill. The supporters of the project count upon about 50 Republican votes, and hope for 10 or 15 more from that party. They expect failure, of course, so far as the passage of the amendment is concerned, but their purpose is to make an impressive exhibition of Silver sentiment on the Republican side and to provide support for their demand that the Speaker shall make one of their men a member of the conference committee which will consider the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the Bond and Silver bills. As it is expected that a majority of the Senate conferrees will be Silver men, and that the Speaker will select a Silver man to represent the House Democrats, the addition of a Republican Silver Representative would give the Silver element so much power in the conference that concessions might be obtained from the House.

It will be noticed that the proposed amendment closely resembles the Sherman Silver-Purchase act in some of its features, for under the operation of that act substantially the entire silver output of this country was bought by the Government. It is also thoroughly "protective" in character, providing not only for that "advance in price" which the mine owners desire, but also for a tariff duty on imported silver.

There was published a few days ago in the Washington correspondence of The Chicago Times-Herald a long interview with "a far Western Republican Senator" (name not given,) who outlined the policy of the Silver Republicans. It was their purpose, he said, "to take the conceit out of these Eastern Republicans, to show them that they cannot get along without us of the far West, and to convince them that if they continue to ignore us their 'cinch' on the next Presidency will disappear and they will find themselves engaged in a desperate struggle for life. So far we have succeeded admirably. They are scared already. They tell us the country is turning against the Republican Party, that we are jeopardizing Republican success in the campaign. They think that argument will move us. Why, bless their hearts, that is just what we want. The more disgusted the country is with the Republican Party in the Senate, the better pleased we are." We also quote the following:

"And what do you expect to get out of all this?"

"Recognition for silver in the Republican National Convention. We are frightening the Republican Party into doing justice to our cause. Their sure thing is lost already. The leaders are nervous and anxious. We intend to keep them so. When the convention meets at St. Louis we intend the party shall be in such a state that it will say to itself it cannot afford to ignore the claims of silver. The men of the East want the Republican Party put back in power so a tariff bill can be passed. But where do we of the far West come in? That is the question we shall ask them. They must recognize our rights in order to elect their ticket or to get their Tariff bill through Congress after electing it."

The course pursued since by the mine owners' Senators appears to have been strictly in accord with the policy set forth in this interview, which was written one or two days before BARKER'S pledge was signed by sixteen of them.

THE QUEEN'S FRIENDLY WORDS.

The expressions in the Queen's speech yesterday referring to the Venezuelan question were of an extremely friendly character, and it is, perhaps, not unwarrantable to infer that the Queen herself may have had somewhat more direct personal influence in framing them than she is accustomed to exert. We quote from the speech:

"The Government of the United States have expressed a wish to co-operate in terminating the differences which have existed for many years between my Government and the Republic of Venezuela upon the boundary of that country and my colony of British Guiana. I have expressed my sympathy with the desire to come to an equitable arrangement, and I trust that further negotiations will lead to a satisfactory settlement."

In one sense this language is sufficiently guarded, and is properly so, but its spirit is beyond criticism. It distinctly recognizes as the motive of the United States "the desire to come to an equitable arrangement," and it describes the proposition of the United States as due to "a wish to co-operate." So formal, dignified, and candid a statement must be accepted as promising the removal of all serious obstacles to a peaceful adjustment.

What will be the exact course or objective of the "further negotiations" to which the Queen refers with confidence cannot yet be stated. But, as we have frequently pointed out, there have been kept open from the start by the Government of the United States several ways in which fair negotiation might easily and with honor to all concerned attain a "satisfactory settlement." We have entire confidence that when that result shall have been reached the respect of the world for the purposes of the United States and the principles by which they are guided will be strengthened, and that both peace and justice in the relations of our country and our continent with other countries will rest on a foundation firmer than ever.

BANKING ON THE UNITED STATES.

A great change has come over the temper of the business community within the past ten days. It has not been confined to the United States, but, while most marked here, has extended throughout the world. It is a change from doubt, distrust, hesitation to confidence, courage, and energy. But, above all, it is a change from ignorance to knowledge. There has been no change in the laws governing the finances or the currency. There has indeed been a manifestation on the part of the Senate of a purpose to change those laws radically for the worse, and that purpose will fail in the House. But when February opened every one knew of this purpose in the Senate and that it could not secure aid in the House. Nothing, then, that has taken place in Congress has had any effect on the temper of the business community. Nor has there been any change in the known principles or policy of the Executive. They remain what they have been since Mr. CLEVELAND was elected, firmly on the side of sound money and the absolute maintenance of gold payments by the unshrinking use of all the power conferred by law.

The great change, as we have said, is from ignorance to knowledge. We know now what we did not know ten days ago, what the people of the United States can and will do for the maintenance of gold payments. The bids for the new loan tell that story so that the dullest or most timid or most cynical cannot mistake or refute it. If we ask why those bids poured into the Treasury in such imposing volume last week for the first time, the answer is not entirely clear. There had been like chances before. Both the loans of 1894 presented such chances, and the responses, though adequate at the time, were not striking. A month ago those who were in the best situation to know the feeling of the people with money to invest did not doubt that the new loan would be taken, and more than taken. But they had not dreamed that it would be taken six times over or that it would be taken without reference to the great financiers or even the stronger banks. They expected it to succeed through New-York bids from men whose business it is to deal in such things, and they had grave and perfectly reasonable doubts how the gold reserve would be affected. They had no notion, not the remotest, that gold would be found in all parts of the land and in the least likely sections, and would be forthcoming in such quantities that, had its existence and availability been known, there would have been no more possibility of a premium on gold than for a premium on silver certificates. But of the fact as it stands plain to the eyes of all, to the simplest as to the wisest, there is now not a shadow of a doubt.

One thing is doubtless true which goes far to explain the situation, and is, in reality, the most conspicuous element in the change. That is that the people have at last become convinced of the danger which threatened the whole country from the mingled fanaticism, greed, and folly of the silver faction, and have determined to defend themselves against it. Popular opinion in the United States arrives at a decision often with great and puzzling slowness, but, once the decision reached, it acts with tremendous power and swiftness. It is as in the remote upper fields of the Alps, flake by flake during long cold the avalanche is formed, but when it moves it sweeps everything before it. The people had watched, half contemptuously, half with a dull sense of helplessness, the stupid trade and dicker of the politicians with the silver movement. They had seen each of the great parties demoralized and trembling before the incessantly increasing demands of the free-silver faction. They had seen Senators, Republican and Democratic, sitting in silence, without protest, without response, while demagogues like PEFFER and blackguards like TILLMAN heaped vulgar abuse on the President and covered with insult the most upright and most trustworthy class of the Republic. Day by day the feeling of outrage, of indignation, and of apprehension for the honor and stability of the Government had gathered in their hearts. Their determination to back what is best in the Government, to strengthen the hands of the President, to avow their unshaken, impregnable confidence in the honor and good faith of the Treasury of the United States was expressed in the great bids of Feb. 5. It was an impressive demonstration of the resources of the country and of the popular faith in their Government. But it was infinitely more than that. It was a declaration by the people that they were ready and would at all times be ready when called upon to do with money and with votes whatever is necessary to maintain inviolate the public credit. Whoever in the future banks on this declaration, banks on the United States and will be absolutely safe in doing so.

WEYLER IN CUBA.

The first proclamation of WEYLER confirms the report that MARTINEZ CAMPOS was removed from command in Cuba because he refused to make war otherwise than as a civilized man. There is nothing mawkish or mealy-mouthed about his successor. WEYLER declares his intention to make war, not only upon insurgents in arms, but upon all who show any sympathy with them. In his proclamation he declares his intention "to punish, with all the rigor that the law enacts," not only "those who shall in any way help the enemy," but also those who "shall calumniate the prestige of our name." That there may be no doubt as to what he means, he explains, in a circular to the officers of the army, that the law "must fall with all its weight upon all those who are in any way helping the enemy, or praising them, or in any way detracting from the prestige of Spain, its army, or its volunteers."

In this nefarious work of detracting from the prestige of Spain it is needless to point out that GOMEZ and MACEO have of late been especially active, but there seems to be some difficulty in getting the law to fall upon them with all its weight. However, there are a number of non-combatants in Cuba of both sexes with whom the new commander hopes to succeed better. He announces in effect that if he cannot make successful war upon the insurgents, he can make war upon the unarmed population of Cuba. But there is a consideration or two which he seems to have overlooked. One of them is that two can play at the game which he proposes. CAMPOS is reported to have said that the insurgents looked after his wounded, and that he could not refuse to do as much by theirs. If WEYLER makes war like a savage, he cannot expect his own troops to be treated with humanity.

Another consideration which he seems to have overlooked is that the civilized world has an interest in preventing outrages in Cuba as well as in Armenia. If he executes his threat of treating Cuba as a Turkish commander treats a pashalic of Christians, he must expect to be called to account. His proclamation announcing a war on non-combatants appears the day after the appeal of President CISNEROS for recognition of the insurgents as a belligerent power. Nothing could more dispose the American people to grant that appeal than WEYLER'S brutal threats. If the appeal is not granted, it will probably be because of a doubt whether such recognition will do the insurgents any good.

ABOLISH THE CORONERS.

Until the revised Constitution of this State was adopted, the Legislature did not have the power to abolish the office of Coroner, though the absurdity of the system had long been recognized. By simply dropping from the list of county offices to be filled by election that of Coroner, the Constitutional Convention cleared the way for its abolition. The purpose and expectation were to have that office abolished at once, but the bill introduced last year was not one to command strong support.

This year a bill has been prepared substituting the system of Medical Examiners, which has been in successful operation in Massachusetts for twenty years, and there ought to be no difficulty about getting it passed. It is based on common sense and recognizes modern progress in jurisprudence. The Coroner system has nothing but antiquity in its favor. It has brought down to us the methods of past ages, which would seem grotesque in their absurdity if we had not been so long accustomed to them.

In nine cases out of ten of sudden death, it occurs from natural causes, to which any competent physician can certify after a purely professional examination. The rational course is to have a responsible medical officer make the examination and certify to the cause of death. If he finds any ground for suspecting that it was caused by violence or criminal practice of any kind, the inquiry ceases to be medical and becomes judicial. The proper course then is to turn it over to the authorities that have to deal with the detection and prosecution of criminals. The mixing of the medical and judicial functions in the Coroner is a relic of rude ages and often produces ridiculous results. The most absurd part of the performance known as an inquest is the solemn sitting of a jury to hear evidence and render a verdict on the cause of death when it is either perfectly plain to any doctor or beyond the comprehension of a Coroner's jury. It has long been treated as a farcical formality in most cases.

The pending bill, which has been prepared by men competent to deal intelligently with the matter, provides for Medical Examiners in all the counties of the State, to be appointed in the judicial department to which they belong, by the Judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. This is better than the Massachusetts system of appointment for the whole State by the Governor, because the Judges will have a better opportunity for ascertaining the fitness of candidates and will be less influenced by other considerations. Moreover, the relation of the office to the judiciary system in cases where death is traceable to criminal acts makes it appropriate to lodge the appointing power with the Judges.

The abolition of the Coroner and the establishment of a rational system of medical examination will put an end to the abuses and scandals which have sprung from a clumsy and incongruous method of dealing with the solemn incident of sudden death in the community.

AMERICAN SLATES IN WALES.

The duty on roofing slates was 25 per cent. in the McKinley tariff; in the present tariff it is 20 per cent. We recall complaints made by the owners of slate quarries to the effect that their industry had been injured by this slight reduction. The absurdity of such a complaint is disclosed by the reports of the Government, which show that considerable quantities of slates are exported. The value of the exports of roofing slates for the last calendar year was $80,919. The imports, on the other hand, are insignificant, their value having been only $2,198 in the fiscal year 1894, and only $4,418 in 1895.

The American producers of slate are now underselling the Welsh quarrymen even in their home market. The Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald of Jan. 24 (published at Carnarvon, Wales) has two columns about "a crisis in the slate trade" caused by "American competition." Reference is made to shipments of American slates "to Belfast, London, and other British ports," and to a cargo of 1,000 tons about to arrive at Cardiff. We take the following from The Liverpool Post of about the same date:

"A number of South Wales business men, among the largest buyers of Welsh slates, instituted inquiries, with the result that a steamer has been chartered, and the first consignment, containing 3,500,000 American slates, will reach Cardiff this week. It is confidently affirmed that the stones are equal in quality to the best North Wales slates, and they are delivered free at Cardiff at £2 per 1,000 cheaper than they can be bought to-day at Carnarvon."

If the owners of American slate quarries can undersell the Welshmen in Wales by $10 per thousand, why do they need a duty of 20 per cent. or any tariff whatever to protect them against the sale of Welsh slates here? The pending Republican Tariff bill increases the duty on slates by 15 per cent.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN MANITOBA.

There is a useful lesson for ourselves in the effect which the school question in Manitoba has had upon the politics, not only of that Province, but of the whole Dominion. The question of public instruction in one Province has put such a strain upon the Government of the federation as to make it necessary for that Government, in its own interest, to interfere. It is evident that a question of this kind could not come up in Congress regarding a State, for the right of each State to regulate the matter to suit itself would be beyond discussion or question. The autonomy of an American State, that is to say, is much more complete than the autonomy of a Canadian Province. This fact explains the extent of the desire for annexation that is reported to prevail among the French Catholics of Quebec. Whenever their institutions are menaced by the majority of British Protestants in the Dominion at large, they think how much easier it would be to preserve them if they had the rights and powers reserved to a State in the Union. As a matter of fact, however, they seem to find at present a sufficient remedy in coercing the Government of the Dominion with the threat of withdrawing their support.

It may be doubted, however, whether the remedial measure introduced into the Parliament of the Dominion in accordance with the demands of the French Catholics will answer its purpose. The power of the Dominion, it seems, is limited to passing legislation which is left to the Province to enforce and which it is assumed that the Province will enforce. But this assumption is altogether too optimistical. Every argument that can be addressed to the Parliament of the Dominion has already been addressed to the Legislature of Manitoba, and addressed in vain—every argument, that is to say, which is drawn from reason. The argument that is most effective with the Government of the Dominion is the threat to turn the Ministry out of office. This has not been addressed to the Government of Manitoba, and could not be so addressed with effect because the threat would be idle. The Catholics, being in the minority in Manitoba, have no power to turn out the Government. The grievance of which they complain, and very justly, is that the public schools are converted into a Protestant propaganda, and that doctrines which they reject are forced upon their children. But this injury has been deliberately and wittingly done to them by their Protestant neighbors. The remedy proposed for it in the Parliament of the Dominion is to provide separate Roman Catholic schools to be supported at the expense of the Catholic taxpayers, who are thereupon to be relieved from supporting the schools that have been converted into a Protestant propaganda. But it is extremely unlikely that the Protestant propagandists of Manitoba, who have forced unwelcome teachings upon the children of Catholics, will apply the remedy provided by the Dominion.

Moreover, that is not the appropriate remedy. We on this side of the line have had the same trouble, though it has never gone to quite the same length. There are American priests who desire to convert public instruction into a means of propagating Catholicism. There are Protestant ministers who desire to make it a means of propagating Protestantism. The same reply should be made to each. Public instruction is an affair of the State and not of the Church. Religious instruction is an affair of the Church and not of the State. The instruction given by the State at the public expense should be strictly secular, and the religious instruction with which any sect chooses to supplement it should be administered at the expense of such sect. That is the only way in which public instruction can be made to coexist with a division of religious belief among the parents and taxpayers who are called upon to defray the cost of it. The effort to supply religious instruction in public or quasi-public schools where there is such a division is foredoomed to fail. Suppose, what is not to be supposed, that the majority in Manitoba loyally accepts the conclusion arrived at by the Government of the Dominion, if the bill of the Government passes, and undertakes to apply the prescribed remedy. The children of Manitoba will be spared from learning the three R's in a "godless" version, but they will be brought up in an atmosphere of mutual dislike and distrust that will be fatal to their harmonious action as adult citizens. All this might be completely avoided if the sensible plan were adopted of rigidly secularizing public education and requiring no taxpayer to pay for any instruction that is not by general consent useful and needful for all children.

Ex-Register REILLY reveals the startling fact that he asked who made Mr. SHEEHAN the leader of Tammany because he wanted to know. There has been a general impression that he asked because he did know, but of course that theory must now be abandoned.

It is somewhat remarkable that the colored politicians of Orange should have felt moved to announce, publicly and with emphasis, that they will no longer be satisfied with beer and cigars as the rewards of their toils in behalf of the Republican Party. These things they have come to look upon as "a feeble presentment," and they will neither ask for nor accept such trifles any longer. Just what would constitute a vigorous presentment is not stated in the proclamation, and one can only wonder if champagne and cigarettes are henceforth to be the recognized guerdons of partisan devotion. The utterance of these swarthy statesmen casts so much more light on the past than on the future that complete silence, while less amusing, would have been infinitely safer and more dignified.

Affairs in Brooklyn have now reached the point when "Either the ministers or the saloon keepers must give way," is the phrase most commonly used to define the situation. It is quite accurate. Only the support of Mayor WURSTER, however, enables the saloon keepers to defy the law and public sentiment. At a word, a sign, from him Sunday closing would become an accomplished fact. When he, the "good Christian man and church-goer," as the Rev. Mr. J. ERSKINE ADAMS calls him, gets tired of violating his oath of office, the decent people of Brooklyn will no longer wonder whether they or the criminals are going to "give way."

BRITISH STEAMER REPORTED ON FIRE

Signals as if for Help for the Ardandhu Below Bedlow's Island.

There was a rumor in circulation at 1 o'clock this morning that the British steamer Ardandhu, Capt. Walker, which arrived from Progreso yesterday, and anchored below Bedloe's Island, was on fire.

Steamers near her were blowing their whistles, as if signaling for assistance.

AGENDA OF A BOOK LOVER.

—Asmodeus was an eminent demon, more powerful that Astaroth, Cedon, Uriel, Belzebuth, Aborym, Azazel, Dagon, Magog, Magon, Isaacharum, Accaron, Orphaxat, and Beherit, who are not insignificant demons in any literature. Asmodeus had women for his accomplices; that was why he was so powerful. Demonologists recognize him by his legs, one of which is like a rooster's and the other of which has claws. His portrait, drawn by Collin de Plancy, was authorized by the Archbishop of Paris. This does not necessarily prove anything, but Paul Lucas published, in 1719, in three volumes, the relation of his meeting with Asmodeus on the Nile. This is surprising, because Asmodeus was tried by the Bishop of Poitiers in 1647 and thrown with chains into a cavern. But St. Augustine has explained how demons may be chained or unchained. They gain or lose the liberty to harm men. "Alligatio diaboli est non permitti. * * *" Colbert issued an edict against Asmodeus.

—Miss Aline Norès has read before the Woman's Club of New-Orleans a delicate essay on Joan of Arc and her epoch which she has written. The biographers of Joan of Arc have done wrong to isolate her in a chapel. She should be replaced in her natural surroundings among the prophets and seers of her time: Guillemette of La Rochelle, whom Charles V. called to Paris about 1380; Hermine of Rheims, Sainte Jeanne Marie de Maillé, the Gasque of Avignon, Councilor to Charles VI.; the penitents of Friar Richard, and others, who, like Joan, had visions, revelations, and the gift of prophecy. How the cult of Mary the Virgin and the legends of saints prepared minds for the advent of Catherine of Sienna and of Joan of Arc might be traced in books; but those who have really understood the poem on "Les Vierges," which Yvette Guilbert sang, may understand instinctively the power which Joan had on the popular mind.

—Anthony Purver, a poor Quaker carpenter, published in two folio volumes, in 1764, a liberal version of the Old and New Testaments curious for its Hebrew idioms. There are such phrases as, "A hind let go may exhibit gentle Naphtali: he gives fine words," for "Naphtali is a hind let loose: he giveth goodly words"; "I am he who am," for "I am that I am"; and "Poem of Solomon," instead of "Song of Solomon," for "Song," he says, "is of profane use.

—Boswell's "Johnson," second edition, refers to James Abercrombie of Philadelphia, who sent to the biographer copies of two letters written by Johnson to Bishop White and another. White was the first American Bishop after the Revolution. G. E. Sears has found a copy of the second edition of Boswell's work, inscribed: "To James Abercrombie, Esq., Philadelphia, with the respects of the Author."

WEYLER'S PLEA FOR SPAIN

Proclamation that Cubans Who Are Not with Her Are Against Her.

INDIFFERENCE AND FEAR REBUKED

Punishment Is Promised to Those Who Do Not Express by Acts Their Loyalty to the Mother Country.

From a Staff Correspondent of The United Press.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—Gen. Weyler, the new Captain General and Commander in Chief of the Spanish forces in Cuba, has issued proclamations to the volunteers, firemen, regular soldiers, and marines, and the inhabitants of Cuba, and also to the Generals of the army, the civil and military Governors, chiefs of columns, and military commanders. He says:

"The addresses which I made at the moment of my disembarking to the volunteers and men of the army and navy will give you an idea of the spirit and policy animating your Governor General, and, similarly, the direction of general opinion in Spain favoring the bringing of all necessary means to bear upon the suppression of the insurrection. Knowing these, and knowing my character, I would add nothing else to recommend the line of conduct which you may follow.

"But I think it convenient to add some instructions at present, and to state that the insurrection and the recent march of the principal leaders thereof, without its being possible for the Spanish columns to prevent it, indicates indifference on the part of the inhabitants and also fear and discouragement. I cannot understand their inactivity while their property is being destroyed. Spaniards cannot sympathize with insurgents. It is necessary at any cost to oppose this state of things and reanimate the spirit of the inhabitants.

"I have come disposed to help all loyal citizens. I am, at the same time disposed to make use of all the rigor of the law against those who in any form help the enemy, speak well of them, or discredit the prestige of Spain, of its army or volunteers. All who are with our side must demonstrate the fact with acts, and leave in their attitude no place for doubt that they are Spaniards.

"Because the defense of the country demands sacrifices it is necessary that towns should establish their own defenses. They should not fail to provide guides for the army nor to give news of the enemy when they are in the vicinity. The case should not be repeated that the enemy be better informed than ourselves.

"The enemy and the vigor which they employ should serve as an example of the line of conduct which we must follow in all circumstances. You will detain and put at my disposal, or submit to the tribunals, those who in any way show help or sympathy for the rebels. I promise myself that you, by fulfilling these instructions, will give valuable help to the Spanish cause."

In the proclamation to the inhabitants of Cuba Gen. Weyler says:

"I take charge with the confidence which never abandons a good cause, of preserving the island for Spain. I shall always be generous with those who surrender, but will have the decision and energy to punish rigorously those who in any way help the enemy. Without having in mind any political mission I would not oppose the Government of his Majesty, if in its wisdom, when peace returns to Cuba, it should think it convenient to give to this country reform, in the spirit of love with which a mother gives all things to her children.

"Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba, lend me your help. So will you defend your interests, which are the interests of the country."

The Marquis de Balmerola has been appointed Secretary to the Governor General, and the Marquis de Ahumada succeeds Gen. Suarez Valdes as second in command.

Col. Segura arrived in Havana yesterday and was warmly congratulated upon his fortunate escape at San Cristobal when his command of 600 men was opposed by 5,000 rebels.

POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED.

Assurances of Prompt Attention to the Complaints of Consuls.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—Capt. Gen. Weyler today received a delegation of the political parties, foreign Consuls, and commercial bodies. To the Consuls he gave assurances of a most friendly nature, and promised to give prompt attention to any cases brought to his notice by personal calls, without waiting for formal communications.

A number of political prisoners who were recently arrested in the province of Santiago de Cuba, and who were brought here for deportation on the steamer sailing tomorrow, were released to-day by order of Gen. Weyler. His action was due to the fact that it was found that the charges against the prisoners were false.

Gen. Sabas Marin, who acted as Captain General in the interval between the departure of Martinez Campos for Spain and the arrival of Gen. Weyler, has sailed for Puerto Rico to assume the Governorship. It is said that Gen. Canellas will be recalled to Spain on account of family troubles.

ZEITOUNLIS MAY HAVE AMNESTY.

Cholera Is Raging in the Vilayets of Diarbekir and Bitlis.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 11.—The Porte has notified the foreign diplomats that the Turkish Government agrees to grant amnesty to the Armenians who are in possession of Zeitoun, but demands that those among them who are members of the Armenian Revolutionary Committee shall be expelled.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—An official report made public by the United States Marine Hospital to-day from Dr. Spiridion C. Zavitziano, the official representative at Constantinople, gives the following official information that cholera has broken out in Armenia. He says:

"In the Vilayet of Diarbekir, as well as in that of Bitlis, cholera is raging. It is not possible to know exactly the number of victims in consequence of the troubles and riots and massacres which occur in the above mentioned villayet, as well as in nearly all Asia Minor. As a consequence of this condition, public health suffers very much."

SULTAN RECOGNIZES FERDINAND.

Invitation to the Powers to Acknowledge Bulgaria's Sovereign.

SOFIA, Feb. 11.—The mission to Constantinople of M. Stoiloff, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, who went there ostensibly for the sole purpose of announcing to the Sultan the conversion of Prince Boris, eldest son of Prince Ferdinand, the ruler of Bulgaria, to the Orthodox Greek faith, has been successful.

One of the objects of his mission was to secure the recognition of the Sultan to Prince Ferdinand, as the lawful ruler of Bulgaria, which recognition had never been accorded to him by Turkey or any of the other powers.

The Sultan has now recognized Prince Ferdinand as the lawful ruler of the country, and has invited the other powers also to recognize him as such.

HAMMERSTEIN IS IMPRISONED.

Thousands Were Waiting for His Arrival in Early Morning at Station.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—Baron von Hammerstein, the absconding ex-editor of the Kreuz Zeitung, who was recently arrested in Athens by a German Commissary of Police upon charges of forgery and embezzlement, arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning in custody of his captors.

Despite the early hour of his arrival thousands of persons were at the railway station hoping to catch a glimpse of the prisoner, whose trial is expected to produce disclosures of political chicanery, hypocrisy, and dishonesty. The prisoner was at once placed in a carriage and driven to the Moabit Prison.

DOCUMENTS ABOUT CUBA

All Phases of the Insurrection Retold in Consular Letters.

ITS HISTORY BEFORE THE HOUSE

Sugar Plantations of Americans Destroyed by the Insurgents Because They Were American Property.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A voluminous mass of information bearing upon every phase of the Cuban insurrection was sent to the House to-day in response to a resolution adopted some weeks ago calling on the State Department for all the data in its possession with reference to the troubles in Cuba, "if not incompatible with the public interests."

The story of the progress of the revolution, from its inception down to Jan. 16, is retold in a series of official communications passing between the different Consular representatives in Cuba and the Department of State.

The first official information to reach the department came in a telegram from Consul Hyatt at Santiago de Cuba on Feb. 23 last, saying that grave apprehensions are felt of an impending revolution. On Dec. 26 Consul General Williams telegraphed that the Governor General had declared the Provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Matanzas in a state of war, offering full pardon to such rebels as would surrender within eight days.

Consul Hyatt on March 1 wrote that two days previously the Governor General of the island declared the Province of Santiago de Cuba under martial law. All public gatherings, even for pleasure, were prohibited. The Civil Governor was threatened with death if he appeared on the Plaza on Sunday night. He made his appearance, but nothing happened except that excitement existed. The insurgent element so far was confined mostly to negroes. The whites and property owners hoped that the reforms promised by the Government would be put into effect, and that the movement would be suppressed before much property was destroyed and lives lost. The dispatch closed with a statement that Americans own more property in that region than any other foreigners.

Commercial Agent Barker at Sagua la Grande, in a dispatch to Mr. Uhl April 4, observed that the rebellion had not received the countenance or sympathy of any political party in Cuba, which, if continued, must render their effort a failure. He said that an uprising had long been intended, but that the more sober thinking men of the party recognized the fact that the time for striking a decisive blow had not arrived. He asserts, however, that the hot-headed element, seeing in the promised reforms to the island a comparative prosperity and consequent death blow to their aspirations for independence, precipitated the movement, trusting that continued successes would bring their lukewarm supporters to their aid.

Consul Hyatt, April 5, writing from Santiago de Cuba, said that the territory between there and Manzanillo along the Canto River, was alive with insurgents, and later, in a letter, said that the sugar planters complain that when their hands are paid off large numbers join the insurgents.

Mr. Hyatt's letter of April 10 contains an interesting account of the arrival of Martinez Campos, who spent some time in worship at the cathedral immediately after he reached the town. On May 4, Mr. Hyatt wrote that both sides were as well prepared for the contest as they were likely to be, and that the insurgents showed no signs of weakening.

Further letters from Mr. Hyatt say that the revolutionists claim to be as far advanced at the end of three months as they were at the end of three years in a former rebellion. He chronicles their assertion that they have 10,000 men under arms at Santiago and 4,000 more doing effective work. He reports with satisfaction that humane treatment is accorded to prisoners taken on both sides, and that the insurgents, not being prepared to maintain the prisoners, release them after seizing their arms and ammunition. He adds that the most ardent Cuban finds it difficult to say aught against Martinez Campos. He is diplomatic, honorable and humane.

On July 6, Mr. Hyatt refers to the destruction of American property. In a subsequent letter he regrets to see that many Americanized Cubans are playing conspicuous parts in the rebellion.

Consul Casanova, Nov. 11, in a communication to Mr. Uhl finds an excuse for the destruction of certain properties in his district on the ground that it is the result of political rancor toward those proprietors who have made themselves conspicuously hostile to the insurgents.

An interesting letter is one written by Mr. Hyatt, Nov 16, in which he gives the total strength of the insurgents as between 25,000 and 40,000, 10,000 of whom are not properly armed. Their generalship, he says, has been neither brilliant nor dashing, yet on the whole, well calculated to serve their cause. Discipline is maintained better than might be expected, and desertions are infrequent, owing to the difficulty of escaping from the island or returning home and facing Cuban scorn.

As a rule, the Cuban soldiers are healthy, their powers of endurance are great, and they show no disposition to give up the fight. They seem to have plenty of money, and they respect American property and rights much more than those of other nations. The first 30,000 Spanish troops were large boys, and many succumbed to exposure and disease. The latter arrivals were more matured men, and were able-bodied soldiers.

Consul General Hyatt wrote Jan. 4 regarding the business interests in Cuba, that he did not expect much of an exportation of sugar from his district during this year on account of the devastation going on. The correspondence closes with a dispatch from Consul General Williams, marked "Confidential," stating that Gen. Gomez has issued an order "prohibiting the further burning of sugar-cane fields, in view of the general suspension of plantation work in the western districts of the island, but ordering the destruction of the buildings and machinery of all plantations that resume work."

An interesting feature of the correspondence relates to the destruction of sugar estates in Cuba owned by Americans. It is shown in every case but one (and in this the loss was not material) that these losses were inflicted by the Cuban rebels; that in at least one case it was a pure act of wantonness, and that in every instance it was known to the officers in charge that the property owners were Americans.

Commercial Agent Hance, writing to Assistant Secretary Uhl, under date of Dec. 31, regrets that he must modify previous statements that estates of American citizens were generally respected by insurgents.

The firm of E. Atkins & Co. of Boston, whose correspondence with the department shows them to own large estates in Cuba, suffered severely at the hands of the rebels.

Writing to Assistant Secretary Uhl Nov. 27, they state that Brig. Gen. Llano Prez, commanding the fourth army division of the insurgents, made a demand on the manager of one of their estates for the payment of taxes to be levied on all foreign properties in the island until their Government recognizes the belligerency of Cuba.

Secretary Olney communicated with the Spanish Minister, Señor Dupuy de Lome, with reference to this complaint, asking that he advise the Spanish Government about it.

Subsequent letters from Atkins & Co. mention the destruction by fire of one of their estates by eight negro insurgents acting under written orders. The insurgents threatened to kill any of the employes who attempted to put out the fires. When it was learned that they intended to destroy the property, twenty-five Spanish soldiers were sent to defend it.

Minister Dupuy de Lome, writing to Secretary Olney, Jan. 3, says that Atkins & Co. repeatedly expressed to him their satisfaction with the zeal and energy with which the Spanish Government has protected them.

That part of the correspondence relating to the protection of American property appears with a letter from Assistant Secretary Uhl to Vice Consul General Springer, in reply to a note of the latter regarding the protection of the property of three American citizens. These Americans, in their request for protection, state that they have learned that the insurgents have been forbidden to remove stock from their farms, and ask if they had the right to apply to the Spanish authorities for the protection of their property.

Mr. Uhl replying says that it is a generally accepted principle of international law that a sovereign government is not ordinarily responsible to alien residents for injuries that they may receive within its territories from insurgents whose conduct it cannot control. Within the limits of usual effective control, lawabiding residents have a right to be protected in the ordinary affairs of life and intercourse, subject, of course, to military necessities, should their property be situated within the zone of active operations.

REFORMERS' TRIAL AT PRETORIA.

A Bicyclist Carried a Dispatch from Cecil Rhodes's Brother.

PRETORIA, Feb. 11.—The trial of the members of the Reform Committee who were arrested at Johannesburg for sedition was continued here yesterday and to-day. John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer, who was released on bail a few days ago, was not present, he still being ill. A quantity of evidence was given regarding the funds of the committee.

Mr. Schumacher, the Development Syndicate's agent, admitted that he had destroyed the accounts after the Directors had been arrested. Later in the course of the trial Schumacher refused to reply to a question. He was arrested for contempt of court and fined $100.

A bicyclist named Celliers testified that he carried a dispatch from Col. Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, to Dr. Jameson at Krugersdorp. He lost Dr. Jameson's reply when he was arrested by the Boers.

JOHN BRIGHT STATUE UNVEILED.

Indignation at the Suggestion of War Between England and America.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—In Westminster Hall this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, the Duke of Devonshire unveiled a statue of John Bright. The assemblage comprised many peers and members of the House of Commons.

The Duke of Devonshire eulogized the great orator and statesman, and lauded the acceptance by both of the great parties of Great Britain of the principles of free trade, with which, he said, the name of John Bright would always be associated.

It was certain, his Grace said, that Mr. Bright would express indignation at the suggestion that any difference arising between England and America should be settled by war.

Fischer Among Socialists Arrested.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—Several Socialists, including Herr Fischer, one of the Socialist leaders in the Reichstag, were arrested last evening in the Mohring restaurant upon suspicion of continuing the Electoral Unions which the authorities have suppressed. The authorities say that the gathering of the men arrested was for purposes which have been forbidden.

Hohenlohe on England's Opinion.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—In the Reichstag to-day Prince Hohenlohe Imperial Chancellor, said that England had not declared against the principle of a silver conference, but had excluded the question of reopening the Indian mints, thereby rendering a conference nugatory.

La Bourgogne in Harmless Collision.

HAVRE, Feb. 11.—The steamer La Bourgogne, which arrived from New-York yesterday, came into collision with the French steamer Tigre, in Havre Roads during a heavy fog. No serious damage was done to either ship.

Extradition of John L. O'Brien.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—John L. O'Brien, who was arrested in Rhode Island for robbery and who fled after being released on bail, has been arrested in this city on an extraordinary warrant. He was employed here as a bartender.

Diminished Crushings in the Rand.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Advices from the South African gold fields show that the crushings of the Rand for the month of January were 30,000 ounces less than in December.

British Warships at Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The British warships Sappho, Phoebe, and Barrosa have arrived at Delagoa Bay.

PROFESSIONAL NURSES BURNED OUT

Five in an East Thirtieth Street Flat House, Owned by Col. Bliss, Wrecks All the Apartments.

The apartments of William Shannon in the second floor of the Rio Grande flat house, a five-story double structure, 143 East Thirtieth Street, caught fire at 6:30 o'clock last evening, and within a few minutes the flames spread up and down the dumbwaiter shaft through the building.

The firemen saved the house, but the tenants returned to their homes to find the rear of their apartments a wreck and the front three inches deep in water.

The fire was caused by Mrs. Shannon's servant, who was ironing in the kitchen at the rear of the flat, when she stepped on a match, igniting it. The flame caught the linen hanging about the room to air, and in a moment the place was ablaze. The girl gave a wild shriek and fled down stairs into the street.

Mrs. Shannon's little daughter ran into the parlor, exclaiming: "Mamma, mamma, the house is on fire!"

There were three children in the Shannon flat. Mrs. Shannon pluckily grabbed the two youngest, while the eldest clung to her skirts, and she turned with them to the stoop. As she reached the open air she remembered having left behind a considerable sum of money.

Sending the children to a neighbor, she ran back for the money. She recovered it, but before she could reach the ground floor again the hallways had become choked with smoke, and she fainted. Policeman Gleason, running in a moment later, found her lying unconscious in the passage, and carried her out into the fresh air, where she revived.

The other tenants in the meantime had rushed out of the house. Among them were a number of professional nurses of the Bellevue Hospital medical staff, who occupy three flats in the house. All reached the street safely.

Mr. Shannon's flat was ruined, and he sustained $2,000 damages to his furniture, which was not insured. In the other flats the losses range from $500 to $1,000. The building, which is owned by Col. George Bliss of 160 Broadway, was damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars. The total loss was estimated at $10,000.

DARTMOUTH MEN "SEPARATED"

The Faculty of the College Severely Punishes Students for "Horning" a Professor.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 11.—Dartmouth students are excited over the separation of eight prominent men from the sophomore class for "horning" Prof. Herbert D. Foster on Feb. 1. President Tucker was absent when the affair occurred, but soon returned, and since then has called many sophomores to account for the "horning."

After examining and re-examining, the Faculty rendered its decision to-day. The result is that eight of the best men in the sophomore class have been separated from the college, with no chance of getting back until next Fall. The action of the Faculty is regarded by the students as extreme, and the different Greek-letter fraternities have appointed delegates to draw up resolutions, which will be voted on to-morrow at a mass meeting of the students, and if adopted they will be presented to President Tucker.

The resolutions undoubtedly will ask the Faculty to consider its vote and modify the sentences from separation for the remainder of the year to separation for this term.

J. B. C. Eckstorn, the half back of the football team, is one of the unfortunate students; F. H. Leggett, leader of the Mandolin Club, is another. The other five are F. W. Perkins and J. W. Belknap, prominent football men; C. L. Day, A. D. Jones, and A. H. Paterson.

It is believed the Faculty will lessen the punishment.

Judge Rumsey Was Their Guest.

The Alumni Association of Williams College of New-York held its second annual grill supper and "smoker" last night, in the banquet hall of the Waldorf Hotel. The occasion also took the form of a reception to Judge William Rumsey of the Appelate Division of the Supreme Court, who was a member of the class of '61.

President William B. Putney made a brief speech of welcome to the guest of the evening, and there were also informal talks by Judge Rumsey, Walter D. Edmunds, and John C. Goodridge.

QUEEN'S SPEECH DEBATES

Continued from Page 1.

make known to the world that sincere justice shall be done, and adopt the best means to see it done."

Upon the conclusion of his speech Sir William was greeted with cheers.

The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House, followed Sir William Vernon-Harcourt. "Sir William," he said, "has attacked some opinions that were never held by the Ministerial side. We never suggested for a moment that the United States intended to insult Great Britain in inquiring into the Venezuela boundary matter. The Government does not see any reasons for offering any criticism of the Monroe doctrine.

"So far from looking at the appointment of the American commission as an insult, the United States Government having appealed to us in ordinary diplomatic intercourse to aid them with all the information at our disposal, at the earliest moment we shall give it, but when Sir William Vernon-Harcourt says that the Venezuelan boundary is in obscurity, and no clear view can be taken, let me remind him that since 1844 England has made serious and honest attempts to get it settled, for reasons not connected with English politics, ambition, or greed. Each attempt failed. We will not be prevented now by diplomatic punctilios or false pride from trying to finally settle it. [Cheers.]

"There may be interests altogether apart from the future settlement of boundaries. We owe duties to our children in the colonies which we must perform. Unless they are defended we would not deserve the confidence of the country.

"It is impossible to forsee what general conclusions the American Commission or those who are inquiring into the British case here may arrive at, but I am certain that everyone, American or British, who is impartially considering the subject will be convinced that there never has been and is not now the slightest intention on the part of England to violently attack the substance or sense of the Monroe doctrine. No illegitimate ambition, nor unworthy greed for territory or desire to step beyond the due limits or frontiers of the empire has ever animated the British policy throughout this long controversy.

"I can only add that I shall rejoice, that the country, and the public opinion of the world will rejoice, if out of this toil shall spring the good fruit of a general system of arbitration. If that shall be the result of these controversies, I shall feel that all the evil done will have been more than compensated for and that a permanent guarantee of the good will of the English-speaking peoples on both sides of the Atlantic will have been obtained for all time." [Cheers.]

Mr. Balfour next referred to the Transvaal. The Government, he said, did not intend to permit the treaty of 1884 to be tampered with under any circumstances. He hoped that if President Kruger came to England it would be under the assurance that nothing of that sort would be attempted. He added that the forces of the British South Africa Company would be transferred to the control of the Imperial Government without delay.

He then treated of the Armenian question, and made a long defense of the Government's policy in this matter.

TEXT OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Co-operation of the United States to Settle Boundary Dispute.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Speaker, the Right Hon. William Court Gully, presided over the House of Commons to-day. At 2 o'clock the Royal Commission entered the House of Lords, and at that hour the House of Commons was summoned.

The members of the House of Commons, headed by the Speaker, at once proceeded to the House of Lords, and after they had assembled at the bar of the house the speech from the throne was read by the Lord High Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, after which the members of the House of Commons returned to their chamber.

Following is the text of the Queen's speech, which was read at the opening of Parliament to-day:

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"I continue to receive from other powers assurances of friendly sentiments.

"An agreement has been concluded between my Government and France, the principal object of which is to secure the establishment of the independence of Siam.

"The Commissioners for the delimitation of the frontier which separates my Indian empire and Afghanistan from Russia have agreed upon a line, which has been accepted by myself and the Emperor of Russia.

"The Government of the United States of America has expressed a wish to cooperate in the termination of the differences which have existed for many years between my Government and the Republic of Venezuela upon the question of the boundary between that country and the colony of British Guiana. I have expressed my sympathy with the desire to come to an equitable arrangement, and trust that further negotiations will lead to a satisfactory settlement.

"The Sultan of Turkey has sanctioned the principal reforms in the Government of the Armenian provinces for which, jointly with the Emperor of Russia and the President of the French Republic, I have felt it my duty to press. I deeply regret the fanatical outbreak on the part of a section of the Turkish population, which has resulted in a series of massacres which have caused the deepest indignation in this country.

"A sudden incursion into the South African Republic by an armed force from the territory under the control of the British South Africa Company resulted in a deplorable collision with the Burgher forces. My Ministers, at the earliest possible moment, intervened to prohibit, through the Governor, this hostile action, and to warn all my subjects in South Africa against taking part in it.

"The origin and circumstances of these proceedings will be made the subject of a searching inquiry.

"The President of the South African Republic, acting in this matter with moderation and wisdom, has agreed to place the prisoners in the hands of my Governor, and I have undertaken to bring to trial the leaders of the expedition. The conduct of the President of the South African Republic upon this occasion, and the assurances which he has voluntarily given, lead me to believe that he recognizes the importance of redressing the legitimate grievances of which complaint has been made by a majority of the persons inhabiting the Transvaal.

"The condition of affairs in Ashantee and the violation by the King at Coomassie of the provisions of the treaty of 1874 as regards the suppression of the practice of offering human sacrifices, the freedom of trade, and the maintenance of communications, have for some years engaged the serious attention of my Government. All endeavors to induce the King to observe his engagements proved fruitless, and it became necessary to send an armed expedition to Coomassie to enforce the conditions of the treaty. While I rejoice to announce that the objects of the expedition have been achieved without bloodshed, I have to deplore the loss from the severities of the climate of some valuable lives, including that of my beloved son-in-law, Prince Henry of Battenberg, who volunteered his services. I and my dear daughter are greatly touched and comforted by the widespread sympathy which has been shown by my subjects throughout the empire, at home and abroad.

"I trust that the establishment of efficient British control at Coomassie will put a stop to the barbarous customs which have hitherto prevailed and have the effect of preventing intertribal conflicts; and also tend to benefit the people and the interests of peace and commerce.

"On the northwestern frontier of India the measures which were taken in 1895 to secure effective control of Chitral have been successful.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"I have directed the estimates for service for the year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with the utmost regard to economy, but the exigencies of the time require an increased expenditure.

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"The extension and improvement of the naval defenses of the empire is the most important subject to which your efforts can be directed, and will doubtless occupy your most earnest attention.

"I regret to say that the condition of agriculture is disastrous beyond recent experience. Measures will be laid before you with the object of mitigating the distress of the classes engaged in that industry. Measures will also be submitted to you for the creation of voluntary schools, for the regulation of alien pauper immigration, and for the construction of light railways for the rural districts. You will also be asked to consider the Employers' Limited Liability bill, an Irish land bill, and a measure for the formation of an Irish Board of Agriculture.

"I commend these weighty matters to your experienced judgment, and pray that your labors may be blessed by the guidance and favor of Almighty God."

ENGLAND WILL FURNISH EVIDENCE

Lord Salisbury Replies Courteously to the Venezuelan Commission's Suggestion.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States since 1887 relative to the boundary of British Guiana. This correspondence shows that the successive Ministries have taken the position described by the Earl of Kimberley in 1895, namely, that Great Britain declines to arbitrate the question of the ownership of the settled parts of the territory claimed by Venezuela, and does not accept a material modification of the provisional boundary of 1886.

On the other hand, she is willing to concede without arbitration a large part of the territory comprised in Venezuela's extreme claim, and to arbitrate the question of the ownership of the intermediate zone.

The correspondence concludes with recent dispatches exchanged by Secretary of State Olney and Lord Salisbury. The first of these dispatches, sent through Ambassador Bayard Feb. 3, informed Lord Salisbury that the American commission had been formed and was sitting at Washington, and that being in no wise an arbitration tribunal, having had its duty limited to ascertaining the facts, it had suggested to Mr. Olney that it would be grateful for such assistance as could be obtainable through the co-operation of Great Britain and Venezuela.

Therefore, Mr. Olney applied to his Lordship, if entirely consistent with his sense of international propriety, to furnish such documentary proof, historical narrative in the unpublished archives, and other evidence within the power of the Government, and also any facilities conveniently possible.

The dispatch quotes part of Justice Brewer's letter to Secretary Olney, and concludes that the purpose of the investigation is certainly hostile to none, nor can it advantage any that the effort to procure the desired information should fail of its purpose, the sole concern of the United States being a peaceful solution of a controversy between friendly powers.

Lord Salisbury replied Feb. 7, that any information at the command of the Government upon any subject of inquiry occupying the attention of the Government of the United States readily would be placed at the disposal of the President. He announced the collection of documents for Parliamentary proceeding, and promised Mr. Bayard advance copies as soon as they are complete.

Mr. Bayard replied Feb. 10, thanking Lord Salisbury, and assuring him that the United States Government would appreciate his courtesy.

RICHMOND COUNTY ELECTIONS

Regular Democratic Candidates Chosen in All the Towns but One—Howard R. Bayne Defeated for Supervisor.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Feb. 11.—Town elections were held in the five towns of Richmond County to-day. There were straight party fights in Northfield, Middletown, and Westfield, while in Castleton and Southfield fusion tickets were voted by the Republicans and Independent Democrats.

The principal contest was in Castleton, where a Supervisor was to be elected to fill a vacancy. The returns show the defeat of Howard R. Bayne, the Independent Democratic leader, who was the fusion candidate for Supervisor, by 16 votes.

The Democratic candidates were all elected by narrow majorities, as follows: Collector of Taxes—Matthew J. Cahill; Justice of Peace—David M. Langton.

The regular Democratic ticket was the successful one in Northfield, but the vote was light, and very much mixed. The majorities ranged from 6 to 344. Those elected are: Town Clerk—Andrew J. Hinton; Collector—Paul Latourette; Justice of Peace—George T. F. Kerr; Justice (to fill vacancy)—E. B. Newby; Overseer of Poor—Joseph B. Pearce, Jr.; Highway Commissioner—John W. Lisk.

Middletown gave overwhelming majorities for all the regular Democratic candidates, except in the separate road district, where the Republican candidate was elected Highway Commissioner. Those elected are: Town Clerk—George Brand; Collector—Michael Cahill; Justice of the Peace—Michael Dwyer; Highway Commissioner—Washington E. Conner.

In Southfield the successful candidates were: Town Clerk—Joseph Cody, (Dem.;) Collector—Michael Mullick, (Fusion;) Justice of the Peace—Joseph O'Neill, (Dem.;) Highway Commissioner—John C. Seaver, (Dem.)

In Westfield the entire Republican ticket was elected by majorities of about 135, and the successful candidates for the principal offices are as follows: Town Clerk, Arthur M. Donaldson; Collector, Charles O. Sprague; Justice of the Peace, Samuel A. Macormac; Highway Commissioner, Peter C. Laforge.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY AS TO THE X RAYS

Toronto Professors Find a Method of Taking Instantaneous Photographs.

TORONTO, Feb. 11.—Prof. McLellan and Prof. Wright of Toronto University, while experimenting this afternoon with the cathode rays on opaque bodies discovered a method by which it is possible to take instantaneous photographs by the new process.

It hitherto has been found impossible to focus the rays which not only have passed directly from the negative pole perpendicularly to the aluminum plate, but have radiated in all directions with varying intensity. By covering the Crookes tube with a glass bell jar the rays are directed downward, and the reflection obtained practically focuses the rays and gives an instantaneous photograph.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—1:30 A. M.—175 West Eighty-first Street; Wilson Eyre, dwelling; damage, $250.

—10:20 A. M.—229 East Seventh Street; Morris Harris, dwelling; damage trifling.

—1:30 P. M.—561 Southern Boulevard; A. M. Cousins, shanty; damage trifling.

—2:15 P. M.—1,323 Second Avenue; Samuel Detman, tenement; damage, $20.

—3:30 P. M.—105 East Seventeenth Street; Henry McBride, studio; damage, $100.

—3:45 P. M.—128 Eighth Avenue; F. W. Pitcher, dwelling; no damage.

—4:20 P. M.—253 East Broadway; Abraham Levy, tenement; damage, $20.

—6:00 P. M.—91 Allen Street; John W. Ely; damage trifling.

—6:30 P. M.—331 East Twenty-fifth Street; W. Lostus, dwelling; damage trifling.

—6:35 P. M.—143 East Thirtieth Street; flat-house, owned by George Bils; damage, $10,000.

—8:45 P. M.—53 East Eighty-seventh Street; Ellen Jones, dwelling; damage, $15.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

LEESBURG, Ohio, Feb. 11.—Burglars broke into the Leesburg Bank last night, and blew open the safe. All the money, amounting to about $6,000, was taken, besides valuable notes. The burglars took a wagon and horse belonging to G. A. Pavey and disappeared.

NEWTON, Iowa, Feb. 11.—Charles Phares, a barber, shot and killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. R. T. Smith, to-day, fatally shot his father-in-law, and then killed himself. He had been despondent because he could not get work.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CARBONDALE, Penn., Feb. 11.—The business blocks occupied by Purdy & Sons, hardware dealers, and the Fair Drygoods Emporium, were destroyed by fire early this morning. Brennan's livery stable was also badly damaged. The total loss is estimated at $60,000; insurance partial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Fire that started in an ice-house on the river front did $30,000 damage this morning. Lumber yards and shipping sheds were partially destroyed.

A TRAGEDY BY COPPEE

"For the Crown" Acted in English at Palmer's Theatre.

EDWARD VROOM AS CONSTANTIN

A Showy Production, with Very Fine Scenery, of a Play in Verse that Was Praised in France.

Francois Coppée is a French poet of distinction, but heroic tragedy is not his best field.

Edward Vroom is an over-ambitious American actor, who was politely warned, when he appeared in "Ruy Blas" some time ago, not to tempt disaster by trying to be a "star" in the poetical drama.

M. Coppée went out of his field to write a five-act tragedy, with the scene laid on the Balkan frontier, presumably in Bulgaria, as Widdin is the place. The supposed time, though, is 1480, when the Turks had ruled Bulgaria for 100 years. "Pour la Couronne" was acted ably at the Paris Odéon, and with great success.

Mr. Vroom bought the right to perform a translation of this tragedy, and employed Mr. Charles Renaud to make the translation. He interested a number of wealthy citizens of New-York in himself and his plans, and, it is believed, secured from them the needful pecuniary support.

Some very good scenery was painted by Richard Marston and Homer Emmons, and dresses were made after the patterns used in Paris. Much labor was expended on the preparations, and Rose Coghlan, Maude Harrison, John Lane, and Charles Kent were engaged for important rôles.

Last night "For the Crown" was acted in Palmer's Theatre. In the large audience Mr. Vroom's distinguished backers and their friends predominated. They made the event a sort of "social function." They sat through the play as they would have sat through a sermon; they applauded and incited others to applaud.

Nevertheless, if Mr. Vroom had advertised a revival of, say, Home's "Douglass," with himself as Young Norval, Miss Coghlan as Lady Randolph, and Mr. Kent as Glenalvon, people would have shaken their heads and called him unwise.

Mr. Renaud's translation of "Pour la Couronne" is not so good a play as "Douglas" or a hundred other heroic tragedies that moved our great grandfathers. Its posture of events is not so clear and logical, its picture of human emotions not so true and understandable. Bereft of whatever beauty of imagery and fluent melody Coppée's verse may possess, its language is rarely better than commonplace, and sometimes worse, for the necessity of preserving the rhythm has betrayed the translator into the use of most of those trite phrases and figures of speech which have made the purely conventional drama the butt of jesters in these days.

"For the Crown" is serious and well wrought, but overburdened with long speeches, which only genius could make tolerable. There is no hint of genius in the performance.

Mr. Vroom appears as a young Christian hero, whose father, a brave old soldier, has expected to be chosen as King. The people crown their Bishop King, and the old soldier, tempted by his ambitious Greek wife and an adroit Turkish spy, designs to admit Turkish troops through a mountain pass. The son learns of his father's plan, and urges him to abandon it; but the father persisting in his treason, the son kills him, (in a fair fight,) lights the warning beacons, heads the army, overwhelms the Turk, and saves his country.

The old soldier is supposed to have died a patriot. A huge statue is erected to his memory. His widow, still yearning for a crown, urges the son to admit the Turks, and share with her the crown they will give him. He repulses her. Whereupon, circumstances aiding her, she accuses him to the King and people of treachery.

He cannot clear himself without staining his father's memory, and that he will not do. So he dies the traitor's death.

It will be seen that the view of life thus set forth is purely poetical, and scarcely that of modern poets. Constantin is heroic, but not lovable or particularly sensible. A very good actor might make him appear admirable.

Mr. Vroom is of medium height, with a countenance that does not lend itself well to the play of expression, a voice that is strong enough, but not well modulated, and very monotonous in long passages. His gestures are restrained. He has no great charm of personality. His acting is well-meant, (terrible phrase when art is the subject,) but crude.

Miss Coghlan is the Greek Lady Macbeth who, failing in her effort to have her Slavonic Thane kill Duncan, tries to tempt his son by a former wife to do the deed, for her sake, and, angered by his repulse, hounds him to death. Obviously, no one would think of Miss Coghlan, a charming woman and an excellent actress of many characters, as Lady Macbeth. She plays her part discreetly, earnestly, and with some force. Miss Harrison, as a slave girl, rescued from death by Constantin, acts her part with nice skill, and Mr. Kent lends force to the minor rôle of the spy. Mr. Craig's speech and action as the old traitor are the reverse of poetic.

This is the outcome of a much-heralded scheme to benefit the cause of theatrical art, which is, truly, in a bad way. It was earnestly undertaken, and carried forward with zeal and good intentions.

But it would be unwise and ungenerous to encourage Mr. Vroom and his supporters in this sort of thing. Mr. Vroom has not in him the makings of a great actor. A revival of stilted tragedy in these days of liberty, republicanism, and science is not desirable. There is no genuine appeal to human sympathy in "For the Crown." It it not literature, (in the translation,) and it is nothing more than an ordinary stage play of an ancient pattern. Better close all the theatres than try to reform the stage in this manner. Mistaken praise, in this instance, might have a sad result.

Constantin	Edward Vroom
Michel Brancomir	Charles G. Craig
Etienne	John A. Lane
Benko	Charles Kent
A Turkish chief	F. M. Paget
Lazar	Benjamin Horning
Ourosch	Harry Allen
Watchman	F. M. Paget
Princess Bazilide	Rose Coghlan
Militza	Maud Harrison
Anna	Olive West

MANAGER JAMES H. M'VICKER'S ILLNESS

Reports that He Is Doing as Well as Could Be Hoped For.

James H. McVicker, the well-known theatrical manager, who was reported as being stricken with paralysis for the second time in Chicago Monday night, was alive yesterday and doing as well as could be hoped for. His son, Horace McVicker, manager of Abbey's Theatre, received a dispatch from his mother, announcing his father's illness, but telling him there was nothing to worry about, and promising to write full particulars. Horace McVicker says that he never heard of his father's having been stricken with paralysis before, and that his first stroke, if he ever had one, must have been very slight.

James H. McVicker is well advanced in years, and this fact has made his friends fear for the effect of his present attack. He is the veteran manager of Chicago, and is well known by theatrical people all over this country and the world. He, with Henry C. Miner and Joseph Brooks of this city, form what is known as the American Theatrical Syndicate, which begins its active career with the appearance of Mme. Duse in Washington next week. The death of the Chicago manager might have an important effect in the history of the syndicate.

Dr. Ada Hobbey Seriously Injured.

By collision with a truck at Schermerhorn Street and Boerum Place, Brooklyn, Dr. Ada Hobbey and her companion, Miss Ella Willsey of 417 Lafayette Avenue, were thrown from their carriage while driving yesterday.

Dr. Hobbey was seriously injured. She was removed to the Memorial Hospital. The coachman, George Jackson of 464 Carlton Avenue, was also thrown out. He received slight injuries.

CATALONIA DISABLED AT SEA

The Braunschweig Towed the Cunarder to the Azore Islands and Brought Her Passengers to New-York.

The North German Lloyd steamship Braunschweig arrived at Quarantine last night from Bremen, via the Azore Islands, bringing the passengers of the Cunard steamer Catalonia, which vessel she picked up Jan. 22 in latitude 47 degrees 44 minutes north, longitude 34 degrees 18 minutes west, and towed into Ponta Delgada del Gada, a port in the Azores.

The Catalonia left Liverpool Jan. 16, and had proceeded 1,047 miles west of Fastnet when her shaft broke, leaving her helpless. The White Star steamship Cevic, Capt. Nicol, spoke the disabled Cunarder the following morning, but, as the Catalonia seemed to be riding the seas easily, the White Star freighter resumed her course, Capt. Nicol believing that it would be worth more to his owners to make a good trip than to stop and tow the disabled Cunarder into port.

The Braunschweig hove in sight at 8 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 22, and in response to the Catalonia's signals agreed to tow her to the Azores, which port was safely reached Jan. 28. The Catalonia was left there to refit.

After coaling, the Braunschweig took on board all the passengers of the Catalonia and left the Azores Jan. 30. All were well on arrival here. The Catalonia will stay at the Azores until a new section of shaft is sent from England to replace the broken one.

ELECTIONS IN NEW-YORK TOWNS

Democratic Gain of Four in the Montgomery County Supervisors.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Feb. 11.—A light vote was polled at the town meetings in Montgomery County to-day, snowdrifts making the roads almost impassable. The returns are coming in slowly to-night, but from those at hand it is thought that the Democrats have elected a Supervisor in the towns of Amsterdam, Mohawk, Palatine, St. Johnsville, and Canajoharie.

The Republicans have carried Root, Glen, Charleston, and Minden.

With the seven Supervisors in this city, the board will stand Republicans 10, Democrats 7, which is a Democratic gain of 4.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Town elections were held throughout Herkimer County to-day. The Republicans elect fifteen Supervisors and the Democrats four.

Max Miller, son of ex-Senator Warner Miller, was elected Supervisor in Herkimer, receiving 101 majority, a gain of 94 over two years ago.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 11.—At the town meetings to-day, indications are that eight out of ten Republican Supervisors have been elected. The returns are incomplete. The board now stands: Republicans, 17; Democrats, 3.

JUDGE ADVOCATE OF THE ARMY

Jasper I. Morrison of Missouri Named by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Jasper I. Morrison of Missouri was nominated to-day for the vacant position of Judge Advocate and Major in the army. He is the civilian chief clerk of the office of Judge Advocate General.

It has been generally supposed in army circles that the President did not intend to fill this vacancy.

Mr. Morrison has considerable legal ability. He came into prominence recently as the legal representative of the War Department in the proceedings instituted by Major George L. Armes, United States Army, retired, to secure release from arrest, as ordered by Gen. Schofield on the day before Gen. Schofield's retirement.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M., west, strong breeze, clear.

SS Braunschweig, (Ger.,) Peterman, Bremen Jan. 14, via St. Michael's 20, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:20 P. M.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmers, from New-York for Southampton and Bremen, passed the Lizard at midnight to-day.

GEDNEY AND BAYSIDE RANGECUT CHANNELS, NEW-YORK HARBOR.—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that on Feb. 6, 1896, the lights on both systems of electric buoys marking the sides of Gedney and Bayside Rangecut Channels, New-York Harbor, were extinguished. Repairs will be made as soon as practicable and the buoys relighted, of which due notice will be given.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A vigorous growth and the original color given to the hair by PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC the best cough cure

For Sale—A valuable patent of a tested speed indicator for street cars. Address VAN HOESEN, 203 Mauer St., Brooklyn.

E. & W.	Chico.	E. & W.
New Collars.	Auskerada.	New Collars

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Friday, Feb. 7, at St. Paul's Rectory, Tremont, Ohio, Elizabeth A., wife of the Rev. Charles G. Adams.

BANGS.—At Washington, D. C., on Feb. 11, George Pemberton Bangs of Boston. Interment at Boston.

BARTLETT.—At Milwaukee, on Sunday, Feb. 9, 1896, Annie Terry Bartlett, wife of Charles G. Bartlett of Black Hall, Conn., aged forty-six.

Funeral services at Black Hall, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 12, at 1:30 P. M.

BATTELLE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 11, at her late residence, 44 West 45th St., Catherine Murray, widow of Lewis F. Battelle.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLOOMFIELD.—At Metuchen, N. J.,

ELLIOTT IS PRESIDENT

Elected to Direct the Affairs of League of American Wheelmen.

DEFEATED MR. WILLISON BY 31 VOTES

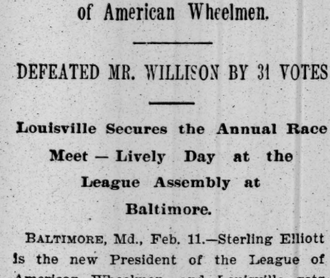
Louisville Secures the Annual Race Meet — Lively Day at the League Assembly at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 11.—Sterling Elliott is the new President of the League of American Wheelmen, and Louisville gets the National meet.

The election of the Boston man and the choosing of the Kentucky metropolis over Toledo were the intensely exciting features of the second day of the National Assembly. The former was attended by stormy debates, while the latter scintillated with oratorical brilliants that made the tired delegates forget their fatigue, their stomachs, and their promises.

Marmaduke Bowden, President of the Commercial Club of Louisville, won for his city a great victory, while Mr. Elliott's triumph over "Archie" Willison can be attributed largely to I. B. Potter, New-York's distinguished Chief Consul.

Another bit of information that the cycling world will take interest in is the reinstatement of "Charlie" Murphy of Brooklyn, who, with Titus and Cabanne, was suspended for life for alleged "crooked" work in a race at St. Louis last Summer. Titus appeared before the Racing Board last night and told what he knew about the much-discussed case, which was said to be everything. At any rate, the board decided



Sterling Elliott.

New President, League of American Wheelmen.

at 2:30 o'clock this morning to reinstate the Brooklyn rider, and there was joy in the eyes of his counsel, ex-President Luscomb of the league and the Long Island Wheelmen.

The Delegates Present.

The day's proceedings opened shortly before 11 A. M. in Royal Arcanum Hall, with 110 delegates present. In the appended list C. C. stands for Chief Consul, V. C. for Vice Consul, and S. T. for Secretary-Treasurer. The others, with none of these abbreviations attached to their names, are simply delegates:

Colorado—George McCarthy, C. C. Denver; Connecticut—Philip W. Westlake, C. C., Bridgeport; Delaware—S. Willis Merrihew, Wilmington; District of Columbia—W. T. Robertson, C. C., Washington; Illinois—George D. Locke, S. T., Jerseyville; John L. Wisner, V. C., Peoria; Fred Gerlach, Chicago; Iowa—E. A. Gadd, Cedar Rapids; F. Kostowlatsky, C. C., Oskaloosa; Kansas—W. C. Reichenbach, S. T. Topeka; Kentucky—John W. Glendenning, Covington; Marmaduke B. Bowden, Louisville; Ed H. Croninger, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Maine—Percy H. Richardson, S. T., Portland; Maryland—Conway W. Sams, C. C., Baltimore; R. H. Carr, Jr., S. T., Baltimore; A. S. Niles, V. C., Baltimore; Albert Mott, Baltimore.

Massachusetts—Sterling Elliott, C. C., Boston; Alonzo D. Pec, S. T., Boston; D. E. Miller, V. C., Springfield; J. S. Dean, Boston; A. K. Peck, Boston; W. C. Dillingham, Cambridge; D. S. McCausland, Somerville; N. W. Starbird, Malden; Louis H. Adams, Springfield; F. I. Eorton, North Attleborough; A. T. Williams, Malden; C. W. Fourdrinier, Boston; C. G. Percival, Boston; Allen W. Swan, New-Bedford; H. W. Robinson, Boston. Michigan—Robert G. Steel, C. C., St. Johns; Frank H. E. Scott, S. T.; Grand Rapids; E. N. Hines, Detroit; R. E. Kellerman, Missouri—D. W. Robert, St. Louis; E. N. Sanders, Nebraska—A R. Edmiston, C. C., Lincoln. New-Hampshire—G. H. Phinney, C. C., Manchester. New-Jersey—Robert Gentle, C. C., Elizabeth; J. Tattersall, S. T., Trenton; C. Frank Kircker, V. C., Paterson; James G. Lee, Trenton; R. R. Chiswell, Paterson; Dr. A. J. Wright, Montclair; T. F. Merseles, Jersey City; C. R. Zacharias, Fred J. Keer, Newark.

New-York—Isaac B. Potter, C. C., New-York; W. S. Bull, S. T., New-York; W. E. Underhill, V. C., Schenectady; M. M. Belding, Jr., New-York; J. E. Rosevelt, New-York; James B. Townsend, New-York; George C. Pennell, New-York, Dr. F. M. Myrick, New-York; Dixie Hines, New-York; O. P. Wilson, New-York; G. E. Stackhouse, New-York; D. B. Van Vleck, Brooklyn; A. N. Jarvis, Brooklyn; E. H. Walker, Brooklyn; Durant McLane, Brooklyn; G. A. Roullier, Flushing; C. F. Cossum, Poughkeepsie; C. B. Benson, Hudson, W. B. Phipps, Albany, J. D. Conklin, Albany; A. D. Wait, Cohoes; W. Pierson Judson, Oswego; M. B. Macfarlane, Rochester; W. S. Jenkins, Buffalo.

North Carolina—P. Heimberger, Jr., C. C., Wilmington.

Ohio—Parker G. Reed, C. C., Chillicothe; Dr. A. B. Houston, S. T., Chillicothe; George R. Trout, V. C., Sandusky; W. C. Munro, Grand Street, Cincinnati; W. H. Chubb, Cleveland; J. B. Griffiths, Steubenville; John A. McGee, Dayton.

Pennsylvania—Samuel A. Boyle, C. C., Philadelphia; John J. Vanmort, S. T. Scranton; I. J. Keenan, Jr., V. C., Pittsburg; H. Van Garden, Philadelphia; Phil S. Collins, Philadelphia; Thomas Hare, Philadelphia; A. F. Nelson, Steelton; J. J. McKee, Bethlehem; J. E. Harden, Clearfield; C. A. Merrings, Erie; J. V. McLean, Demmler; C. A. Dimon, Philadelphia.

Rhode Island—George L. Cooke, C. C., Providence; H. L. Perkins, Providence.

Southern California—C. C. Monahan, C. C., Santa Anna.

Texas—E. W. Hope, C. C., Sherman; Charles Culmore, V. C., Houston.

Virginia—A. A. Oneill, C. C., Norfolk; J. H. Henry, S. T., Norfolk.

Wisconsin—M. C. Rotier, S. T., Milwaukee; B. M. Park, V. C., Madison; N. E. Lindquist, Mannette; H. E. Pomeroy.

Ex Officio Members—A. E. Mergenthaler, Fostoria, Ohio; Abbott Bassett, Boston; J. Emory

A. Cressy Morrison,

Second Vice President of the League.

Tippett, Boston; H. E. Raymond, Chicago, Ill.; Charles E. Pratt, Roxbury, Mass.; George R. Bidwell, New-York City, N. Y.; ex-President A. C. Willison, Maryland; George A. Perkins, Massachusetts; A. Cressy Morrison, Wisconsin.

Mr. Willison's Report.

After calling the meeting to order President Willison resigned the chair to First Vice President George A. Perkins, and the regular order of business was carried out. The Credential Committee reported that there were 110 delegates present and that 67 were represented by proxies. President Willison's report was next heard. It covered in part the reports of the other officers and the committees, and showed briefly how the league stands. It was very brief.

The President told how, during the past year, the Executive Committee had been forced by the debt hanging over the league to retrench wherever possible, and that in consequence many reforms which it would like to have instituted went undone. He spoke of the excellent showing made by the league now, both as to members and finances, and said that he hoped the increase in membership which commenced during last year would continue during the present.

The best part of the speech was devoted to advocating the incorporation of the league. He said it had always been a great drawback to the officers that the league was not incorporated, and several schemes which they desired to undertake they were unable to carry out on this account. He recommended that the Assembly pass a resolution for the appointment of a committee to ask the Maryland Legislature for an act of incorporation. He said that by being incorporated in this State by an act of the Legislature the league could continue on the same lines as heretofore, and would not have to make any changes, as it would if it were incorporated in many other States or by the regular methods of incorporation. In this case, either the greater part of the property of the league would have to be located where it was incorporated or else the officers would have to live there.

The President's remarks were received with favor, especially that part referring to the incorporation of the League.

Executive Committee's Plans.

Mr. Perkins of Boston read the report of the Executive Committee. This told that there had been seven meetings held last year, three in New-York, one each in Asbury Park, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Boston. The committee has audited and approved during the year 250 bills and 250 checks for the Secretary, and 64 bills and 64 checks for the Treasurer. The committee also drew plans and agreed upon a contract with Sterling Elliott of Boston for the publishing of a weekly paper, to be known as The L. A. W. Bulletin and Good Roads Magazine. According to the terms of the agreement, each member pays 25 cents yearly for The Bulletin, while for the first 5,000 copies over 35,000 the League shall pay for each 5 cents extra, and for each additional 5,000 copies issued the League must pay an additional 5 cents for each copy, in addition to the 25 cents paid by the members themselves.

The committee also decided that the fines for not renewing should be imposed upon members, commencing with July 1 each year. The committee also ordered that the Secretary give to it a monthly report as to how his office stands, and also make estimates as to how much money he needed for the following month.

The Treasurer's report was made by Mr. Mergentholes, who afterward announced his intention to not stand for election again. The report included also in that of the Auditing Committee, which showed that there is a cash balance on hand of $4,235.77. The report is from Feb. 1, 1895, to Jan. 1, 1896. The cash balance on hand last year was $943.56. The receipts from new members and renewals was $14,736.01; from sales of ticket holders, $167.05; sale of yearbooks, $32.50; sale of uniforms, $38.07; back dues, fines, &c., $269.20. The total receipts were $16,187.39. The expenses were as follows: Secretary's office, $7,110.15; subscriptions to bulletin, $153.05; bills approved by Executive Committee, $4,688.42, showing a net balance of $4,235.77.

The Racing Board received from all sources last year $3,831.44, and paid out $3,164.06, leaving a net balance of $667.38, showing that the board is self-supporting. One of the items is $74.75 for legal and detective fees, and another is for $433.50 for postage.

The Secretary's Report.

The venerable Secretary Abbott Bassett made everybody laugh heartily when he read his report. It contained many interesting items, and was in part as follows:

Up from the direful valley of gloom and despondency where were the drear caves of humiliation and financial decrepitude in which we had our habitation one year ago, we have climbed to the heights of prosperity from which we joyfully contemplate our grand success as evidenced by our great numerical strength and our financial robustness. Over the good roads which we have builded our car of progress has rolled smoothly along, and its rapid advancement is largely owing to the highway improvement for which we are responsible.

We have made a grand record which is not of the Class B order, but it stands quite up to the top in the Class A column, and not even the sword of Gideon could cut us loose from it, did it never so much desire to.

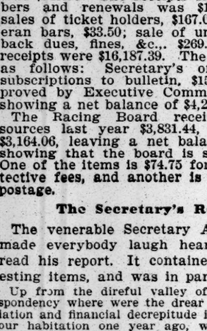
One year ago I reported 26,140 members as of record Feb. 1. This year we show a membership of 39,322 on the even date, or a gain of 13,183. Since Feb. 1 we have enrolled 388 members, which carries our total to 39,711 and our gain to 13,571. The coveted 40,000 is very near at hand.

Out of the 26,244 members that we enrolled last year, we renewed just 18,000, or 68 per cent. Our renewals of the previous year were but 48 per cent. or the whole.

We have enrolled 21,711 members, which exceeds by 4,540 the best previous record.

The good results which have followed from the adoption of the rule which gives a member a full year of membership are shown by the following figures: From Nov. 1, 1894, to April 1, 1895, we enrolled 1,274 names. From Nov. 1, 1895, to Feb. 7 of this year we enrolled 3,140 members, and we have two months remaining to add to the increase.

We have seen one division reach the extraordinary figures of 10,414 members. The best previous record was 6,297 by Massachusetts.



Abbot Bassett,

Secretary of the League of American Wheelmen.

From position three in the rank of divisions New-York has climbed to such a height that the other divisions are using telescopes to find her. Mr. Potter has demonstrated his ability to manipulate a bull market.

I present a table showing the membership to date, Feb. 7, and that of one year ago:

MEMBERSHIP TOTALS.

	1896.	1895.
Alabama	49	42
Arizona	152	38
Arkansas	244	65
Colorado	668	48
Connecticut	967	1,160
Delaware	34	13
District of Columbia	92	93
Florida	13	12
Georgia	17	30
Illinois	1,605	1,666
Indiana	274	242
Iowa	764	576
Kansas	467	214
Kentucky	493	457
Louisiana	14	9
Maine	466	377
Maritime Provinces	6	13
Maryland	702	587
Massachusetts	6,024	5,337
Michigan	697	590
Minnesota	253	214
Mississippi	77	52
Missouri	1,611	690
Montana	13	47
Nebraska	260	288
Nevada	2	5
New-Hampshire	208	245
New-Jersey	2,501	1,433
New-Mexico	23	21
New-York	10,414	3,149
North California	968	473
North Carolina	38	62
North Dakota	30	13
Ohio	1,948	1,644
Oklahoma	55	4
Oregon	39	19
Pennsylvania	4,544	3,353
Rhode Island	617	490
South California	264	196
South Carolina	4	10
South Dakota	19	22
Tennessee	104	145
Texas	277	150
Utah	157	87
Vermont	63	63
Virginia	117	131
Washington	70	118
West Virginia	35	57
Wisconsin	1,122	426
Wyoming	39	40
Idaho	2	5
Canada	10	6
England	3	4
Bermuda	2	1
Germany	3	2
Mexico	2	4
Miscellaneous	..	3
Total	39,711	26,140

Our list embraces 1,470 lady members. A gain of 780, and the largest list ever shown.

At the beginning of last year we were in debt to the divisions in the sum of $1,308.55. This has been paid in full, and this year we owe nothing to the divisions that we have not the funds on hand to pay.

Our income has been:

RECEIPTS.

Applications	$37,467.50
Renewals	13,434.00
Back dues	136.85
Fines	121.05
Bulletin	9,725.25
Holders	499.50
Veteran bar	175.00
Uniform	12.24
Tickets	9.80
	$61,580.99
Balance on hand, April 1, 1895	145.68
	$61,726.67

PAID OUT.

Divisions	$34,889.80
Treasurer	8,000.00
Bulletin	6,920.80
Postage	1,116.25
A. Bassett	2,750.00
Salaries	1,516.60
Stationery and printing	854.11
Rent	472.50
Holders	321.60
Moving to Boston	242.70
Veteran bar	129.50
Duplicates	73.55
Sundries	59.10
Janitor	55.00
	$60,351.19
Balance	1,375.48
	$61,726.67

Our best previous record of gross receipts was $52,410.59, in 1893. We top that this year with an excess of $9,170.40.

Last year we credited $20,409.50 to divisions. This year we have sent $35,178.89. An excess of $14,769.39.

Last year we credited to Treasurer from membership fees $13,019. This year we credited $15,980.51. An excess of $2,961.51.

The ticket case account has shown a profit of $197.95; the veteran bar, $53.25; uniform, $20.60; tickets, $9.60.

In the days when gloom and despondency hung over us like a pall, the Rhode Island Division evinced loyalty and generosity by presenting to the National organization 40 cents of the initiation fee paid by every new member who joined us between March 1 and Sept. 1. This amounted to $70, and the money was credited to the treasurer. And now in the days of our prosperity we have no need for the money, and I hope this assembly will deem it best to hand back the gift, wrapped up in a covering of its sincere thanks.

As there has been some criticism of the expenses of this office, and as many people think we have nothing to do but murder time, we may be pardoned if we encroach upon your time by giving a few details of our work. To indicate the volume of business that we turn off, let me say that on three different days during the renewal season, the Secretary and his assistant were engaged from 9 A. M. till 5:30 P. M. in merely opening and sorting the day's mail, and they had on steam at full pressure all of that time. Never a day during all that busy season did we get the morning's mail open before noon.

Sixty-one thousand dollars is not a very large sum of money to handle if it is cut up into great lumps, but when it comes to a man in pellets of one and two grain calibre, it is a sum of no small importance.

The Secretary has to assume a paternal relation to the small divisions and encourage their growth. During the past year, as well as in former years, he has had large correspondence with wheelmen in States where we are not represented, and has advised with them as to means and methods of recruiting members and organizing consulates. This is, and must be, an important part of the Secretary's work. It involves a large amount of correspondence, but its results have been most gratifying.

When a consulate is to be organized the Secretary has to prepare circulars and ballots, and receive and count the votes. He has to prepare ballots, distribute, receive, and count them for every sub-division and consulate. Last October he conducted elections in fourteen States.

The distribution of recruiting matter is no small part of the work of our office. Our standing notice calling for names of non-league wheelmen brings to us every day a large number of names, to which we forward our circulars and blanks. We cannot say just how many thousands of these white-winged messengers of solicitation we have sent out this year. We have not had time to count them since they passed the hundred thousand mark, but we can say that we have had good returns from them.

Advice to and consultation with the member who gets run over by a road hog, whose wheel is stolen, who has trouble with a baggagemaster, who wants to make a record or a tour, who knows just how we ought to run the official organ, or who meets with trouble in its many other guises and forms, pulls from the storehouse of our time a very large quantity.

Now one word as to the detail in the membership enrollment.

An application is received and a receipt is immediately sent. The next step is to sort out the several blanks by clubs and in alphabetical order, by States and names. If any one imagines this to be an easy task, let him try 1,500 blanks, as we had to on one occasion last year, and let them be of all sizes and shapes, and written in every kind of legible and illegible handwriting, and if he does not perspire over his task we will confess ourselves a poor prophet. The names have to be written for the printed list in the Bulletin after this. Proof of the Bulletin list has to be read. Tickets have to be written and the name and address has to go on the envelope as well. Then the name goes into the numerical list, and after that upon the alphabetical index. The name has to go on the mail list and the original pasted in our scrabbooks. Thus each name has to be written seven times, and each member costs us 3 cents in postage.

A renewal that comes to us with the right number simplifies our work a great deal, but by far the larger portion do not send the number. The nearer we get to the individual in receiving a renewal, the easier is our task. It is when we get lists from clubs that we enter the valley and shadow of tribulation.

A renewal is first checked on the books, the name is then entered, the ticket and envelope written, the name entered upon the sheets to be returned to the Division Secretary-Treasurer, the name checked on the mail list, and the blanks pasted in the book. To secure accuracy, nearly all of these steps have to be verified before the record is allowed to stand.

Such is the volume of our work during the renewal season that we are never up with the regular work during that time, and often we are as much as three weeks behind. We have never been able to complete our book lists and our indices during the season, and even at this time we have two clerks hard at work trying to complete the work of the year by showing completely written indices at the close.

No, gentlemen, the expenses of the Secretary's office have not been large, and the policy has not been an extravagant one. I believe that the office should be kept up in a style to comport with the dignity and the demands of a great and flourishing organization. It has been given out by an officer of the league that the league should not be called upon to pay for ice that cools the water for drinking purposes, another has said that the Secretary has no right to travel in a drawing room car when he goes to league meetings. Gentlemen, I don't believe you want the young lady clerks to drink warm water when the burning sun scorches their throats, and I don't believe you want your servant to go to the meetings in a freight car.

The work of the office will be very largely increased the coming year. The new scheme of enrollment whereby a man obtains a full year of membership will lead to complications that will call for very much more labor. Every week we shall have to take off and put on names—some will take the paper and some will not, and we shall need to exercise the greatest care in keeping our records. We have outgrown the book system of records, and it is imperative that we adopt the card index system. It will be well if every division adopt this same system. It will cost a good deal at the outset, but it will more than pay for itself in the end.

We promised that we should move up the numbers when our numeration reached 100,000. That will come this year, and the change will be made so that a member may have his new number next year.

In one respect an injustice has been done on the league records to a very worthy and a very deserving class of our members. Those who were at Newport and who were instrumental in laying the foundations of the league deserve some recognition at our hands. Many of these, through the procrastination of club Secretaries, are entered upon the books against dates far removed from that of the Newport meet, and would seem to have been among the laggards in the recognition of the League of American Wheelmen and its worthiness. I suggest that every man who was at Newport be entered upon the books as a founder, and that he be given one of the official numbers. This can be done easily when the list is revised, and it will incommode no one except those who have in a few years held an executive office. It would be a graceful act to do and we hope that the Secretary will be instructed to do it.

And now we come to a matter which we approach with great delicacy. The official department has been called the dry goods department of The Bulletin. To a certain extent the characterization is merited, but it must be remembered that the Secretary contributes very little of the matter that appears. I am now talking to the contributors, and that is why I must break through delicacy. We have been trying to squeeze a gallon of material into a quart jug during all of the year. We are allowed, under our contract, to use eight pages of The Bulletin per week. We have used in all 429 pages, or an average of seven and a half pages per week. The success comes to us through the generosity of the publishers of The Bulletin, and amounts to sixty-nine pages more than we have been entitled to.

The success of the League of American Wheelmen, in a very large measure, depends upon The Bulletin. An interesting paper will send our numerical strength up among the stars; a dry and uninteresting journal will bend us in the dust. I do not doubt we can depend upon the generosity of the publishers in the future, as in the past, to give us more space than we are entitled to, but I submit that, as we extend our space, we make the paper uninteresting to the large majority. I submit that 40,000 men do not care to read a long report of an annual meeting held in a division of 1,000 members. The application list has a business aspect that is pleasing to us all, and we would not like to see it curtailed. If those whose duty it is to send in reports will kindly remember that our space is very valuable, and put their contributions through a condensing apparatus before sending it, they will see good results growing out of a better Bulletin.

The future is rich with promise for us. The boom that has affected cycling has been and will be greatly beneficial to us. If we, by good deeds and fruitful work, show ourselves deserving, we shall reap a harvest that will place us well up the top in the list of the influential organizations of America.

The report of the Racing Board, through its Chairman, was not as complete as expected, yet it contained much of interest, including several important suggestions. It recommended that, in place of suspending Class B riders for minor offenses, fines be imposed; that a conservative step be taken in the question of doing away with the Class B racing men, but that they should no longer be classed as amateurs; too many records were now being made all over the country, and that hereafter, only one-third, quarter, and half-mile records should be allowed, paced or unpaced, outside of those made in regular competition; that next year a regular series of meets should be held, making a circuit, one to start in the South, one in the West, and one in the North, and that

The report further said that there were 513 Class B men and 703 professionals in last year's races in this country. In 1894 there were but 84 known professionals. This class furnished clean, honest sport, and it is the opinion of the board that it should be encouraged.

The Railroad Question.

One of the most interesting reports was that made by W. M. Brewster, as Chairman of the Transportation Committee. It was as follows:

It has been hard sledding for the Transportation Committee during the past year. The tremendous increase in the number of bicycles carried on passenger trains in and out of the largest cities, together with the many complaints of the unreasonable and arbitrary stand taken by wheelmen themselves, (mostly new riders,) have aroused the transportation companies from a latent and passive opposition into an attitude at once open and defiant. Covetousness has also had much to do with the position assumed by the carriers. They have done some figuring—of course, from their own standpoint—on the loss of revenue they have suffered because of the free carriage of bicycles, and they have determined to save this money if possible.

In some instances and some localities this may prove to be a case of saving at the spigot and wasting at the bunghole. It is certainly true that in some of the larger railway stations the number of bicycles presented for transportation on passenger trains each day has been so large as to seriously interfere with the handling of other baggage. The General Passenger Agent of one of the largest railway companies writes me that during the last year over 80,000 bicycles were carried in and out of one of their passenger stations. This means an average of 200 bicycles for each day in the year, and when it is taken into consideration that during the non-riding season and stormy days practically no machines whatever are carried, the number seems unreasonably large.

Were it not for the excellent reputation for truthfulness which this General Passenger Agent enjoys, your committee would be inclined to doubt the correctness of his statement. There is no doubt, however, that the free carriage of bicycles does, in a great many instances, work a hardship on the transportation companies, and sooner or later, if the increase in the numbers of riders continues, it will take all of our energies and all of our influence to prevent still further adverse legislation on the part of the railroad lines. With a few notable exceptions, all of the railroads carried machines free a year ago, but in the Spring and Summer they began to desert one by one, until the movement became a stampede, and now the free railroads are the notable exceptions, and there are not many of them at that.

It is a well-known fact that the railroad companies have long been restive under their free-transportation rule, but they could find no good excuse for making the change, and feared the loss of business should they take individual action. Canoes, racing shells, theatrical scenery, &c., are still carried on passanger trains without extra charge. Baby carriages, being always associated in the railroad mind with bicycles, have suffered along with us, and are now charged for at the same rate as for bicycles. Bicycles are certainly attended with less risk, and are easier to handle than baby carriages. I know, for I have tried both.

In pursuance of the arrangements made by the Conference Committee at Asbury Park last Summer, a joint meeting of the Transportation Committees of the League and the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers was held in New-York on Nov. 11. The calling of this meeting was hastened somewhat by the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad and some other Eastern trunk lines in placing a tariff on bicycles when carried on passenger trains, and the information which reached the committee that the remaining Eastern lines, sooner or later would follow the example set them, and impose a tariff on the same or similar basis.

The sentiment of the meeting seemed to be that Mr. Potter's idea of a suit at law to ascertain and fix the status of bicycles as baggage under certain conditions was the only thing left for us to do, but that no action of that kind should be taken or recommended until further consultation with the railroad people. Our efforts to obtain such a consultation were unavailing. The Trunk Line Commissioner informed us that the matter had already been fully discussed by his association, and the different lines had decided what action they would respectively take with reference to the carriage of bicycles.

In the meantime the other traffic associations, notably the Western and the Southwestern, had adopted tariffs modeled more or less on the lines of the Pennsylvania Railriad tariff, and the New-York Central Road had adopted a new system of handling this business somewhat worse than the old one. There are still some lines in the Trunk Line Association which carry bicycles free. Among these the Baltimore and Ohio, (always consistently the friend of wheelmen,) the Philadelphia and Reading, and the New-Jersey Central Railroads, call for special mention. A report of this joint meeting was made to the Executive Committee, but before arrangements could be made for bringing a test suit the matter came up in another direction.

A gentleman connected with the New-York State Legislature had a plan for a legislative enactment which would compel railroads to carry bicycles free, and after an interview with him he was referred to Mr. Potter, who is Chief Consul of the New-York Division, as the proper one to take charge of the matter, the league, however, giving its assurance of moral and financial support. The Armstrong bill, now before the Legislature, is the result. So far as New-York State is concerned, therefore, the first fight will be made in the Legislature instead of the court.

Similar bills are contemplated in two different States, and a bill having the same objects in view has been introduced in Congress. What the result of these efforts will be, can, of course, only be conjectured, but your committee strongly recommends a close alliance with the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers, with a view to bringing every possible aid and influence to bear toward the passage of the measures. I am certain that the Board of Trade are heartily in sympathy with us, and will aid us in any way that they can. Their assistance given in good faith will be invaluable.

In Philadelphia the local organization of cycle dealers adopted a resolution pledging its members to order their freight and express business, so far as they could do so without detriment, to the railroads and by the express companies which were friendly to wheelmen, and efforts are being made to get similar organizations in the different cities to do likewise. If this shall accomplish no other result, it will at least demonstrate to our railroad friends that we are not unappreciative and ungrateful, and that we propose to give effect to our appreciation and gratitude in a proper and substantial manner. If any member of the league is in doubt where his duty lies in this connection, he can have those doubts dispelled by making inquiry from any member of the Transportation Committee. We do not think, however, that it will be necessary to inform many of our members on this point. With respect to delay in getting notice to delegates of the action of the railroad companies in granting special rates to this meeting, I wish to state that no fault can reasonably attach to this Transportation Committee.

The Trunk Line Association granted a rate promptly, but the Central Traffic people were slow, and it was not until Jan. 28 that advice of their action was received. This was too late to get the information in The Bulletin of that week. We all appreciate how easy it is to make league officials do anything we wish them to do, but when it comes to hurrying up the Railroad Traffic Association it is a different matter.

That part of the Transportation Committee's duty which provides for the establishment of a system for the recovery of stolen bicycles was referred by the President to a special committee, and you will doubtless receive a special report touching upon that feature of league work.

In conclusion, permit me to say that next year will be a critical one with respect to this matter of transportation of bicycles. Even among our own members there is a wide difference of opinion as to what policy the league should adopt in the premises. Some think that we should present a solid front in favor of free carriage, and fight it out on that line. Others believe that we would best subserve the interests of our members and wheelmen generally by securing a tariff which, while fair and reasonable in its charges, would at the same time fix some responsibility on the carriers for the safe transportation of our bicycles.

An expression from the assembly on this point would make the work of the new committee much easier.

Other reports received were from the Rights and Privileges, Membership, and Highway Improvement Committees. With the beginning of the afternoon session ensued one of the liveliest times ever known at a league meeting. The entire afternoon session was devoted to political purposes. The question of the "Inserts"—pages containing league reading matter, and an application blank, which were to be placed in the catalogues of the bicycle makers, was brought up, as was also the Potter claim matter. Some of the delegates seemed to think these things were brought up to hurt Elliott's chances for election, but if this was the object the matter had just an opposite effect.

The idea Mr. Willison conveyed was that it was extravagance on the part of Mr. Potter, whose idea it was to issue the Inserts. There was some misunderstanding, too, in the matter, as Mr. Willison failed to receive certain letters sent to him by Mr. Potter. As to the Potter claim, the principal in that famous case said it was not his intention to make a lot of trouble for the league; all he wanted was to have the case tried and settled on its merits. Many questions were asked in these two matters, and on one occasion pretty nearly everybody was talking at one and the same time. Vice President Perkins, who had the chair, cracked his gavel trying to restore order.

Electing the President.

Finally the balloting for President began, after, of course, the usual flow of oratory over the two candidates. The vote developed a greater backing for the poet-editor than he or his warmest admirers had hoped for. He got 104 votes against 73 for Mr. Willison.

The latter made a neat little speech after the announcement, and moved that Mr. Elliott's election be made unanimous, which was done.

The other officers were chosen without opposition, their rivals retiring in their favor. Charles F. Cossum of Poughkeepsie was made First Vice President, A. Cressy Morrison of Milwaukee (re-elected) Second Vice President, and E. F. Hatwell of Denver, Treasurer.

Then came the struggle for the race meet, in which Louisville received 93 votes to 79 for Toledo. Col. Watts and Marmaduke Bowden, President of the Louisville Commercial Club, spoke for that city, while ex-Postmaster Brown of Toledo talked for the Buckeye town.

The assembly will close to-morrow.

Huguenot Wheelmen Dance.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The Huguenot Wheelmen this evening gave their first annual dance at the Gymnasium. Guests were present from Pelham Manor, Larchmont, and Mount Vernon. Over 100 tickets were sold.

The Gymnasium was decorated with flags, banners, and trophies. Along the edge of the gallery, among other decorations, bicycles were fastened. Huge Japanese lanterns were suspended from the roof.

The Executive Committee, under whose direction the dance was planned, is as follows: L. K. Fries, Chairman; E. Walton, C. H. West, E. D. Finch, and H. Bedford. The dance is the second successful undertaking carried out by the Huguenots within a week. Their bicycle show, that closed Saturday evening, resulted even more successfully than the wheelmen had expected.

BLOOMFIELD'S HAPPY CYCLERS.

They Have a Lead in Indoor Sports in Which They Contest.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Feb. 11.—Howard B. Davis, the President of the Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Association, has selected the following standing committees for the ensuing year:

House—T. Howell Johnson, J. Kendall Smith, and P. J. McIntosh.

Entertainment—George B. Wilson, David Oakes, and E. D. Ackerman.

Membership—Frank L. Snedecker, David P. Lyall, and Robert T. Cadmus.

Cycling—Charles W. Smith, Frank V. Oakes, and Louis A. Brady.

The association is already planning for a very busy year, and a number of cycling events are to be held as soon as the season opens. The association has met with remarkable success in the tournaments of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey, and is well in the lead in the whist tournament, while in the pool contests its team, which is composed of the Johnson brothers, has won easily all of the eleven games played, there being but one more game to play. In the bowling tournament it is also ahead, and holds a higher percentage than the crack Atalanta Wheelmen, while the Bloomfielders easily have the highest bowling average and also the highest score on record in the league. They entered no team in the billiard tournament. The association's team in the Suburban League is also in the lead in its tournament, and, altogether, the members are jubilant over their success in all lines of sport.

Greenwich Wheelmen Won.

The sixth annual masquerade ball of the Desperate Seven Club, which is composed of seven well-known wheelmen of the west side—Mark Brophy, John Bengough, Frank Corbett, A. J. Trare, Thomas H. Kelly, Edward Hart, and Frederick Fruck, was held on Monday evening, at Webster Hall, in East Eleventh Street. A handsome onyx table, with a piano lamp, silk shade, &c., valued at $25, was offered to the club having the largest number of members present. The prize was won by the Greenwich Wheelmen, who had 52 members present. The Charles A. Smith Association had 47, the Lenox Outing Club, 33, and the Sea Captains' Club had 31, about a score of other clubs competing. The prize won will occupy a position of honor in the clubhouse. President Mark Brophy of the Triton Wheelmen made the presentation speech. Among the Greenwich members present were Chris Faulhaber, H. J. New, A. J. Ford, R. Link, J. Souder, Adolph Stahl, A. J. Adatte, Sylvester Neild, J. McNally, F. McIntyre, H. Lowenthal, George De Shay, H. Reynolds, Hilliard Jones, Edward Heyes, Gustavus Lippman, A. Lippman, W. H. Gardner, and L. J. Griffen.

Liverymen Keep Bicycles.

Burr Davis & Son of Mount Vernon have received a stock of bicycles which they will hire out in connection with their livery-stable business during the Summer. One of the principal livery-stable keepers of New-Rochelle has also made arrangements to add a bicycle department to his establishment. Chief of Police Parker of Port Chester inaugurated the use of wheels in his livery stable last Summer. By keeping bicycles, livery-stable keepers think they can repair the injury to their business caused by the competition between bicycles and horses.

Cycle Path in New-Jersey.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 11.—The Asbury Park Wheelmen, through Freeholder A. D. McCabe, have prepared a bill to be passed at the present session of the Legislature, providing for the building of bicycle paths adjacent to the highways. The paths are to be not wider than six feet, nor less than three feet. They are to be built by order of the Township Committee, and are to be paid for out of the money raised annually for road purposes. One-fifth of the money raised for roads may be expended on the bicycle paths. The movement is a popular one, and the bill will be pushed in the Legislature by the wheelmen of Monmouth and Mercer Counties, who hope to have a cycle path from the shore to the State capital before next Summer.

Poor Prices for Thoroughbreds.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 11.—Poor prices were realized for the thoroughbreds of Daniel and R. A. Swigert at their assignee's sale here to-day. Sara A., four years old, a bay mare, by Tremont, dam Salina, the dam of Salvator, brought the top price, $210. The three-hundred acre farm went to Mrs. Swigert at $67.50 per acre, while "Clif" Porter got the eighteen-acre farm at $56 per acre.

Prizes for Bowling Cyclists.

Commencing at 4 P. M., on Feb. 24, and continuing afternoons and evenings to and including Feb. 29, the Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark, N.J., will have a bowling tournament at Montgomery's alleys. It will be at the headpin game, open to all, and six prizes will be given. These are, first, a Columbia bicycle; second, a diamond ring; third, a gold watch; fourth, a chess set and case; fifth, a silk umbrella, and sixth, a bowling bag and ball.

Brooklyn's New Cycle Club.

One more cycle club has been added to the already long list of those in Brooklyn by the organization of the Gilbert Wheelmen. The memwas a great institution, or, as Hamlet would have said if he had used modern idiom, "the show's the thing," and the orders that he brings home are not the best results that the manufacturer expects to get from the cycle show either.

Major Ackerman Buys the Gaviota.

Major J. Fred Ackerman of the Atlantic Yacht Club has bought the cutter Gaviota. The yacht will be put in commission this year by Major Ackerman and Col. David E. Austen, and take part in all the club events. The Gaviota is an iron keel cutter, and was built in 1884 by Joseph Kidd & Co. of Linwood, Penn. Her dimensions are 60 feet length over all, 50 feet 1 inch on the load-water line, 15 feet beam, 6 feet 4 inches depth, and 10 feet draught. Major Ackerman says he intends to try the yacht well this season, and if she does well will have her remodeled next Winter and modernized.

CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—It is estimated that in the construction of 1895 Crescent bicycles 280 miles of tubing were used. The spokes required 625 miles of wire and the spoke nipples 40 miles of brass rod. If the cranks required for 1895 construction were placed end to end they would stretch 17 miles, the crank axles 28 miles, and the seat posts 15 miles. If the rims were heaped on top of each other they would have an altitude of 15,840 feet, while if straightened these rims would reach a distance of 58 miles, and if the tires were straightened they would make a line 62 miles longer. Touching each other the cork grips would stretch for 4 8-10 miles, the hubs for 8½ miles, and the steel wire to pin the frames together 19.12 miles. The chains would reach 56½ miles. The bearings required 11,197,840 steel balls. To lace the chain and dress guards required 343,320 yards of cord

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP BEST

Report to the Legislature Regarding Street Railroads.

BETTER REGULATIONS ARE DEMANDED

Supervision Should Be Exercised Over Granting of Franchises and Issue of Stock—Overcrowding of Cars Is Unavoidable.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The committee authorized by the Assembly last year to inquire into the question of municipal ownership of railroads and the organization, construction, and operation of elevated railroads in cities, has completed its report.

The committee visited the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, and Troy, and examined witnesses, taking nearly 4,000 pages of testimony. That testimony, the committee states, suggests the need of much remedial legislation. It is maintained that railroads are quasi public corporations, over which the Legislature, by wise and prudent legislation, should exercise dominion and control. They are creatures of the statute, and the manner and method of their organization, the general scope of their powers, the method of issuing stock, and the power to contract indebtedness, and to create obligations, should be clearly defined and prescribed by law.

It was found that during the past five years the surface railroads in most of the cities in the State have been changed from horse to electric power, requiring the outlay of large sums of money. As a rule, the companies greatly increased their bonded indebtedness, but making the changes can by no means be said to be the true cause for the stock and bond issue of most of the roads so largely in excess of the actual cash cost of construction and equipment. The report says:

> We have found some cases where the companies stand charged with capital stock, bonds, and other indebtedness nearly or quite ten times the actual cash cost of construction and equipment. In one instance these charges exceed $100,000 per mile of single horse-car track, and this includes nothing but the track itself and street repairs, whereas, in truth and in fact, it would cost less than one-tenth that sum to construct it anew. In almost every instance the charges against the company for capital stock issued and bonded and other indebtedness exceed, by several times, the actual cash cost of the road—real estate, plant, and equipment.

The committee believes that this system of overcapitalization has become so prevalent as to call upon the Legislature for some immediate remedial legislation, and recommends limiting the power to issue stocks and bonds by street railway companies to a stated sum—about 50 per cent.—above the actual cost of property, construction, plant, and equipment, and further the passage of a bill which would require all street railway companies hereafter incorporated to obtain the consent of the Railroad Commissioners to the amount of the capitalization stated in the articles of incorporation, and also require every street railway company now in existence or hereafter to be incorporated to obtain the consent of the Railroad Commissioners to any increase of its capital stock or to issue any bonds.

The subject of municipal ownership of street railways was inquired into thoroughly, and much testimony was taken concerning it. The preponderance of testimony and the great majority of opinions expressed were against the adoption of the system. In the committee's opinion, with the present system of municipal government, the ownership and operation of railroads by the cities would have a tendency to convert those enterprises into powerful political machines, the result of which would be detrimental to the public welfare. The idea of municipalities owning and operating street railways is unhesitatingly disapproved of. There may be circumstances under which it is feasible for a city to construct and own the roadbed itself and permit its operation by a private enterprise, under the direction of the city, but that time is not yet at hand.

The street railway systems of the State are and for a period of five or six years have been in a state of transition. Millions upon millions have been expended in devising improved facilities for transit. For the period stated it has been of necessity one continuous series of experiments, some of which have proved successful, and many failures. This experimental business is something into which no municipality should be thrown. Even now it is said that the life of electricity as a propelling power for street cars will be short, and that it must give way to an engine to be operated by compressed air. Should this happen, many millions now invested in street railway appliances will be rendered practically valueless.

In nearly every city upon the streets of which street railways are most needed franchises have already been granted to private corporations. If the subject were to be dealt with anew the question would be materially changed, but such is not the condition, and it is forced to be dealt with as it is. As a conclusion on this subject, the report states:

> Under all the conditions and circumstances, it would seem that the ownership and operation of street railways by the municipal authorities is quite impracticable at the present time. As an abstract proposition we believe that no Government, either National, State, or municipal, should embark in a business that can be as well conducted by private enterprise. The reverse of this proposition, carried out to a logical conclusion, would put all business enterprises under Governmental management and control, and leave to no citizen any hope, ambition, or aspiration beyond that of seeking an official position that should afford a meagre existence.

The question of the manner in which franchises should be disposed of is treated at length. The committee does not believe the practice of paying a lump sum or a percentage of the gross receipts yearly into the Treasury has proved satisfactory, and the experiment of having companies bid against each other by offering a percentage of gross earnings for the franchise is termed a fiasco, a recent auction being noted where one company bid 6,975 1-16 per cent. of the receipts. "Just what 6,975 1-16 per cent. of anything is," says the report, "is not clearly understood. It was generally supposed that 100 per cent. of a stated sum would include about all there was of it."

The committee does not believe in making franchises perpetual, though confronted by the fact that most of them have already been thus granted. On this subject the committee recommends that a bill be passed providing that all franchises be sold by lease for a stated period—say thirty years—at public auction to the company offering the lowest rate of fare, and that the lease provide for a further reduction in the event that the receipts therefrom justify the same; and that in case of a disagreement between the municipal authorities and the company in respect to the receipts, either may apply for a determination of the question to the Railroad Commissioners, whose decision shall be final. But no municipality leasing any franchise should be permitted to prescribe different requirements than those upon then existing companies, and the bill should also authorize the municipal authorities to contract with existing companies for a reduction of fares.

It is further recommended that a bill be passed requiring every surface and elevated railroad in the State to sell tickets as low as thirty for $1, good between the hours of 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. and 7 P. M. and 12 P. M. each work day, whenever the earnings of any such road are sufficient to pay operating expenses and fixed charges with a dividend of 5 per cent. upon its capital stock. Such bill should provide that, in case of a disagreement of the authorities and the railroad company, appeal should be had to the Railroad Commissioners, who should have power to examine the books of the company and any person under oath, and the condition of the road, &c.

A system of transfers from one road to another belonging to the same company should, the committee believes, be enforced by statute. The making of a law for the proper heating and lighting of cars is also recommended.

The overcrowding of cars, of which much complaint has been made, cannot, the committee believes, be well remedied. It is shown that where cars are run on certain thoroughfares at thirty seconds headway there is as much overcrowding as where, on other streets, they are run further apart. The crush of travel during certain hours of the day cannot well be obviated, and the practice in vogue in Paris, to permit no passenger on a car unless there is a seat for him, thus compelling delay in transportation, would not, it is thought, be tolerated in this country where the people would prefer to submit to inconvenience to save time. It is recommended, however, that the statutes be so amended as to provide that the Mayor of any city may, upon the written petition of fifty citizens, proceed to investigate any complaint concerning the lack of proper service or the improper heating or lighting of cars, and to require any company to remedy the cause of complaint, allowing, though, an appeal to the Railroad Commissioners, whose determination shall be final.

Conditions differ so materially in various localities that the committee deems it impracticable to prescribe by general statute the speed at which cars should be run. It is, instead, a subject that should be left to the Common Councils of the cities.

As to fenders, the committee believes their use should be required on all cable and electric cars in the cities of the first and second classes, and it also urges placing on the statute books a law prohibiting one car passing another that has come to a full stop.

The committee received so many widely varying estimates as to the cost of constructing a road that they proved of little value, and the testimony given about the cost of operation made it appear to be from 55 to 85 per cent. of the gross receipts, according to the locality.

In conclusion the report states:

> In making this investigation, the committee has attempted to deal fairly and justly by all parties interested. It has not been able to secure exact figures and data upon all features under consideration, but has done so wherever this was practicable, and the recommendations herein contained are made after a careful consideration of all the subjects and of all interests to be affected thereby. An examination of the testimony taken and of the documents put in evidence will disclose the impracticability of providing by statute a general rule governing all features of construction and operation of railways of this character. The conditions are so materially different that what would be suitable in one locality would be quite the reverse in another. All these facts have been taken into consideration by this committee in making these recommendations. If these suggestions can be incorporated in the statute governing this class of corporations, it will, we believe, result in substantial benefit to the people of the State, and do no injustice to any interest involved.

The report was presented to the Legislature to-day by the Chairman of the committee, S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua County.

A hearing was given to-day on the Forester bill compelling street railroads to maintain fenders, to be approved by a committee from the Assembly Railroad Committee, by the Railroad Committee of the Assembly. The introducer of the measure advocated its passage because of the safety it would afford the public. He mentioned the number of accidents in Brooklyn because of the failure of the street surface roads to maintain fenders.

Ex-Senator O'Connor of Binghamton, representing the State Association of Street Railroad Companies, while he did not oppose the bill, thought action upon it ought to be postponed for the present.

The committee did not report the bill, but did report favorably upon a measure of Mr. Hughes. It extends the prohibition of railroads on Madison Street, in Brooklyn.

H. L. Lyman, representing the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company of New-York City, appeared before the Assembly Railroads Committee this afternoon in opposition to the Trainor bill compelling the Ninth Avenue road to run all its cars up to 12 o'clock midnight. Mr. Lyman's opposition was based upon the idea that there was not sufficient travel upon the Ninth Avenue line to warrant the running of any more trains.

The introducer of the bill, Mr. Trainor, advocated a favorable report by the committee. The public in New-York City demanded more and better service. They had made application many times for more trains, but had failed to get them. The people desired the extra service and would insist upon it.

The bill was not reported, although Mr. Trainor says he has the assurance of a majority of the committee that it will be favorably acted upon.

ANTI-GARB BILL KILLED

New-Jersey Senate Votes to Take Out the Enacting Clause—The Measure Called a Firebrand.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 11.—Senator Rogers's Anti-Garb bill came up, on second reading, in the Senate to-day, and created the first lively debate of the session. The bill was viciously attacked by Senators Daly and Skirm.

The former moved to strike out the enacting clause of the measure, and the latter, when his name on the roll was reached, denounced the bill as iniquitous in every line. It was a strike, he added, at every sect and denomination, for the members of all wear badges, and under the proposed law it became a misdemeanor to wear them in any schoolroom. It was un-American. All patriotism was not confined to one sect or society.

The bill, he declared, was a firebrand intended to create religious strife. It should be killed without further consideration.

Senator Parry also spoke against the bill. Senator Rogers pleaded for courtesy for the bill. It should be killed, he said, on third reading, not in this ruthless, discourteous way, by striking out the enacting clause.

Senator Daly's motion to strike out the enacting clause prevailed, by a vote of 11 to 8. Those voting in the affirmative were Senators Daly, Gould, Herbert, Johnson, Ketcham, Kuhl, Parry, Skirm, Voorhees, Vreeland, and Williams. Those in the negative were Senators Bradley Engel, Hoffman, Packer, Rogers, Ross, Staats, and Ward. President Thompson did not vote, and Senator Stokes was out of the chamber.

The Senate this afternoon passed the following bills: Providing that counties that have increased in population under the recent State census shall take their proper place in the classification of counties; providing that the last and every future State census shall be declared officially promulgated Jan. 15 succeeding taking of same, so far as it affects the classification of municipalities, salaries, or laws based on population.

Mr. Parry introduced a bill taking from the State Dairy Commissioner and vesting in the Board of Animal Industry, to be created, the enforcement of laws restricting the sale of oleomargarine, butterine, &c.

In the House the Speaker named as the House Committee on Appropriations to act with a committee of the Senate, Messrs. Tice, Duncan, Stanger, Rolland, and Hutchinson.

Mr. Bullock called up his annual coal combine resolution, together with the Hogan resolution on the same subject, same having been made the special order for to-day. Leader Robertson moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Railroads and Canals.

Mr. Bullock objected, and said such action would show the coal combine that the Legislature was with them, while the adoption of the resolution would convince the combine that the eyes of the Legislature were open and the combiners would thus be squelched.

Leader Robertson said the House did not propose to shirk its duty in the matter, but the majority wanted time to digest the resolutions before acting upon them.

Mr. Walling seconded Mr. Bullock's motion to consider the resolution, but the Speaker declared Mr. Bullock out of order, and the motion to refer was adopted.

Mr. Slover introduced a bill providing for the appointment of three Oyster Commissioners by the Governor for a term of three years, whose compensation shall be one-half of all fines collected for violations of the law. Their duties will be to enforce all laws passed to protect the oystering industries.

Gov. Griggs sent the following nominations to the Senate, which were referred to the Judiciary Committee: For Prosecutor of the Pleas in Middlesex County, John S. Voorhees; for Presiding Judge, Middlesex County, Woodbridge Strong; for Trustees State Reform School for Boys, Moses Bigelow of Essex, and Frank S. Gaskill of Ocean.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate gave a public hearing this afternoon on the proposed constitutional amendment to reorganize the higher courts of the State. Thomas N. McCarter, Samuel H. Gray, William H. Vredenburg, ex-Congressman Buchanan, and other leading lawyers of the State addressed the committee in opposition to the amendment, all advocating a separate and independent Court of Appeals to be superior to the Supreme Court and to consist of Judges not sitting in any court.

Regarding the extra expense to the State, Thomas N. McCarter said so long as the railroads could be squeezed by taxation there should be no hesitation on that account. Petitions in favor of an independent Court of Appeals were presented to the committee. These were signed by lawyers in nearly every county in New-Jersey.

Both houses of the Legislature have adjourned until Thursday.

Passengers Bound for Europe.

The White Star steamship Majestic, sailing to-day, will have among her passengers for Liverpool Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Blake and the Misses Blake, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bryden, W. A. Coats, E. Brodie-Hoare, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Lymon, H. R. Teed, Elbridge Torrey, Sir Henry Tyler, H. E. Wanamaker, and Harold S. Vanderbilt.

Among those who have been booked to sail by the New-York are Commander T. F. Jewell, United States Navy, and Mrs. Jewell; Mrs. Henry Coates, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Everett, Baron Joseph d'Halewyn, C. W. Needham, S. W. Parker, W. H. Parrish, and H. Haswell Shanks.

The Fulda will take out, among her excursionists to Genoa, G. H. Barnes, H. G. Cruse, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Erhart, J. B. Fay, Rowland F. Hill, A. B. Herzog, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McIlvaine and the Misses McIlvaine, W. A. Merriman, G. R. Miner, J. H. Ralph, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Walke.

GUNNING VERSUS GUNNING

The Reverend Defendant's Home Life Under Review.

WITNESSES TELL OF BICKERINGS

Plaintiff's Testimony Repeated Amid Sobs and Tears While Undergoing a Rigid and Searching Cross-Examination.

The trial of the suit of Mrs. Mary C. Gunning for separation from her husband, the Rev. Josiah H. Gunning, who she alleges ill treated her, was resumed yesterday before Justice Van Wyck in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Gunning had not finished her testimony at the close of the proceedings Monday, and she took the witness chair again at the opening of the trial yesterday morning. At times during her recital of her domestic troubles she wept, but she did not break down. As on the opening day, the defendant sat by his counsel's side, watching his wife closely, hardly ever taking his eyes off her face.

"Did you take some of the silverware when you left Dr. Gunning's house?" asked Almet F. Jenks, in cross-examination.

"Yes, but only what belonged to me," she replied.

"Did you once decorate the dining room with stale bread, putting a piece between the leaves of the family Bible, for instance, and in the clock?"

"I had nothing to do with that."

Asked in relation to the frequent breakfasts which Pastor Gunning took away from home, the witness said she supposed he took them at the houses of some of his parishioners, as he came and went pretty much as he pleased, and never gave her much of an opportunity to cook him any breakfasts. Once, Mrs. Gunning said, she spent the night at Deacon Haigh's house, in her husband's absence from Brooklyn, because she was afraid to stay at home with the son and daughters of her husband.

Mrs. Gunning said Pastor Gunning had repeatedly insulted her by talking about her in such a way to the members of his church that they avoided her. While out of the city, she testified, he wrote to his daughters instead of to her, and let his children have the exclusive use of the letter box.

One night, according to Mrs. Gunning's story, her husband invited her to "come on" and go out with him and the children, and she went. At the corner, Dr. Gunning accosted a policeman, directed his attention to Mrs. Gunning, and said: "This woman is following me." The policeman did not offer to arrest her. She went back to the house.

Mrs. Gunning wept while telling how she packed her trunks to leave her husband's house. She said her husband, when he saw her packing her trunks, told her she was doing exactly what he wanted her to do.

"Did you ever pinch your husband's arm in the street?"

Mrs. Gunning smiled through her tears. "Oh, yes, in a playful manner," she said.

"And did you spend $200 of your husband's money on a sealskin cloak?"

"I bought that with my own money."

"Did you follow your husband once to a barber's shop and wait outside until he got shaved?"

"Certainly I did. We were going off on a trip together."

Harry Gunning, the defendant's third wife said, was a bad boy. He broke fourteen windows in Boston with a bean-shooter, and then shot a domestic in the eye with a real bullet out of a real gun. Harry got a position, but was discharged. Then he was immersed in a business college, but the Principal said he was incorrigible, so he quit. He took small change from Mrs. Gunning and invested it in patent-leather dancing shoes, regaling her with fairy tales and calling her a liar when she said she did not believe him. She said Harry also carried off opera glasses, souvenir spoons, cups, and other articles and distributed them among his friends.

"Didn't you make the children dress in the cow halls?" asked Mr. Jenks.

"I did not."

"Didn't you make the girls stand up while they put on their stockings?"

"How ridiculous! Certainly not."

"Didn't you make the girls run up and down stairs?"

"No; they did that of their own free will."

Mrs. Gunning gave her counsel an inventory of Pastor Gunning's property. She said that he owned a yacht when she married him, but had exchanged it for a house in Boston that now rented for $40 per month. In addition, he owned a fruit ranch in California, two lots in Chautauqua, N. Y., an apartment house in Boston, and had $3,000 out at interest.

Letters from Mrs. Gunning to Mr. Gunning in 1894 and 1895, addressing him fondly as "My dear," and closing "With love," were introduced in evidence.

Mrs. Gunning cried as she said she never received any answers to those letters. "I looked for different treatment," she said, between her sobs.

"Was it not really the children, and not Dr. Gunning that you feared?" asked Mr. Jenks.

"Well, they had much influence with him. Miss Laura Miller, who took vocal lessons from Mrs. Gunning in the Summer of 1894, said that one day she found Mrs. Gunning in tears. Dr. Gunning called Miss Miller aside and said: "She has a very bad temper, and could have put her in a lunatic asylum. I have a relative who will help me put her in an asylum."

Alice Donohue, a domestic in the Gunning household in 1893 and 1894, said the fusses there made her nervous. Dr. Gunning shook his finger at her one time, and asked her if she didn't know she was taking the bread out of another woman's mouth.

Mrs. Donohue said Mrs. Gunning asked her husband if he had been drinking. For answer he walked over to the witness, blew his breath in her face, and asked her if she smelled anything. She told him she did not.

Carrie Steinbacher, who was employed in the Gunning household from October, 1893, to March, 1894, was the next witness.

She said that one of the first instructions she received from Mrs. Gunning was to come to her whenever she heard Mrs. Gunning yell or scream. Soon after being employed she heard Mrs. Gunning scream, and thereupon she made all due haste to the room from which the alarming sounds proceeded. There she found Mrs. Gunning surrounded by the entire family. Pastor Gunning asked the son to go out. He came back with a strap in his hand. There was a big row, and in the midst of the tumult in came the policeman on the beat. The policeman looked the party over, and remarked that it was a family row which they would have to settle among themselves, and went out.

Mrs. Mary Quinton related some of her experiences with Mr. Gunning. She went to the Gunning house twice with Mrs. Gunning, who wanted to get some of her clothing. Once, when they reached the house, they met Mr. Gunning and the children. "I see you have the children here to meet me, as usual," said Mrs. Gunning. "Yes, you're such a liar I always want witnesses when you are around," was the reply of the husband.

Before leaving, Mrs. Gunning picked up a piece of music from the piano. Mr. Gunning and one of the daughters posted themselves at the door to intercept her. "What have you got there?" asked Mr. Gunning. "Some music which I borrowed from a neighbor," was the answer. Mr. Gunning called to the daughter, and asked her if the music belonged to her. The daughter promptly answered in the affirmative. "Then the music was snatched from Mrs. Gunning, after which she was allowed to depart."

Mrs. Lilian M. Terhune, a member of Pastor Gunning's congregation, added her evidence to the violent quarrels that almost continually stirred the Gunning family circle.

According to Mrs. Terhune, she went on one occasion with Mrs. Gunning to the Gunning house, and there she and Mrs. Gunning proceeded to make up the bed in one of the daughter's rooms. Shortly she came Pastor Gunning and asked harshly what his wife was doing there. She replied she was making the bed. On hearing this Mr. Gunning grew very angry, and turning to Mrs. Terhune, told her if she had any consideration for the feelings of a gentlemen, she would leave the house at once.

Mrs. Gunning and Mrs. Terhune went into another room, and proceeded to make up another bed. Mr. Gunning followed them and again requested Mrs. Terhune to leave the premises. Pastor Guning assured Mrs. Terhune that his wife was crazy, and he declared that he was going to have her examined as to her sanity that very night. The women then left the house together.

After a little more of this kind of testimony about bickerings around the Gunning fireside, the court adjourned until Thursday morning.

THE SLAUGHTER OF DEER

More Than Five Thousand Killed in New-York Last Season—The Supply Is Still Abundant.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The killing of deer in this State, as discussed in interviews published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES for the last two days, has drawn out much comment among those who are in any way familiar with the subject here. There is a wide difference of opinion as to the advisability of enacting the pending bills, which propose to change the existing game law. At the rooms of the Forestry, Fish, and Game Commission, the subject is receiving a fair share of attention, and for the first time this year this department is in a position to furnish statistical information which is of use in the discussion.

Under the game law enacted last year this commission has been securing figures to show the number of deer killed during the hunting season this year. This has been a laborious task. The counties in which deer abound are Clinton Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Oneida, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Washington, and Warren—these embracing the so-called Adirondack region. This great territory was divided up into 161 districts, and from each one the Forestry, Fish, and Game Commission secured information from men whom it knew to be reliable.

This information has not yet been published, and will go to the printer from the commission in a few days. A correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES was, however, allowed to-day to make public this portion of the report, inasmuch as it is conceded it may be of value for use at a hearing on the game-law amendments which will be held this week.

The information covers the three principal methods of hunting deer, inquiry having been made as to the number killed by night hunting or "jacking," hounding, and still hunting. The figures are also of interest, as indicating in what sections it is easiest to take a deer.

The result of a compilation of the reports from the 161 districts is as follows:

County.	Night. Hunting.	Hound- ing.	Still Hunting.	Total.
Clinton	4	76	8	88
Essex	36	406	44	486
Franklin	165	568	80	813
Fulton	12	40	7	59
Hamilton	301	797	210	1,308
Herkimer	208	309	80	601
Lewis	69	246	98	413
Oneida	15	20	5	40
St. Lawrence	390	14	372	776
Saratoga	..	7	9	16
Washington	..	31	15	46
Warren	38	180	36	254
Total	1,233	2,694	973	4,900

Each of the persons who furnished the information to the commission gave also the number of buck and the number of doe. There were 2,207 of the former and 2,693 of the latter. The officer of the commission who had charge of the work in this direction said to-day that probably there were several hundred deer killed which were not reported—some by permanent dwellers in the deer country, some by the guides, and some by sportsmen, whose enthusiasm at the opportunity for a good shot overcame their willingness to obey the law, which limits the number of deer which one may kill in a season. The outside estimate of the number killed and not reported, it was thought, would bring the total at from 5,500 to 6,000 deer all told.

"This shows," said the official, "not so much that the deer are in danger of extermination as that they are plentiful. If it is possible to kill so many in the limited shooting season, it is pretty good evidence that there is abundance of them. I know every portion of the Adirondacks, for I have hunted in every county, and have been acquainted with the guides and the club men who go there, ever since my boyhood. I am certain there are large herds of deer in the woods.

"I believe the deer have been increasing in the last few years, notwithstanding the number killed each year by sportsmen."

Commissioner Thompson, whose home is on Long Island, said that a new days a bill would be introduced making it legal to kill deer on Long Island for one day each week during the open season.

The law of last year prohibited entirely the killing of deer there. "There is a small stretch of country not far from Islip where they abound," said Commissioner Thompson. "There may be 1,000, 1,500, or, at the outside, 2,000 deer, all told, on the island. They are by no means as wild as those in the Adirondacks. I once counted fifty-three in the space of one hour. They are so thick and so tame that they are in some places a nuisance to the farmers. They eat their crops."

Senator Guy, who was one of the committee which prepared the existing law, said this was true.

"They cause great damage to some farms," he said, "and in that part of the island where they live are more numerous to the square mile than anywhere else in the State. I believe the Malby bill, prohibiting the hounding of deer ought to be passed."

TO PROTECT ADIRONDACK DEER.

Evils the Pending Legislative Bill Will, if Passed, Remedy.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I read with much interest your article in yesterday's TIMES about the Adirondack deer. I am very glad to see that a bill has been introduced doing away with hounding and jacking, both of which I consider most brutal, and I am sure any one who has hunted deer in this way cannot fail to agree with me. I have hunted for the last two Summers in the Adirondacks.

I went to Lewis County, where we were allowed to hound the first Summer. A dozen or more of us would be placed on the different runways around the lake, and, as soon as the deer plunged into the water, driven there by the dogs, every man would put after him in his boat. You can imagine the deer never got away. How could he? What possible chance was there for his escape?

I saw fourteen deer killed in this way in one week; only one of them was a buck. After you kill a deer in this way the meat is hardly fit to eat.

Jacking, too, is brutal. Not so much so if you shoot with a rifle, as there are very few sportsmen who can shoot well enough to hit a deer at night with a rifle, but sportsmen will not confine themselves to that mode of shooting. Nine out of ten use a shotgun, and the deer has no chance for its life.

There is not the slightest doubt that the proper way and the only sportsmanlike way to hunt deer is still hunting. Then it depends upon the man. I went in a part of the woods where hounding was not allowed last year, and killed two deer in this way. Of course, it is hard work, but one certainly enjoys a thing which he has worked hard for, and it was so with my deer. So far as killing as many deer is concerned, I think if hounding were given up the deer would be much more plentiful, and the hunter would be able to kill nearly as many as he does now, and would not feel like a murderer, as a man told me he did after shooting a deer in the water.

I never had still-hunted before, and do not consider that I know anything about it, but, as I said before, I managed to kill all the law allowed, and any other man could do the same thing.

I sincerely hope this new bill will be passed and signed, and trust you will do everything in your power to help it along. M. M. G.

New-York, Feb. 11.

Brave Girl's Timely Act.

HOBOKEN, Feb. 11.—Police Sergeant Marnell undertook to arrest a drunken longshoreman at Third and Garden Streets today and another longshoreman, armed with a cotton hook, attempted to rescue the prisoner. He was about to strike Marnell on the head with the cotton hook, when a girl, apparently about sixteen years old, struck the man's arm with a basket which she carried, knocking the hook from his hand.

Two patrolmen arrived opportunely, and the drunken man and his friend were taken to the station house.

Marnell afterward tried to find the girl who had rendered him such efficient aid, but no one knew her. She was a stranger in the neighborhood.

Red Bank Judges the World.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 11.—At the regular meeting of the Monmouth Debating Club last night it was decided which was the most important event in 1895. Joseph W. Child, Jr., said that President Cleveland's letter relating to the Venezuelan matter was most important. David Bryon thought the most popular topic was the Armenian trouble. Lester Pach, however, insisted that the war between Japan and China was the great affair of the year, and the views of the judges were the same as those of Mr. Pach.

Columbia Reported from Trinidad.

The agents of the Hamburg-American Line are in receipt of a cable dispatch from Port of Spain, Trinidad, announcing the safe arrival there, on Feb. 7, of the steamship Columbia. The Columbia left here Jan. 25, with 200 first cabin passengers, for a cruise to the West Indies and the Spanish Main.

JERSEY CITY'S WATER SUPPLY

Experts Report on the Quantity Necessary to Satisfy All Needs—Storage Capacity for 11,000,000,000 Gallons Required.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 11.—Cornelius C. Vermeule of New-York, who was recently employed by the city to inspect and report upon the watershed owned by the East Jersey Water Company, its yield, and the state of the storage reservoirs it has built, together with the capacity of the pipe line it has constructed to carry water to Newark and this city, to-day filed with the Street and Water Board a voluminous reply to the questions submitted to him.

After giving a number of tables and many statistics in connection with the watershed of the East Jersey Company and water supply in the State generally, he concludes as follows:

With the present conduit you can only depend on a supply from the Pequannock of 7,000,000 gallons daily at all times, although it may, at times, rise to double this amount. You can reasonably expect to obtain such an increase of conduit capacity as will convey a sufficient supply to your city before the Spring of 1897.

We find the gathering grounds sufficient to furnish a supply of 50,000,000 gallons daily, if provided with sufficient storage. This will afford you a supply of from 20,000,000 to 23,000,000 gallons from the surplus at all times. We also find the water to be of undoubted excellence and purity.

The present storage capacity of 6,000,000,000 gallons is inadequate, and must be increased to 11,000,000,000 gallons before it will insure you sufficient supply at all times. If you attempt to obtain the needed supply from this source before these reservoirs are built, the probabilities are that the supply will fail and will be permanently cut off by legal action of Newark taken to protect her supply.

The full supply which you need for temporary purposes can only be obtained, therefore, by the construction of a new conduit twenty-one miles long and storage reservoirs of 5,000,000,000 gallons capacity in addition to those now in use. While the company expresses a willingness to increase the capacity of the plant, you cannot look for the accomplishment of all this work before the Spring of 1898, while their right to the water expires in September, 1900; therefore, in order to secure a limited supply which you will be in the full enjoyment of a little over two years, you must see that works are built, which, if built under a permanent contract, will afford you the beginning of a permanent and reliable supply from some independent source. It is, perhaps, needless to remind you that no such step was contemplated when you decided to procure a temporary supply of water. Your decision was reached on the assurance that the works which would deliver such a supply were already in existence.

As to the value of such a supply as can be procured pending the construction of these additional works, we have, for the first year, a quantity ranging irregularly from 7,000,000 to 14,000,000 gallons daily, which, at $20 per 1,000,000 gallons, will cost probably $140,000. For the second year, beginning with the completion of the new conduit, the price will probably increase to $48 per 1,000,000 gallons, while the amount which you can obtain throughout the year is entirely problematical, but perhaps $200,000 may be taken as the probable least cost during that year. But little saving can be effected at your Belleville pumping station to offset this expense. It will be practicable to make an additional charge, if it is to be assessed upon the whole city the water must not be delivered to a certain district, but must be mingled with the Passaic supply. The proportions will vary from one-quarter to one-half pure Pequannock water to from three-quarters to one-half polluted Passaic water. The result would be that the whole supply would be probably more tolerable, but still polluted and unsafe. The Pequannock supply will be least reliable when the Passaic is in its worst condition, and when a return to the use of that source alone will be most objectionable. It would seem that the very slight relief which may be obtained from the Pequannock during the next two years will be at too great cost and too much risk of legal complications with Newark, or disputes with the company.

The report will be considered by the board at its next meeting.

To Aid a Free Kindergarten.

An entertainment, the main feature of which will be a play called "The Chronothanatoletron," is to be given under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the New-York Free Kindergarten for Colored Children, in Hardman Hall, Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, next Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. The kindergarten is at 237 West Forty-first Street. It was established one year ago, and has made a good record for itself. It depends on charity entirely for support. Among those interested in the institution are Mrs. James Herbert Morse, Mrs. Merritt Trimble, Mrs. Edward Curtis, Mrs. Grinnell Willis, and Mrs. Francis C. Barlow.

Charged with Swindling the Poor.

Frank C. Farrington, alias Frederick C. Farrington, who was indicted at Detroit, Mich., last May for swindling by the use of the mails, and who forfeited bail, was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday and held in $2,500 bail for examination before Commissioner Benedict charged with swindling. He had been in Brooklyn about three months, and had a Post Office box.

His plan was to advertise and send out circulars offering employment for "ladies and young women at their own homes," representing that he conducted an exchange for the sale of fancy needle and artistic work. Many poor women gave up the required $1 in advance, but no one ever got employment.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.06	.06
Belcher	.28	.28
Best & Belcher	.78	.79
Bodie Consolidated	.38	.38
Bulwer	.15	.15
Chollar	.61	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.00	2.05
Crown Point	.20	.20
Gould & Curry	.40	.42
Hale & Norcross	1.15	1.15
Mexican	.57	.60
Mono	....	.14
Ophir	1.25	1.30
Potosi	.52	.53
Savage	.41	.41
Sierra Nevada	.41	.42
Union Consolidated	.33	.35
Utah	.10	.11
Yellow Jacket	.40	.42

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 11.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations today as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Gibson	.50	.49
Anaconda	.61	.63
Portland	1.80	1.80
Argentum	.86½	.90½
Isabella	.55	.55
Union	.51	.47½
Consolidated	.19¼	.19
Pharmacist	.17	.16½
Work	.19½	.18½
Alamo	.08	.08
Mount Rosa	.18	.18
Blue Bell	.10	.10
Silver State	.02	.02
Golden Fleece	1.65	1.60

Fine Arts.

Art Exhibitions.

EARLY ENGLISH PAINTINGS, REYNOLDS, ROMNEY, GAINSBOROUGH, at the BLAKESLEE GALLERY, 353 Fifth Ave., cor. 34th.

EARLY ENGLISH PAINTINGS, LAWRENCE, CROME, LELY, BLAKESLEE GALLERY, 353 Fifth Ave.

EARLY ENGLISH PAINTINGS, BEECHEY, HOPPNER, OPIE, BLAKESLEE GALLERY, 353 Fifth Ave.

EARLY ENGLISH PAINTINGS RUSSELL, RAEBURN, STARK, BLAKESLEE GALLERY, 353 Fifth Ave.

EARLY ENGLISH PAINTINGS, BARKER, CONSTABLE, HOGARTH, etc., BLAKESLEE GALLERY, 353 Fifth Avenue, cor. 34th St.

Europe.

TWO TEACHERS OF EXPERIENCE WILL conduct party of six next Summer through Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France, Southern England. Special advantages for French conversation. References exchanged. Passage engaged before March 1. Address MARIE L. RENCHE, Wellesley, Mass.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

23d ST., 128 EAST.—Large and single second floor and other rooms, well furnished; good table.

79th ST., 110 WEST.—Two newly furnished large, handsome rooms with board; private house; terms reasonable; references.

Furnished Rooms.

26 EAST 22d ST.—Large, nicely furnished room, with private bath; also other large room; references.

115 MADISON AV., NEAR 30th St.—Two very choice rooms, newly furnished; without board; private family; reference required.

42d ST., 39 WEST, OPPOSITE Bryant Park.—Large room, newly furnished; closets, hot water; gentlemen only.

THE GRAMERCY, 34 Gramercy Park, corner 20th. For Rent—One furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

Winter Resorts.

WHY GO SOUTH? There is within 58 miles of New-York AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT. Finest Winter Hotel in the North. "AMONG THE PINES." THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL. Plazzas one-third of a mile in extent inclosed in glass, and filled with tropical plants. MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS. "SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK." Late of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. T. F. SILLECK, Lessee, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

HYGEIA HOTEL, Old Point Comfort, Va. UNRIVALED as a HEALTH and PLEASURE RESORT. Air balmy and full of life-giving ozone. New sanitary plumbing and all the comforts of the modern home. CASTALIA SPRING WATER supplied to guests without charge. Circulars may be had of F. H. SCOFIELD, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. F. N. PIKE.

HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA, Offers attractions nowhere else obtainable. NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, fine baths, a specific in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and nervous diseases. Perfect climate, beautiful scenery. Pullman cars leave New-York daily at 4:30 P. M.; through in 21 hours, via Pennsylvania R. R.

Mountain Park Hotel AND COTTAGES. W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

The Laurel House of Lakewood NOW OPEN. DAVID B. PLUMMER, Manager, Lakewood, New-Jersey.

THE PRINCESS ANNE, VIRGINIA BEACH, VA., NOW OPEN. PAUL B. BODEN, Manager. Late of the Spring House, Richfield Springs, N. Y., and Mountain Park

THE ARION MASQUERADE

Madison Square Garden Transformed into Fairyland.

A NEW BALLET AND FINE PAGEANTRY

Many Amusing Burlesques—Merry Making by Maskers in Novel Costumes—Financial Success of the Ball.

The most successful of the long series of Arion masquerade balls took place in Madison Square Garden last night in the presence of the largest assemblage that ever witnessed a carnival fête of this society.

The stock of floor and box tickets was exhausted hours before the doors opened, and many persons offered large premiums for admission tickets, but even this failed in averting their disappointment.

Previous balls have won admiration on account of the splendor of the pageantry, which is always an important incident at these affairs, but none has equaled the spectacular procession of Arion and Prince Carnival and their suite last night in point of grandeur or artistic execution.

Assistant Cook,
One of the Characters in the Arion's Pageant.

Madison Square Garden never presented a more beautiful view. The mammoth auditorium was so thoroughly transformed into a fairyland palace that all of the permanent decorative features were completely hidden by the dazzling decorations placed from floor to roof in uniformity with the designs.

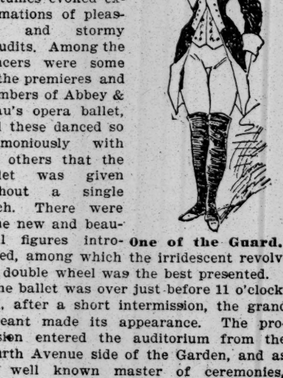
The decorations of the grand ballroom exemplified the splendor and magnificence of the fairy creations incident to fairy tales. This idea was carried out by the erection of four handsome and profusely decorated porticoes placed in the four main directions of the ballroom inclosure. The porticoes consisted of Ionic columns and cornices from which were suspended decorative canopies in yellow silk, surmounted in the centre by coats of arms, artistically grouped flags, and an electric dial encircling the name "Arion." Between the porticoes were placed many flagstaffs, bearing standards and coats of arms, which in turn supported

Hansel and Gretel,
As They Appeared in the Arion's Pageant.

gracefully curved arches, illuminated by electric lights, which, by their fanciful effect, enhanced the festival aspect of the scene.

Long before Leibold's Military Band struck up the first strains of "Unterm Doppeladler" March, with which the promenade concert was opened, at 9 o'clock, every seat in the outer circle and in the boxes was occupied, and hundreds of persons were promenading or standing on the main floor. At the close of the concert the grand ballet of "Prince Carnival in the Realm of the Gems," was produced. This portion of the entertainment served to while away a half-hour prior to the carnival procession, and was an exceedingly interesting feature.

The ballet was the creation of Mme. La Rosa Herman, and was executed by six premiere danseuses and a corps de ballet of fifty dancers. The performance was smooth, and the kaleidoscopic view of the coryphees in their vari-colored costumes evoked exclamations of pleasure and stormy plaudits. Among the dancers were some of the premieres and members of Abbey & Grau's opera ballet, and these danced so harmoniously with the others that the ballet was given without a single hitch. There were some new and beautiful figures introduced, among which the irridescent revolving double wheel was the best presented.



One of the Guard.

The ballet was over just before 11 o'clock, and, after a short intermission, the grand pageant made its appearance. The procession entered the auditorium from the Fourth Avenue side of the Garden, and as the well known master of ceremonies, Philip Staufer, who led the march of the mummers, was spied, a cyclone of applause burst forth spontaneously. The pageant moved in the following order:

Two heralds in the costumes of trumpeters of Sakkingen.

Four gnomes carrying a large open book. One page bore the inscription "Marchen," in German, the other the words, "Fairy Tales," in Roman letters. The gnomes marched in a circle composed of twelve fairies.

The Committee of Arrangements were bedecked with carnival caps and decorated with shoulder knots. The members of the committee were: C. M. Vom Baur, Chairman; Richard Weinacht, Vice Chairman; F. A. Rocker, Secretary; Max Ams, B. Kaempfert, F. J. Schaider, Edward Benneche, Julius Kastner, M. Schlesinger, Edward M. Burghard, Louis Lau(Hugo Schmer, A. W. Cordes, Alexander Mitzel, Henry Spitdorf, Theodore De Lemos, Louis E. Neumann, C. F. Spitdorf, William Fricke, F. L. Nolte, Philip Staufer, Carl Hauser, E. C. Ohmsen, O. E. Strootsel, F. Hildebrandt, John B. Pannes, J. P. Windolph, William Hoffmann, C. F. Zenker, and Richard Katzenmayer.

A herald carrying a banner inscribed "Rothkappchen"—"Red Riding Hood"—preceded the first float. The background of the float was a rustic house, out of the upper window of which the grandmother was looking. The central figure was Little Red Riding Hood talking to the wolf. On each side were grouped four peasant girls and two peasants. The float was decorated with forest flowers, and pine, hemlock, and spruce trees. It was drawn by six sturdy shepherds arrayed in costumes of the Louis XIV. period.

A policeman with a wolf's face, holding two bartenders by their collars.

A clergyman with a wolf's face leading two young girls.

Three Wall Street bulls.

Three Wall Street bears.

Six "hayseeds" with sheep's faces.

Three nurse girls dressed as Red Riding Hoods, with baby carriages, escorted by three

Prince of Roseland,
On the "Sleeping Beauty" Float at the Arion Ball.

Park policemen, with wolf's faces. In the carriages were miniature figures representing grandmothers.

Two green-goods" men carrying packages of greengoods, followed by a farmer with a large carpet bag in hand.

A herald bearing a banner inscribed, "Cinderella"—"Aschenbroedel."

Float No. 2, with Cinderella seated upon a richly-decorated throne under a canopy, with the prince kneeling before her trying to fit the golden slipper on her foot. By her side were her two stepsisters in court dresses, showing their large feet; also, two female pages. On the front of the float was the fairy in silver dress with a pigeon on her shoulder and the magic wand in her right hand. The float was richly decorated, and rcspresented a princely palace. It was drawn by six servants in livery.

Eight big-footed bicycle girls in bloomers and very eccentric costumes. This group was preceded by a messenger boy carrying a large sign: "Trilby Bicycle Club of Chicago."

The giant Gulliver surrounded by six pigmies.

Col. Waring on a hobby horse leading a body of six street sweepers in full white uniforms, with their brooms.

The five Rapid Transit Commissioners riding on snails; in front of them a messenger boy

Chief Cook,
One of the Characters in the Arion's Pageant.

carrying a sign; "Rapid Transit as We Have It." The make-ups of the five men representing the Rapid Transit Commissioners were striking likenesses to the men they were burlesquing.

A herald bearing a banner inscribed: "Babes in the Wood"—"Haensel and Gretel," which was the subject for the third float.

In the centre of the float was a house built of gingerbread, with windows of candy, &c., surrounded by trees and shrubbery. In front of the house on a mossy bank were Haensel and Gretel asleep, folded in each other's arms. This bank was surrounded by a little bush, behind which stood the little Sandman, holding his hands over the children. In front of them was a group of five little cherubs, and in the rear of the house were the Ogre and the Witch watching the fire. The float was drawn by two deer, two rabbits, and two foxes.

Rip Van Winkle.

Six Dutchmen.

Three ladies with money bags.

Three gentlemen wearing crowns.

Three hermits.

Three charcoal burners.

Papageno and Papagena.

The Rat Catcher of Hamelin, followed by three school boys and three school girls.

Puss-in-boots, carrying a hunting bag with rabbits.

A herald carrying banner inscribed: "Aladdin; or, the Wonderful Lamp"—"Aladdin oder die Wunderlampe."

Float No. 4, abundantly decorated in Oriental splendor. In the background was a figure of heroic size of the "Spirit of Earth," carrying Aladdin on his shoulders, Aladdin holding the wonderful lamp. In the centre of the float were seated the Sultan and his daughter gorgeously attired; six female slaves knelt at their feet, offering on golden trays the rich presents of Aladdin, consisting of gold, pearls, and precious stones. This float was drawn by six Persian slaves.

Twelve girls represented the "Turkish Patrol."

Eight men, dressed as stonecutters, carrying lanterns; in front of them a messenger with the sign: "The National Sculptors' Association in Search of Art."

Diogenes, sitting in his tub, holding a lantern.

A herald carrying a banner inscribed: "The Sleeping Beauty"—"Dornraeschen," which was the subject of the fifth float. A hedge of thorns, with full-blooming roses, furnished the background. In the roses were hidden electric lights, which gave a charming effect. Reclining on a couch of roses was the Sleeping Beauty, with the Prince of Roseland bending over her. In the centre were the King, Queen, two courtiers, two ladies of honor, and two pages, asleep. In the foreground of the float stood the Chief Cook, with a frying-pan in his left hand, his right outstretched as if he would box the ears of the kitchen boy before him. This float was drawn by six courtiers.

Twelve female cooks in snow-white costumes.

Four storks, with a baby astride of each.

The six Good Fairies, and the Evil Fairy.

A herald preceded the last float, carrying a banner inscribed: "Prince Carnival" and "Arion in Fairyland."

This float represented a ship of State of olden times, with a large shell in the rear, in which stood Arion and Prince Carnival. In the centre was a group of five fairy queens, and in the front the Goddess of Folly, carrying the emblems of folly, consisting of a Fool's Cap, the Glittering Order of the Realm, the Wooden Sword of Harlequin, and the Fool's Sceptre. On the sides of the ship, decorated with garlands, electric lamps, &c., were two Tritons, blowing their horns. This float was drawn by eight Tritons.

A squad of twelve girls as body-guards to Prince Carnival, (Koelner Funken.)

Six harlequins.

Six columbines.

The procession marched twice around the outer circle of the hall and retired again behind the inclosure on the Fourth Avenue side. From the time the procession entered the auditorium until it passed out of it there was a continual storm of applause, and its enthusiastic reception betokened that the Arion carnival of 1896 had outrivaled all of its predecessors. As soon as the marchers had left the dancing floor John Rietzel's orchestra struck up Strauss's "Messenger of Carnival" waltz, and the general revelry of the masked visitors began.

Worn by the maskers were many elaborate and handsome costumes, while there was a lack of numerous and novel masks as well. Henceforth it was simply a fête of merrymakers, and, much to the credit of those in charge, it must be chronicled that not a single incident occurred to mar the pleasures of the ball.

In the boxes wine flowed freely, while on the lower floor beer was in great demand. The receipts were the largest of those of any other Arion masquerade ball, and despite the enormous expenses, which exceeded those of any past affair of the kind given by the society, a good surplus was obtained.

Owing to the recent death of his grandfather, Frank A. Ehret, one of the most popular of the younger members of the Arion, was absent from the ball last night. As a demonstration of his friendship to the organization he sent a check yesterday for $100 to the German Hospital, requesting that it be recorded as a donation from the Arion.

The Witch
In the Arion's Representation of the "Babes in the Wood."

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

PRAISES THE PRESIDENT

Senator Blanchard Speaks in Behalf of the Monroe Doctrine.

HE WANTS CONGRESS TO AFFIRM IT

Legislative Strength for the President's Dictum—Enforcement of Venezuela Commission's Findings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Senator Blanchard (Dem., La.,) addressed the Senate at length to-day on the Monroe doctrine as applicable to the present state of our foreign relations. He commended the President's stand on the Venezuelan boundary dispute, and strongly urged that the doctrine of Monroe be advanced to the dignity of a rule of governmental authority by affixing to an enlarged scope of it the sanction of legislative approval.

Heretofore, he said, this American policy had remained a mere dictum of the Executive. He insisted that the time had come when it should be given a legal status by Congressional declaration—broad, bold, comprehensive, not made in temper, nor menacing, but decisive.

While his speech occupied advanced ground on this theme, it was conceived in good temper and breathed a spirit of peace and good will toward England.

He said among other things that while the declarations of the Monroe message sprang into being by reason of the imminence of a peculiar danger then confronting this country, which it was intended to meet and avoid, it had still another purpose to serve. This was to furnish the foundation of an active policy in consonance with it, to last for all time.

The message, he declared, was not merely a notice served at the time upon the allied powers of certain resistance to be offered to the extension of their operations to this continent. It went further. It posted a notice to endure as long as this Government endured, and to be taken account of by all nations, that American territory is not, and is not to be, the subject of further conquest or colonization by the powers of the Old World.

If, in the English view, this doctrine does not fit the present complications, then there should be given to the President's view of the doctrine the sanction of a full, precise, clear, strong, vigorous legislative expression, such as that embodied in the resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Senator continued:

We do not assert that Great Britain is in fact usurping domination over Venezuelan territory. It is true Venezuela charges such usurpation, but Great Britain denies it. Our position is that until the merits of these contentions are authoritatively ascertained the United States can take sides with neither. But we do insist upon this ascertainment, and, meanwhile, we demand the maintenance of the status quo.

We endeavored to have these troubles adjusted by arbitration. That failing, we have appointed a commission to determine the true boundary line. This commission will complete its work and ascertain what is the true eastern boundary line of Venezuela, and will definitely report to Congress and the President. The line thus established will be adopted by this Government as the true boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana, and Venezuela will acquiesce in the same, withdrawing all pretensions to any territory eastward of the line.

Thereafter any crossing of this line by an armed force for the purpose of holding or seizing territory thus determined to be Venezuelan would be held by us to be tantamount to a declaration of war against both the United States and Venezuela, and would be resisted accordingly.

This is the inevitable logic of the position we have assumed. We do not shrink from it, because it is right; it is the bold assertion of a great National policy, that we are prepared to enforce, and feel ourselves able to enforce, against all comers. It is the doctrine of America for Americans; it is the "balance of power" idea applied to America; it is the assertion of the principle that American questions are for American decision.

The two English-speaking nations should be frank and sincere in their dealing, their intercourse, their contentions, one with the other. I have spoken plainly and with much directness of language on the theme that occupied my attention to-day, but with no spirit of bombast or bravado. I have tried to contribute somewhat to the better understanding with our transatlantic cousins.

I love the English character. My blood thrills with the recollection of the great achievements of the race. Nowhere do we find better illustrations of the development of the natural liberties of man into clearly defined political rights, accompanied by a guarantee of security to those rights, than in the history of England, and of the colonies which England has planted. I do not forget that English is in a very large degree our history.

Grave issues have arisen in the past to separate us, and we may now be confronted with grave issues. Yet, after all, our interest and our sympathy, like our National histories, have more in common than they have apart.

Archdeacon Farrar in his address on Gen. Grant, at Westminster Abbey, said: "Whatever there be between the two nations to forget and forgive is forgotten and forgiven." In like manner, I say, whatever there is of dispute or contention between the two nations, let it be settled along lines of kindred, friendship, and peace.

The crowds in the galleries applauded the Senator's sentiments.

MAY HAVE BEEN ATTEMPT AT ARSON

Fire Prevented by a Watchful Janitor—His Former Assistant Arrested.

Charles Horter, who until Sunday last had been assistant to Harris Cinder, janitor of the tenement at 57 and 59 Bayard Street, where eighteen families live, was held in Centre Street Police Court yesterday in $2,000 bail, being suspected of arson.

Cinder smelled smoke early yesterday morning, and started to make an examination of the basement. He thought he heard footsteps, and hurried down to find a small fire blazing in a corner of the cellar. A vigorous kick scattered the fire, and a bucket of water deprived it of any power of harm. He ran to the sidewalk, where he bumped into a policeman.

"Hullo!" said the latter. "What's the matter up at your place. I just saw your assistant running like mad. Is somebody dead or is the house on fire?"

"Catch that fellow," panted Cinder, "he tried to burn us all up. He set the house afire. I just put it out." Horter was caught several blocks below. He said he visited the cellar to get some of his effects, and had thrown down a lighted match, which may have started the fire.

Work in Behalf of Agriculture.

The New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor in 1894 made a careful study into the causes of agricultural depression in New-York State. When the committee submitted its report, one recommendation was for a conference on agricultural matters. Dec. 9, 1895, a conference was held in the United Charities Building, under the auspices of the association's committee. At that conference it was voted that the same committee be continued as an Executive Committee, with power to add to its number. The larger committee was empowered to reorganize.

The first meeting of the committee was held Feb. 10, when the following officers were duly elected: Chairman—Abram S. Hewitt; Treasurer—R. Fulton Cutting; Secretary—William H. Tolman. The other members of the committee are Mrs. C. R. Lowell, Mrs. Anna B. Comstock, Messrs. Walter L. Suydam, Howard Townsend, Percy R. Pyne, Jr., William E. Dodge, Jacob H. Schiff, G. Howard Davidson, Prof. I. P. Roberts, and George T. Powell.

The committee appointed Mr. Powell Director of the work of agricultural extension, which will be conducted along the lines of university extension. Active work will be carried on in Westchester County for the months of March and April.

COMING EVENTS.

—Lincoln annniversary dinner. Banquet by Republican Club of New-York, Delmonico's this evening, 6:30.

—Dedication of St. Paul's new church building, Washington Avenue and 170th Street, this evening at 8.

—Consecration of the new Grace Church Chapel, 410 East 14th Street to-day, 10 A. M.

—Lincoln memorial exercises, Cooper Union to-night, 8 o'clock.

Attend to the First Symptoms of Consumption, and, that the disease may be checked in its incipiency, use at once DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Bronchia.

For constipation take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones of 222 Madison Avenue will give, on Friday afternoon of this week, from 4 to 6 o'clock, the second of two large receptions. There will be music, consisting of English ballads and other songs. Mrs. Jones's receptions are always very delightful affairs.

—Miss Lilie P. Berg of 123 West Thirty-ninth Street intends giving a large reception, at the Windsor Hotel to the artists of the Metropolitan Opera House. This affair will probably take place in April, on the return of the operatic artists for the supplementary season, and will be one of the most delightful post-Lenten affairs. At this reception many prominent women will assist Miss Berg in receiving.

—Mrs. Walker Curry of 21 East Sixty-first Street will give the second of two receptions this afternoon. She will be assisted in receiving by Miss Thompson, daughter of ex-Gov. Thompson, and the Misses Trenholm, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. L. Trenholm.

—A musicale is to be given to-night by William Wiggins at his home, 339 West Eighty-sixth Street. There will be present a number of prominent vocal and instrumental artists.

—Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo G. Van Nostrand of 482 Beacon Street, Boston, have taken apartments at the Waldorf, where they will remain until May.

—Mrs. J. Edward Cowles, Mrs. Byron Andrews, Mrs. Thomas McAdam, Mrs. William G. McCrea, and Mrs. George F. Chase, forming the Entertainment Committee of the recently organized West Side Amusement Club, announce that the first entertainment of the club will take place in the Harlem Opera House on Friday evening of this week. The club was organized with the object of furnishing residents of the upper west side and Harlem with facilities for various amusements at the homes of the members, and the most desirable theatre or other public place of amusement. The number of members is limited to 100, and any married or unmarried persons residing in the upper west side or in the vicinity thereof may be elected to the membership of the club. The assessments for each entertainment will not exceed the usual cost for the best seats at the various places of amusement, for the reason that special rates will be secured for the club on most occasions. Regular meetings or entertainments have been arranged for every other Friday during the season. The charter members of the club are Mr. and Mrs. Byron Andrews of 152 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Ballin of 40 West Seventy-sixth Street, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Burke of 22 West Ninety-sixth Street, Mr. and Mrs. Barry of 141 West Eightieth Street, Dr. and Mrs. George T. Chase of 238 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Dr. and Mrs. B. G. Clark of 162 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Cutler of 2,109 Madison Avenue, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Cowles of 208 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Davis of 147 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Dawson of 78 West Ninety-fourth Street, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry De Witt of 176 West Seventy-sixth Street, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Elderd of 123 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Ferguson, Jr., of 145 Lenox Avenue, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Freeman of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Morningside Park, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fairchild of West Ninety-fifth Street, Mr. and Mrs. E. Horace Hamilton of 208 Lenox Avenue, Mrs. Hamilton Higgins of 227 Lenox Avenue, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hall of 135 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kennedy of 15 St. Nicholas Place, Mr. and Mrs. Leffert Lefferts of 110 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McAdam of 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Judge and Mrs. William G. McCrea of the Hotel Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. George W. McAdam of 131 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Marble of 111 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Ryker of 19 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Rich of 136 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Sweezy of 61 Convent Avenue, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Ulman of 119 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Van Riper of 150 West Ninety-third Street, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Wiley of 308 West Eighty-eighth Street, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Walton, Jr., of 73 West Eighty-eighth Street, and Mr. and Mrs. Judson D. Wells of 13 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. The officers are: President—William E. Elderd; Vice President—Gustav Ballin; Secretary and Treasurer—J. Edward Cowles; Executive Committee—J. Edward Cowles, Charles C. Davis, and Byron Andrews; Committee on Admissions—Mrs. William G. McCrea, Mrs. Gustav Ballin, Mrs. Charles C. Davis, Mrs. Leffert Lefferts, and Mrs. William C. Elderd.

—The wedding of Miss Susanna Karsch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Karsch, to J. Louis Schaefer, will take place in St. Luke's Church, in West Forty-second Street, this evening. The Rev. William Busse will perform the ceremony, after which there will be a reception at the home of the bride, 215 West Forty-second Street. Miss Frances Schaefer, the bridegroom's sister, will be the maid of honor, and George D. Boschen is to be best man. The flower girls will be Misses Grace and Veronica Karsch, cousins of the bride. The ushers will be Joseph P. Grace, Levi P. Gilchrist, William H. Heller, William Carl, Frederick Karsch, and Edward Schaefer.

—Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong have cards out for a dinner party to-night at their home, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

—The fourth and last regular meeting of the Tuesday Evening Dancing Class was held at Dodworth's last night.

—Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forrest of 14 East Fiftieth Street have sent out cards for a dinner party on Monday of next week and for Feb. 19.

—The marriage of Laura Bosworth Chamberlai. Roe, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Roe of 174 West Seventy-second Street, to Henry Burr Anthony, formerly of Providence, R. I., will take place this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, in St. Agnes's Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Edward Bradley, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Backus. Edward Ely will act as best man, and the maid of honor will be Miss Aurelia M. Roe, the younger sister of the bride. There will be no bridesmaids. The ushers will be Irving Roe, Alexander Vinton Roe, and Francis O. Roe.

PATRIARCH.

Dinner of Cigar Manufacturers.

The fifteenth anniversary dinner of the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of New-York City took place last evening at the Arena. Covers were laid for fifty persons. E. Heyman, President of the association, occupied the seat of honor. During the dinner Mr. Heyman was presented with a silver loving cup.

Among those present were Benjamin Lichtenstein, Joseph Hernsheim, D. Newmark, Morris Wise, S. Levy, S. Ottenberg, A. Rosenthal, I. Ellison, T. H. Delano, Samuel Heyman, Louis Lowenstein, Walter Schiffer, Sol B. Lichtenstein, William A. Nelson, Ferdinand Hirsch, H. J. Luce, E. Regensburg, Dennis G. Brussel, M. Foster, Leo Schlesinger, Dr. Oppenheimer, M. Fitzsimmons, W. E. Parsons, Jr., J. H. McPike, M. E. Flaherty, E. P. Stachelberg, M. Hilson, E. P. Lies, and William Wicke.

BRIDGE TRAVELERS ANGRY

Denounce the "Crowding" Ordinance and the Trustees.

FAT MEN TO BE CHIEF SUFFERERS

Impossible to Reach the Cars During Rush Hours Without Running the Risk of Violating the New Law.

The last meeting of the Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge was signalized by an act which is generally condemned, when the following ordinance, prepared by Chief Engineer and Superintendent Martin, was adopted:

Whereas, Passengers on the bridge railroad have, by pushing and crowding willfully obstructed the entrance and exit of other passengers to the railroad cars, endangering their life and limb; therefore it is

Resolved, That the following ordinance be and the same hereby is adopted to be an ordinance of the first class mentioned in Chapter 563 of the Laws of 1887:

"Any person who willfully obstructs or endangers the entrance or exit of passengers to or from the cars on the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge by pushing or crowding passengers unnecessarily, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine not exceeding $500, and, in default of payment of such fine, by imprisonment in a county jail or penitentiary for not more than six months."

The ears of the Trustees would have tingled last night had they heard the remarks of passengers going home to Brooklyn across the bridge.

"If this resolution means anything," one man said to his neighbor, "it means that there will be arrests made regularly every morning and evening during the crowded hours of traffic."

"Of course," the neighbor replied, "it means that when a man leaves his New-York office to go to Brooklyn, or leaves his Brooklyn home to go to New-York, he runs nine chances in ten of never getting to his destination—"

"'Because it's impossible to get into the cars without crowding," interrupted the first speaker, "and, anyway, we are all crowded on to the outside platform like cattle, in spite of the notice saying passengers are not allowed to stand there."

"But who is going to be the judge as to whether a man is crowding or not?" another passenger inquired.

"Oh! The fat policeman, I suppose," was the answer; "they know as much about it as any one."

"A thin man can slide along into a car without crowding," remarked a fourth passenger, "but a big, fat fellow has to push and shove and elbow his way in. He must be a 'crowder,' otherwise he would never get in at all."

"That's so," said the man who had spoken first; "the big, fat men will be arrested for misdemeanor every morning and evening. The wives of the big men will never know whether their husbands will reach home or pass the night in a cell."

The passengers who are obliged to use the bridge cars discussed the proposed innovation from every point of view, and always came to the same conclusion—that the new resolution was another piece of stupid bungling. "The Trustees had blundered again, they said; that was all it meant."

"If one man pushes his neighbor in the wild struggle to get from the platform to the car," reflected an old gray-haired passenger aloud, "and that neighbor shoves the man in front of him, who in his turn collides with some one else, who also communicates the movement to the person ahead of him, whom then will the sagacious policeman arrest for crowding?"

The speaker looked at a man beside him with a triumphant glance, but the question remained unanswered.

"The Trustees regulate these mantrap terminals so that crowding is a necessity, and then pass an ordinance making crowding a misdemeanor," growled a man on the platform who was exerting all his strength to prevent the crowd behind him pushing him over the brink. And the growl of this man was repeated by all whose business made it necessary for them to cross the bridge.

The bridge policemen had not received the new order at 8 P. M. When they left the station house at 4 o'clock the Sergeant said nothing to them about the ordinance. They expect to hear something about it to-day, and to receive also an exact definition of the "crime" of crowding on a bridge car.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Swift—Cobb.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Miss Emma Cobb, daughter of the late M. L. Cobb, was married to-day to Jesse Gilbert Swift of Dorchester, Mass.

The ceremony took place quietly at the Gilbert House. The wedding was to have taken place in Trinity Episcopal Church, and a large number of invitations were issued, but Miss Cobb was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism, and the invitations were recalled.

On account of the bride's illness, only relatives of the young couple were present.

Rosenthal—Barnett.

The marriage of Miss Sadie Barnett, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Barnett of 785 Madison Avenue, to Maurice Rosenthal took place last evening at 6 o'clock at Sherry's. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Kohler.

Talked on Greater New-York.

About fifty men attended the meeting of the Lenox Republican Club at the clubhouse, 122 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, last evening to listen to addresses on the Greater New-York.

The card of admission announced that Andrew H. Green, Joseph H. Choate, Francis M. Scott, Senators Lexow, Cantor, and Ford, Gen. A. G. McCook, C. N. Bliss, and Thomas C. Platt had been invited to speak, but none of these gentlemen was present. A number of them sent letters of regret.

The speakers of the evening were Lawyer William C. Reddey, Gen. O'Beirne, and Commissioner of Correction Robert J. Wright.

To Aid Their Circulating Library.

The Young People's Association of the West End Synagogue, Eighty-second Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, gave an entertainment in the lecture room of the synagogue last evening in aid of the circulating library of the Friendly Club, an organization composed of the young people of the congregation.

The large audience which attended was highly pleased with the programme, which consisted of character sketches in German by Mrs. E. Untermyer, Miss Ida Strauss, and Miss Levy, songs by Miss Eulalie Lang Newman, recitations by Miss Gertrude Wolf, and musical imitations and humorous songs and sayings by William Josh Daly. Miss Martha Falk was the pianist.

Bill for Biennial Elections Passed.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—The House this afternoon passed the resolution providing for biennial elections by a vote of 175 to 54.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DON'T YOU KNOW? ASK OUR DECORATORS.

Did it ever occur to you to get suggestions and advice from our decorators before deciding just what to buy?

Perhaps you were not aware that they are ready to answer all questions about styles, woods and upholstery stuffs; to suggest those that harmonize and to point out those that are hopelessly discordant.

Advice costs nothing. Do you wish us to see your rooms and originate special designs for them?

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

Three Striking Values.

Needle-stripe Suiting, pure silk-and-wool, ten colorings, 75 cents per yard.

Fine wool Shepherdess Checks, small and large; black-and-white, blue-and-white, brown-and-white, 75 cents per yard.

50 inch Worsted Covert, handsome Spring Mixtures, $1.00 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—There seems to be a continual increase in the number of those who annually go abroad. The various steamship offices report that the number of berths secured by intending travelers is considerably in advance of their usual experience, and that all indications point to a very large movement of travel this year. Of course this is stimulated by the exhibitions at Berlin, Budapesth, and Geneva. Thos. Cook & Son, the tourist agents, have issued a pamphlet of 98 pages describing their arrangements. The book is for free distribution.

—Postmaster Dayton has received information from Washington that mail intended for Castelvecchio, Calvisio, Italy, is frequently delayed through the omission to include the word Calvisio in the address, which is liable to result in its missending to Castelvecchio, Subequo, and as its causes not only delay, but failure of delivery to the addresses, care should be taken to include the entire name in the address.

—The Central Cable office of the Western Union Telegraph Company is advised that the telegraph lines between Havana and Batabano are interrupted, cutting off communication with all West Indian points south of Havana. Men have been sent out to repair the lines, which are expected to be in working order soon.

—Joseph Laffney, a collector of 190 Madison Street, Brooklyn, while turning from Pine Street into Broadway yesterday was caught by a gust of wind and thrown against a lamppost. He fell unconscious, and was taken to Hudson Street Hospital. Subsequently he recovered and was taken to his home.

—A bird's-eye view of the proposed Millennial Exposition in Hungary is one of the attractions of the number of The Hungarian American, which will be issued to-day. Illustrations and text, representative of Magyar tradition, history, and literature also lend interest to the publication.

—An unknown man, about sixty-five years old, with gray hair and gray beard, fell overboard at Pier 48 East River, yesterday. He was rescued by Thomas Carrack, a workman on the pier, who jumped in after him. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

—Frederick Newland, a carpenter, while at work on the Cooper, Siegel Building, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, yesterday, fell from the fifth to the third floor and had his skull fractured. He was sent to the New-York Hospital.

—The seventh smoker of the Booksellers' League will be held at Hardman Hall, Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, next Monday evening at 8:15 o'clock. J. C. Pumpelly will discuss "The Bookseller from the Customer's Standpoint."

—George P. Wilson, President of the Board of Health, will address the League for Political Education, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, at 11 o'clock next Saturday morning on the work of the Board of Health in this city.

—The Quigg Club is making preparations for the annual reception to its standard bearer, Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, which takes place next Monday evening, at the clubhouse, 371 Amsterdam Avenue.

—The class of rhetoric, '97, of St. Francis Xavier's College, held its banquet at Morello's last evening. Father J. F. O'Conor and Father Ulrich, the class professors, were the guests of the evening.

—The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard will deliver an address this evening before the American Authors' Guild, at the Windsor Hotel, on the propriety of securing a permanent home.

—The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Valentine will take place next Saturday, at the residence of their daughter, Mrs. Friend P. Fitts, 43 West Fifty-second Street.

—The seventh annual reception and ball of the New-York Elevator Conductors' Benevolent Association, will be held at Tammany Hall next Friday evening, at 8 o'clock.

—The Phoenix Republican Club will celebrate Abraham Lincoln's Birthday to-night with a ball at Aschenbroedel Hall, in East Eighty-sixth Street.

—"F. A. L." sends $5 to THE NEW-YORK TIMES for Mrs. Spelborg and her helpless family, in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn.

—John Hogan, contractor, of Belmont and Linden Avenues, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday charged with having caused a commotion, while drunk, in the Eastern District Hospital, where he was sent after being in collisiin with an ambulance. Prior to that his team had run into a mail car and it had required an ambulance surgeon to patch up Hogan. On a plea of his wife, he was let go.

—A memorial meeting, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, in recognition of the services of the late James Dwight Dana, LL. D., of Yale University, was held last night at Association Hall in Brooklyn.

—A Browning reading, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, was held in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. John Thallon, 900 St. Mark's Avenue, by Mrs. Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh.

—Madeline Teuschler, forty-five years old, while insane, yesterday, jumped from the third-story rear window of her home, 33 Middagh Street, Brooklyn. At the Homeopathic Hospital she was found to be severely injured.

—Oscar Goertz, thirty-six years old, of C01 Union Street, Brooklyn, was held by Police Justice Tighe in $1,000 bail yesterday on a charge of passing a forged check for $65 on Bernard Schmitt of 116 Ninth Street.

—Mrs. Ellen McDevitt of Brooklyn, who has become insane on the subject of religion, was yesterday committed to the Flatbush Asylum by Police Justice Goetting.

—On and after April 1, 1896, there will be free postal delivery service in the Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second Wards of Brooklyn.

—The Central and Centennial Baptist Churches of Brooklyn have voted to consolidate.

Long Island.

—The Good Templars, Smithtown branch, have elected the following officers for the ensuing quarter: Chief Templar—Frank T. Mills; Vice Templar—Jennie Graffan; Secretary—Emma S. Wheeler; Treasurer—Herbert Whitney; Chaplain—Edward H. Tyler; Financial Secretary—Hattie Reddick; Marshal—Samuel Graffan; Guard—Nathaniel Smith; Sentinel—Paul W. Seaman; Superintendent Juvenile Templar—Miss Belle Darling. Delegates to attend the county lodge to be held at Huntington, March 3, J. E. Handshaw and Samuel Graffan; alternates, Miss Jennie Graffan and Frank T. Mills.

—The Young People's Society of East Marion has elected the following officers: President—F. J. Tuthill; Vice President—John Furst; Secretary—Mrs. J. A. Clark; Treasurer—Miss Georgie Gardiner; Directors—Mrs. W. H. Wiggins, Mrs. F. J. Tuthill, Mrs. C. H. Gardiner, and Mrs. William Fur

Wednesday
February 12-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

WORK WITH NEW RAYS

Further Experiments Being Conducted by Thomas A. Edison.

PREPARING TO PHOTOGRAPH A SKULL

Says the Most Suitable Apparatus Used in Roentgen Pictures Is an Incandescent Light Bulb Properly Exhausted.

Thomas A. Edison spent yesterday in his laboratory in Orange in making sure of his ground before he attempted to get a Roentgen photograph of any part of the skull of a living person.

Mr. Edison said yesterday afternoon to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he had now settled conclusively in his own mind that the most suitable apparatus with which to produce Roentgen's photographs was a converted incandescent light bulb with a vacuum tension of about one two-hundred-thousandth of an atmosphere. He had also found it advantageous to increase the frequency of the disruption of the current in the primary circuit from 40 per second to 200 per second.

Dr. Roentgen.
The Discoverer of the X Rays and their Wonderful Powers.

This tension and rate of disruption will be employed by Mr. Edison in all the experiments which he intends to make along the line which he is at present following. As regards the attempt to photograph part of the skull, Mr. Edison will first try to obtain an impression of the small bones of the inner ear by placing a negative plate encased in celluloid in the mouth and directing the Roentgen rays on the ear from outside. Then he will probably try to get a photographic view of the skull from above by placing the electric bulb above it, and the negative plate in the mouth, as told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday.

As a preparatory step to trying the experiment with the living skull, Mr. Edison yesterday prepared two pyramids of wood, one an inch and a quarter in depth from the summit of the pyramid, and the other two inches and a half in depth.

From the shadings of those pyramids as shown in the negative, Mr. Edison expects to find the ultimate limit of the permeability of pine by the Roentgen rays. He has also varied his gridiron experiment by presenting a sort of checker board, composed of thirty different metals, to the action of the Roentgen rays. The results was generally to show that the rays scarcely penetrated metals at all under conditions in which they easily pass through organic substances.

One of the problems which has been troubling Mr. Edison a great deal is the penumbra at the edges of some of his strips of metals. It has occurred to him that the rays may be capable of condensation or reflection, or both. To test this, Mr. Edison yesterday placed an ordinary phonograph funnel opposite a cathode plate and placed a sensitive photographic plate behind the small end of the funnel.

"The experiment was done roughly," said Mr. Edison, in speaking of it afterward, "but the results were curious. After the plate had been developed it showed at the top and bottom of the impression a light half-tone blackness. Then there was a very dark ring shading off gradually to a three-quarter tone color in the centre.

"This seems to show that some of the rays were reflected from the sides of the funnel at its narrow end, crossing over to the other side and making the faint half tone impressions. On the other hand, the dark ring which did not reach the centre seems to show that the rays were condensed by the funnel. I shall try this experiment more carefully with a steel funnel made for the purpose.

"I got no result from my negative plate placed at right angles to the direction of the rays," continued Mr. Edison, speaking of Monday's experiment, which was fully explained in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday. "I am very glad that no similarity has been shown in the behavior of the Roentgen rays to those of the Lenard or cathode rays. At the same time I found out by placing negative plates at various angles to the cathode plate, that the Roentgen rays radiate in every direction in straight lines.

"With the aid of the new vacuum tubes, with a tension of about one two-hundred-thousandth of an atmosphere, I have been able to increase the distance of the object to be photographed to 17 inches."

Mr. Edison, in proof of this assertion, showed the reporter a number of developed negatives, chiefly of gridirons, which exhibited remarkably clear outlines, although they had been photographed at a distance of 17 inches from the Roentgen rays.

One of the next experiments which Mr. Edison will try is the effect of the rays upon heated negatives. He will begin by heating a negative plate at 150° Fahrenheit, and go gradually upward with his temperature until the gelatine in the plate carbonizes. According to some European authorities, the sensitiveness of the negatives to Roentgen rays is greatly increased by the application of heat.

With his new bulbs Mr. Edison has been able to get a Roentgen photograph in three minutes, though for some experiments he gives an exposure of thirty minutes.

WHAT HE SAYS OF THE X RAYS.

Entrance Made to Other Phenomena, M. J. Pupin Declares.

M. I. Pupin, in this week's issue of Electricity, sums up his views of the nature of Roentgen rays as follows:

"The question arises, What is this new form of radiant energy? The report says that the discoverer has expressed, but with much reserve, his belief that it is a longitudinal vibration of the ether. If so, then its velocity of propagation will in all probability be much larger than that of light, and therefore, for the same period of vibration as that of visible light, these new rays wil have a very much larger wave length. Should this belief of the discoverer prove correct, then we shall finally have the longitudinal wave in the ether for which we have looked so long, in order to avoid the necessity of considering the ether an incompressible solid elastic.

"It is well to mention here that quite a large number of very distinguished German physicists have within the last few years advocated quite strongly the theory that cathode rays are longitudinal vibrations of the ether. Prof. Jaumann of Vienna has published quite recently a very elaborate mathematical formulation of this theory. It is an application of Maxwell's electromagnetic theory to a medium whose specific inductive capacity and permeability vary under the action of electric force. Such a medium is in all probability a gas in a state of high tenuity, as, for instance, in a Crookes tube. This theory will not account satisfactorily for the longitudinal character of the Roentgen rays.

"The correct view of this new radiant energy will undoubtedly soon be formed when new experimental data appear. In the meantime we can rest assured that a new entrance to the region of the ether phenomena has been opened, and the importance of this fact can hardly be overestimated.

SOME EXPERIMENTS IN GERMANY.

Results Obtained in Working with the Roentgen Rays.

The most interesting account of European progress in the investigation of the properties of the Roentgen rays was contained in The London Standard of Feb. 1, in the form of a telegram from Berlin. It is as follows:

"German men of science are now busy investigating the nature of the rays discovered by Prof. Roentgen, and, among other things, are searching for means of shortening the long interval of exposure at present required to procure the new photographs. Prof. Gieseler of Bonn has been experimenting with a view to utilizing the fluorescent effects of Roentgen's rays to this end. He smeared a piece of paper with various substances, laid it on the dry plate, and exposed it to the rays. He has already found that chloride of iron, nitrate of uranium, and extract of cuba wood have the desired effect. He then steeped the dry plate itself in chloride of iron, and thus succeeded in further abbreviating the process. Systematic experimenting in this manner, he thinks, will be the best way of finding the fittest substances for expediting the process.

"Prof. Gieseler also points out that ordinary rays are just as little broken by the eyes of insects as are Roentgen's rays in the new photography, and he suggests that, as the eyes of insects can very easily be artificially imitated, such imitations may, perhaps, prove of use in the production of sharper outlines in the objects photographed by the new rays.

"A member of the Photographic Club at Crefeld has found that the time of exposure is shortened exactly one-half by heating the plate. He heated it up to about 40° Centigrade, (or 104° Fahrenheit,) and the process then occupied only fifteen, instead of thirty, minutes. This effect, it is conjectured, is probably due to the enhancement of the fluorescence by heating, and cannot fail to be of great use in the case of small apparatus.

"Prof. Goldstein of the Royal Observatory here, in a recent lecture on cathode rays and Roentgen's rays, points out that cosmic physics have already obtained very valuable new results by the study of the former. Some of the results of observations of the sun's surface, which were a mystery before, are now explained by the discovery of the fact that the cathode rays propagate electricity from body to body in certain external circumstances under which such propagation does not otherwise take place. He has also proved by experiments that when these rays strike a second cathode they are repelled by it. The fact that Roentgen's rays are not deflected by magnets is adduced by Roentgen as a proof that his rays are quite new. Prof. Goldstein, however, objects that there are cathode rays which are likewise not influenced by magnets. The main characteristic of Roentgen's rays—viz., the power of penetrating bodies which are impermeable to ordinary rays—is also shared by several other kinds of rays.

"M. Raoul Pictet, for example, has proved that rays emanating from very cold bodies penetrate all media, including even layers of wadding up to two metres in thickness. It is also known that ultra-violet rays penetrate plates of vulcanite and thin layers of silver, which common light does not penetrate. In this connection, Goldstein referred to the observation made by Dr. Cornil, a Paris physician, to the effect that patients who have successfully undergone the operation for cataract can see ultra-violet rays which are invisible to others. According to Prof. Goldstein, the common characteristics of cathode rays and Roentgen's rays are rectilinear propagation, the production of shadow photographs, and chemical action. The species of rays to which Roentgen's belong, he thinks, cannot yet be determined, but there are many grounds for believing that they belong to the cathode species."

This week's Nature has a translation of a paper read by M. Jean Perrin before the Paris Academy of Sciences, in which he endeavors to show that the cathode or Lenard rays are not an ultra-violet light, but a material radiation of the molecules of the residual gas in the high vacum tube.

Roentgen Photograph Through a Funnel.

Experiments at Trinity College.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 11.—The scientists at Trinity College are very enthusiastic over the developments made by them in Roentgen photography at the college laboratory last night. The photographs taken last night all show what is known in photography as "halation." This seems to indicate that the cathode "X" rays are reflected from the back of the plateholder. This phenomenon, so far as known, was discovered by Prof. Robb, there having been no account published of its prior discovery.

"Halation" is a second photograph overlapping the first, the overlapping portion forming a faint fringe something like a halo. Prof. Robb and Dr. Wolff will continue their experiments further nightly.

BROOKLYN MAY LOSE $450,000

Has No Money to Buy Books to Teach the Effect of Alcohol.

William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Brooklyn, said yesterday that he saw no way out of the dilemma in which City Controller Palmer had put the Board of Education by refusing to sanction the issue of bonds for $20,000 to equip the schools with textbooks showing the evils of alcoholic drinks, except by appeal to the Legislature.

"We do not blame Controller Palmer," said Mr. Maxwell. "He has only done his duty in following the advice of the Corporation Counsel. The trouble is with the existing law. If we can get the Malby amendment passed, all will be right. We have gone carefully over our accounts, and we simply cannot take $20,000 from any of them for the purchase of these new textbooks. I certainly will not certify that we have followed the requirements of this law unless we have actually done so. If we do not get this $20,000 under the present law, we will lose our usual State allotment of $450,000.

"You see, in New-York the requisition was made by the Board of Education in time for the Board of Estimate to include it in the budget, which is made up in New-York at the last of the year. In Brooklyn our budget is made up in the first part of the year, and we had already received our allotment of money when this bill was passed. So we could not get any more money from the city. I do not know what we will do."

TO KEEP THE OFFICES

Mayor Wurster Opposes Consolidation to Help His Party.

CITY INTERESTS SUBORDINATED

Republican Leaders Will Dictate the Policy Which Is to be Pursued — Ante-Election Promises Violated.

Mayor Wurster is not going to Albany to oppose consolidation. It was stated in Brooklyn Monday that the Mayor, George H. Roberts, and Jacob Benner had been designated as a committee, representing the Republican organization of Kings County, to wait upon Gov. Morton and express to him the opposition of the organization to the scheme of consolidation as now laid out.

Shortly after reaching his office yesterday Mayor Wurster set all doubts on this matter at rest by declaring, "I am not going to Albany to-day, and I never intended to go there on this matter."

The Mayor, however, will visit Albany Friday to dine with Gov. Morton. He declared that the dinner would have no political significance, although he admitted that Chauncey M. Depew, Warner Miller, and a score of other Republican celebrities would be present.

Various reasons were advanced in Brooklyn for the failure of Mayor Wurster and Messrs. Roberts and Brenner to go to Albany yesterday, in accordance with their previously arranged programme, and City Works Commissioner Theodore B. Willis said he had been informed by a trustworthy person that the Mayor had received word from Gov. Morton that before action is taken on the bill both Mayors Wurster and Strong would have an opportunity to express their views.

"That is what we have been contending for right along," said Mr. Willis. "We have won our point, and that settles it. What we opposed right along was summary action on the part of the Legislature or the Governor. We have been in doubt whether in the event of the Lexow bill passing the Legislature it would be submitted to the Mayor the same as other bills affecting the city, but since Gov. Morton has assured the Mayor that such is the case there is no further cause for alarm."

Sheriff Buttling expressed surprise at what he termed "Mayor Wurster's change of mind."

"The Mayor sent for me Friday," he said, "and told me that he was going to Albany to-day to see Gov. Morton, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, and Speaker Hamilton Fish. I was surprised when I learned that he had changed his mind.

"If it is necessary, I will make an affidavit to that effect. I do not know why the Mayor changed his mind, unless he was Svengalized by Boss Platt. He has promised to deliver the ten delegates from Kings County to the Governor. I am personally a loyal Brooklynite, and am going to Albany Thursday on private business. While there I intend to tell the prominent men in the Legislature why I think it would be a mistake to pass the Lexow Consolidation bill."

Edward R. Grout described the opponents of consolidation as "enemies of progress, and themselves more the enemies of Brooklyn than those whom they call by that term." He declined to criticise the Mayor for his action, but said that early consolidation was inevitable.

"The attempt to play politics," he said, "to threaten the ambitions of Gov. Morton, and to bully the office holders into opposition, are the last resort. I do not believe that such means can succeed in thwarting the will of the people, as deliberately expressed in the vote of 1894."

The question of consolidation has now narrowed down to a fight between the business men and industrial classes, who are solidly arrayed in favor of the scheme, and the politicians and office holders, who look with disfavor upon any movement which threatens to legislate them out of office, or to abolish the fat and useless sinecures which they now enjoy.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES interviewed a number of the leading business men of Brooklyn yesterday. They were unanimously in favor of consolidation and a unit in declaring that if Mayor Wurster takes sides with the politicians in this matter, and opposes consolidation, every candidate of the Republican Party will be defeated at the polls this year.

"Mayor Wurster is not winning the respect of the people by the course which he is pursuing in regard to consolidation," said George W. Chauncey. "His mind evidently undergoes as many changes as the wind. I have no personal knowledge of what his views on consolidation were previous to election, except as contained in his letter of acceptance, but I feel that he is acting against the best interests of the City of Brooklyn and of the Republican Party, because the Republican majority in the State Legislature is in favor of the movement.

"Mayor Wurster assumes to represent the entire party, and not a faction of it, in the City of Brooklyn, when it is a well-known fact that Republican sentiment in this city is best expressed outside of official circles.

"The petition signed by members of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, which is composed entirely of Republicans, shows that 80 per cent. of the members who have been called upon have signed in favor of consolidation. A partial list of these gentlemen was forwarded to Senator Clarence Lexow in Albany a week ago.

"The men who years ago dictated the policy of the Republican Party, and made it possible for it to win in a Democratic city, are almost without exception strong advocates of the passage of the bill. Prominent among these gentlemen are ex-Mayor F. A. Schroeder, Gen. James Jourdan, Silas B. Dutcher, Darwin R. James, Asa W. Tenney, Gen. Stewart L. Woodruff, E. G. Blackford, and other equally well-known citizens.

"I know for a fact that Mayor Wurster was in favor of a resubmission of the question before election, but now it seems that he opposes consolidation on any terms. His grounds of opposition have been publicly stated to be political, or, to put it briefly, party above city. The effect of his attitude on this matter will be the defeat of every nominee of the Republican Party this Fall."

Frank Bailey, Vice President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, said he always understood that Mayor Wurster was a consolidationist who favored a referendum or resubmission. "I hope that Mayor Wurster," he said, "will not oppose consolidation so far that it will result in Brooklyn taking only what is given to her, but that he will be sufficiently in touch with the winning side that in case consolidation comes, he will be led into obtaining for the city every possible benefit to which it may be justly entitled.

"The Mayor has shown good judgment in not going to Albany as an opponent of consolidation, or with a view of influencing legislation against the scheme. If he enters the lists against consolidation on any terms, those in favor of the scheme will think he overstepped his duties as Mayor of Brooklyn. As things are running now I don't see how the Republican Party can help being hurt. If consolidation comes, it means better communication between New-York and Brooklyn, which virtually signifies better business, more people, more sales of real estate, and, in a word, more money for Brooklynites. This is why I'd be sorry to see consolidation defeated or lost as a result of the actions of anybody."

Silas B. Dutcher of the Hamilton Trust Company said that he was in favor of consolidation, but did not understand the position which Mayor Wurster had taken on the matter sufficiently to justify him in expressing an opinion.

"I always thought," he said, with a smile, "that the Mayor was in favor of consolidation—if he could get his own terms."

G. D. Mathews of the dry goods firm of A. D. Mathews & Sons, was next seen by the reporter. Mr. Mathews is an ardent consolidationist.

"I was always of the opinion, and am yet," he said, "that Mayor Wurster favored consolidation, if the people wanted it. This was the substance of repeated declarations on his part before election, if my memory serves me right. The people have since spoken in favor of the scheme, and I do not see how the Mayor can consistently oppose their wishes. Republicans and Democrats alike are in favor of consolidation; they want it badly; they voted for it; they will get it, and it would look bad, to say the least, for a representative of the people, such as Mayor Wurster is looked upon to be, to oppose the people's wishes in this matter."

Darwin R. James said:

"Mayor Wurster's letter of acceptance was very qualified. I do not like to criticise anybody, yet it seems to me that Mayor Wurster has taken a different step regarding consolidation than most people prior to election thought he would pursue."

WOULD HAVE THE LAW ENFORCED.

Meeting to be Held in Brooklyn to Oppose Mayor Wurster's Course.

A public meeting in the inferest of the enforcement of the Sunday excise law will be held to-morrow evening in the Second Presbyterian Church, Clinton and Remsen Streets, Brooklyn. The Rev. John Fox will preside. The speakers will be the Rev. R. S. Storrs, Edwin Packard, James McKeen, and William G. Low.

The meeting will be held under the direction of the Committee to Secure the Enforcing of the Sunday Excise Law, of which the Rev. Robert J. Kent is Chairman, and the Rev. R. R. Meredith, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. E. W. McCarty, the Rev. J. H. Darlington, the Rev. R. B. Hull, the Rev. D. H. Overton, the Rev. A. A. Cameron, the Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, the Rev. James S. Chadwick, the Rev. John Fox, the Rev. W. W. Bowdish, the Rev. P. F. O'Hare, Frederick B. Schenck, Darwin R. James, Gen. Christian F. Christensen, Edwin Packard, John Truslow, W. Freeman, Alfred Tilly, E. A. Day, M. D., D. J. Meserole, H. M. Davis, Duncan Edwards, H. L. Pratt, William G. Hoople, and H. W. Brinckerhoff are members.

The committee, which represents the churches in Brooklyn, will shortly increase its membership to fifty.

TALKS ON THE "SPY" SYSTEM

WHY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OPPOSES THE BUTTS BILL.

Some Crimes Not Reached by Men in Uniform—Denial Respecting Employment of Children.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt yesterday sent the following letter to Corporation Counsel Scott:

Sir: In accordance with the suggestion of Assistant Corporation Counsel John Proctor Clark, I write to call the attention of your office to the bill, introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Butts on Jan. 4, (No. 165,) to prevent the employment of spies, that is, of detectives, in the administration of justice. More or less similar bills have been introduced by Mr. Davidson, and possibly by others. The passage of bills of this character would greatly lessen the labor of the police, for it would relieve them at once of all responsibility for the numerous kinds of crime which are conducted in secret behind closed doors, and which can never be successfully interfered with by policemen in uniform.

The "Molly Maguires" who terrorized a large section of Pennsylvania through murder, arson, and violence of every kind, were only broken up by the employment of the very means which these bills would forbid the police force of New-York to employ. Moreover, there are certain kinds of crime which can be reached only by the use of detective methods—gamblers, keepers of disorderly houses, and law-breaking liquor dealers can hardly ever be touched otherwise. It would be almost useless to try to enforce the law against any of them if we were confined to employing uniformed police. To a certain degree this is also true of green-goods men and bunko steerers.

We find that, as a matter of fact, we cannot get convictions against these criminals unless the complainant can testify to the commission of some definite act of wrong-doing. In the case of a liquor dealer who violates the law, for instance, we can hardly ever get a conviction on a mere charge of exposure for sale, and rarely get a conviction unless the complainant can testify that he himself bought, paid for, and tasted the liquor. It would be far better to repeal the laws against gambling, keeping disorderly houses, and selling liquor at forbidden hours, than to nominally keep them on the statute books and yet to pass other laws forbidding us to take the only possible methods of obtaining the evidence against the law breakers.

I do not know that it is necessary to point out that the stories related by certain unscrupulous persons to the effect that policemen sometimes lure liquor sellers and the like into committing crime are also, without exception sheer fabrications, invented either by the law-breaker or by his friends. Many such charges have been made during the past nine months. In each case the board has immediately investigated them, and has found that they were entirely false. We have not come across a single well-authenticated case.

A policeman merely goes into a place where liquor is being sold to every one who is admitted, and tenders the money exactly as others are tendering it, and receives liquor exactly as they have received it. He makes a tender and receives a liquor, as I have said, simply because we find that, as a matter of fact, no other course secures conviction. Of course the law-breaker when caught invents any story which he thinks will appeal to the public. In one instance which was widely reported the liquor dealer alleged that the officer had procured the liquor under the pretense that it was for a sick child. On investigation we found that he had bought two glasses of beer. It need not be pointed out that it would be a very credulous man, indeed, who would believe that two glasses of beer were purchased for the use of a sick child. In another case a liquor seller complained that the officer had persuaded him to sell the liquor under pretense that he had a pain in his stomach. On investigation the officer, as in the former case, promptly denied the charge and proved that at the time of making the arrest there were seven other persons in the saloon, all getting liquor also. Again, in this case it seems unlikely that even the most innocent saloon keeper would believe that eight men at one time would all wish to buy liquor solely because they had pains in their stomachs.

The same denial holds good for the alleged "child-spy" system. There is not, and never has been, any such system in vogue in the Police Department, and the outcry about it is absolutely baseless. It is difficult to know exactly what some of the loudest complainants of the system believe to be the fact. A few newspapers apparently regard any member of the force from the Captain of a precinct to a policeman of the Broadway squad as a child spy the minute he makes an excise arrest. So far as the outcry can be said to have any basis at all, it presumably refers to a single case of the use of the evidence of a minor to whom liquor had been sold in trying to procure the punishment of the man who had illegally sold likuor to very many other children, a man of a class which in some cases make large fortunes by their peculiarly infamous form of traffic.

It is only on behalf of this type of criminals that the outcry can be raised. Apparently some people really believe that the police have, in a large number of cases, used such evidence. As a matter of fact, of the 6,000 arrests for violation of the Excise law made since the present Police Board came into power, in but one single instance has the evidence of a minor to whom liquor was sold been used. In that case it was used without the knowledge of the board by a couple of policemen who had been doing very efficient work in arresting excise violators, and who, in dealing with a notorious lawbreaker, who made a practice of selling liquor to children of tender years, finally secured his arrest through the testimony of the minors, to whom he had long been accustomed to sell liquor. On investigating the case the board found the conduct of the policemen had been proper. Such testimony is never to be used save by the authorization of the board, and only after every other means to arrest a wrong-doer has been tried, both by the board and by the Gerry Society, with which the board always cordially cooperates. As above said, the incident has occurred precisely once during the nine months we have been in office. It may never occur again; but the board will not allow any liquor wealer who practices this particularly revolting form of debauching children to feel that in the last resort they would refrain from using against him the evidence of one of his victims in order to save both that victim and the hundreds of other children upon whose lives he preys.

SMOKELESS POWDER STANDS A TEST

Clean Discharge, No Residue, and an Improvement over Brown Powder.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 11.—Lieut. Bernadan has returned to the torpedo station from Indian Head, where he was sent to observe the tests of smokeless powder as fired in 13-inch guns.

He reported to-day to Commander Converse the great success of the trials, the chief features being that no residue whatever was left in the gun, and that the smoke resulting from the discharge was only one-twentieth as much as it would have been if brown powder had been used.

The discharge was so clean that it was never necessary to sponge out the bore, and thus much time was saved. The special details of the official report are that a velocity of 22.87 feet was obtained, with charges of 215 pounds, creating a pressure of 14½ tons. The powder was manufactured at the torpedo station.

Civil Service Board's Examination.

The Municipal Civil Service Boards will hold an examination on Friday, Feb. 21, to fill the position of Marine Engineer in the Department of Docks. On Monday next an examination will be held for the position of Assistant Keeper in the Department of Correction. This position pays $25 a month, including board and lodging. Applications for either examination should be filed at once with the Secretary of the Civil Service Boards, Criminal Court Building.

"BAT" SHEA PUT TO DEATH

Murderer of Robert Ross Protested His Innocence to the Last.

M'GOUGH REPEATS HIS CONFESSION

Shea Left a Letter Thanking His Counsel and One Asking that His Brother Be Warned Against Bad Company.

DANNEMORA, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Bartholomew Shea, who killed Robert Ross at the polls, in Troy, during the city election of 1894, was executed by electricity in Clinton Prison at 9:57:21 o'clock this morning.

Shea was accompanied to the death chair by Vicar General Swift of Troy and Father Belanger of Dannemora. His face was pale. He walked firmly to the chair, and during the minute it took to fix the straps he gazed calmly around the room. His eyes were bright and he looked more like a spectator than the victim of the awful tragedy about to occur. The current was turned on at 9:56 and continued for one minute and twenty-one seconds, when it was shut off and Shea was pronounced dead. The highest voltage was 1,800. This however was continued only eleven seconds, when it was reduced to 150 volts and continued at that until the end.

The autopsy revealed nothing out of the ordinary.

The witnesses, of whom there were twenty-nine, were prison officials, physicians, and newspaper men.

Just before he took the chair Shea handed the following letter to a reporter:

As I am about to leave this world, I think it is my duty to express my feelings in regard to my trial and conviction. To my attorneys, Mr. Norton and Mr. Hitt, I wish to say that I am very thankful to them for their earnest and untiring efforts in my behalf.

I wish to say, also, that I do not think that I had a fair trial, and the people used extraordinary means to bring about my conviction through the prejudice of the Committee of Public Safety. And as to some of the witnesses that testified against me. That one Lansing's testimony in regard to the way I shot Robert Ross was false. And also Mrs. Titus, who swore that she saw six men standing near a barn with a man, who they claimed to be a politician, who was urging us to go ahead and earn money; that was also false, as nothing of the kind ever took place.

As to shooting Robert Ross, as sworn to by witnesses against me, the evidence was false. I am innocent of the crime which I am to die for. I never went to the polls on the sixth day of March, 1894, with any feeling against Robert Ross, or any of his friends, and no one feels worse about the death of Robert Ross, and the sorrow of his family and the gloom it has cast over them and my own family, than myself.

I wish to thank my friends, one and all, for what they have done in my behalf, and all who have aided me in my trial. I wish to thank Warden Thayer, Deputy Warden McKenna, and the officers who have had charge of me, especially Mr. Haggerty, for the kindness shown me since my confinement at Dannemora. I forgive all who wronged me, and I hope to be forgiven, and bid you all a last farewell.

BARTHOLOMEW SHEA.

Following is a copy of another letter written by Shea. It was written in pencil on a sheet of paper bearing the prison letterhead. The receiver says he will always keep it as a last memento of his departed friend:

Mr. Thomas Halligan, 899 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

DANNEMORA, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1896.

Friend Thomas: I now take the pleasure to write you these few lines before I leave this world forever, as it is the last letter I will ever write to you or any one else. I wish you would kindly cheer up my mother and father and sister, and my brother.

I wish you would talk to my brother and give him a little advice for me about whom he travels with, and his habits, and not to go around drinking, and not to go with bad company.

My health is good at the present time, and my courage still stays by me, and I hope and pray to God it will till it is all over. Remember me to all my friends, and to all your own friends, and to your sister, and to the Kanes. Having no more to say, I will close with a good-bye and farewell, forever. From your true friend,

BAT SHEA.

P. S.—Yours forever and ever. BAT.

Through the courtesy of Warden Thayer, The United Press representative had an interview with John B. McGough, who five weeks ago confessed that he, and not "Bat" Shea, killed Robert Ross. McGough still insists that he was the slayer, and said: "I have made every reparation possible, knowing that I killed Ross.

"It was wrong to kill Shea. His revolver was a 38-calibre, centre-fire, while mine was a 32-calibre, rim-fire. It was the latter which killed Ross. In killing Shea they have killed an innocent man. I am the man, and should have sat in that chair."

McGough made his statement calmly and without a tremor.

MODERN AND ANCIENT OIL PAINTINGS

To be Sold at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms.

The exhibition of pictures announced as comprising examples of the English, Dutch, Italian, and American schools, now on at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 238 Fifth Avenue, will be sold at auction to-night, to-morrow and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock, by order of Henry de Forest Weekes, executor, and Bailey & Sullivan, attorneys for mortgagees.

Among the American artists represented the catalogue contains the names of F. O. C. Darley, the veteran draughtsman, whose renditions of Washington Irving's works attracted in their day such widespread popularity. The present drawings are in sepia, entitled "Dairy Maid," "The Forge," "Harvest Scene," and "Frontier Life." There is a colorful landscape by R. A. Blackelock, one of the most original of our native painters. Some cattle in a stretch of meadowland, by H. C. Bispham; by William Morgan, some figures "Haymaking," "Fort Ticonderoga," by F. A. Richards; "Landscape and Deer," by James M. Hart, and a view in the Hart Mountains by Worthington Whittredge.

Edward Gay, who has long painted with much sympathy the Bronx River, has a scene on that stream, and S. R. Gifford has one of the same place; by E. L. Henry there is an old farmer, gun across his knee, sitting by an open window, "Watching for Crows"; a canvass of Lake George is by Arthur Parton; C. C. Griswold has an Italian evening scene, and by Henry C. Pratt there is a portrait of MacCready, the actor.

Many of the works are by painters quite unknown, and, of course, foreigners are largely in evidence. Some of the latter names are well known, others less familiar, but such as they are all will go as before stated, to the highest bidder without reserve.

Trouble over a Diamond Ring.

Robert Bassett, sixty years old, of 1,229 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, was held in $500 for examination in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged by Miss Eliza H. Hobart of 20 West Ninth Street with larceny of a diamond ring.

Bassett boarded with the complainant until last December, when Miss Hobart went away temporarily, leaving Bassett in charge of the house. Miss Hobart, he says, borrowed $20 from Miss Towns, a boarder, on her departure, for which the boarder took as security a $75 diamond ring. At Miss Hobart's request Bassett says he redeemed the ring with board, which he gave free to Miss Towns, and he now refuses to give it up until Miss Hobart refunds him $20. The Magistrate thought he had no right to keep the ring.

Generous with "Knock-Out" Drops.

Comono Andrei of 238 Mulberry Street was held in $1,500 bail in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with robbing three men to whom he administered "knock-out" drops. The complainants were Biapi Bonnelli and Antonio Danito of 499 Hudson Street and Giuseppi Defino of Greenwich Avenue and Tenth Street. They drank beer with Andrei and another man at 499 Hudson Street, and shortly afterward became unconscious. They were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where they were revived eleven hours afterward.

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HOTEL IS SOLID, HE DECLARES

JACOB ROTHSCHILD AGAIN BEFORE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

Case Respecting the Majestic Will Be Transferred to the Department of Buildings for Further Action.

The Commissioners of Accounts met again yesterday afternoon to resume the investigation of the Building Department. At the last hearing, ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway appeared in behalf of Jacob Rothschild, owner of the Hotel Majestic, to refute, as he announced, the allegations of Albert and Frederick Zucker, that the foundations of that hotel were not firm.

The consideration of the matter was adjourned until yesterday. Mr. Rothschild was on hand early. He said he would put witnesses on the stand to prove that the foundations of the hotel were as firm as a rock, and that the building had not settled the shadow of an inch since it was put up.

Mr. Rothschild said that the southwest corner and every other corner of the hotel was built down to the bed rock and did not rest on a foundation of mud, as was alleged. He insisted that the testimony of Architects Alfred and Frederick Zucker was the result of animus because they had been discharged by him.

Commissioner Terry sprung a surprise at the opening of the session by saying that the Commissioners of Accounts had determined to refer the matter of the Hotel Majestic to the Department of Buildings, which, he said, was the proper authority to investigate the condition of that building.

"The testimony," said Commissioner Terry, "that has been taken before us relating to the present condition of the Hotel Majestic, with reports submitted to us by engineers as to the same will be referred by us to the Department of Buildings for further examination and for such action, if any, as may be found necessary after a full examination. By the adoption of this course no property interests can be adversely affected, even temporarily, by any statement that is not in accordance with the facts as they may be ascertained after a complete examination.

"The Commissioners of Accounts are concerned only with the question whether there were any corrupt means employed in connection with the erection of the building. While the character of the work performed at the time of such erection might have some bearing upon the question whether there was any reason for the employment of corrupt methods for bribery, yet for the reasons stated the question of the character of the work and the condition of the building will be referred to the Department of Buildings."

Lawyer Ridgway then said he agreed with the course the Commissioners had taken in referring the matter to the Building Department. He stated that Mr. Rothschild, his client, had determined to shift the matter to new hands, and would bring it to the attention of the Grand Jury. Mr. Ridgway said he had a number of witnesses on hand who would testify that the building was in perfect condition.

Lawyer L. E. Warren said he wanted to deny, on behalf of Mr. Zucker, that he had, as had been alleged, testified out of a spirit of revenge. He said Mr. Zucker was an unwilling witness in the matter. Commissioner Terry said that Alfred Zucker had not come forward as a willing witness.

"All information received," said Mr. Terry, "was only obtained after a thorough investigation by the Building Department."

W. F. McFadden, who made the original examination of the Hotel Majestic matter, also declared that no information was received from Mr. Zucker.

PETITIONS TO THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN

In Favor of the Heine Fountain and Against Bicycle Brakes.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon, a number of petitions from German property owners of the north side were received in favor of the acceptance of the Heine fountain. They were referred to the special committee in charge of the matter.

Several letters and petitions were also read and filed against the proposed ordinance of the board to compel bicycle riders to carry brakes.

Permission was given to August Belmont to put a bay window on his new residence, in process of construction at the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Mott Avenue.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

EAGER DEMAND FOR BONDS—The amount subscribed for five times over.
CUBANS APPEAL TO US—President Cisneros-Betancourt asks recognition.
BRITAIN AND THE BOERS—Chamberlain and Rhodes agree, and Kruger is their victim.
IN DANGER OF DISRUPTION—The Republican Party confronted by a grave peril.
SWEPT BY A MIGHTY WIND—A fierce storm ravages the eastern part of the country.
LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE—Senator Smith of New-Jersey discusses the Monroe doctrine.
DIRECTION OF THE X RAYS—Experiments of Thomas A. Edison to prove the Roentgen theory.
THE BAY STATE FOR REED—Will give him thirty votes in the St. Louis Convention.
FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.—In England, Germany, and the United States by Poultney Bigelow.
TURKS LOST AT ZEITOUN—Ten thousand said to have been slain in the Hot Springs fight.
BLACK HEN, WHITEST EGG—Some scenes at the Poultry Show in New-York.
PREYING ON THE MILLERS—They preferred to settle rather than to fight.
CLARA BARTON'S OLD HOME—The birthplace of the founder of the Red Cross Society.
CIVIL SERVICE A GAINER—The reform law has worked great improvements.
ERASTUS WIMAN NOW FREE—Indictments against him for forgery have been dismissed.
DEPENDS ON VENEZUELA—An apology to England may hasten a peaceable settlement.
QUEER NATIONAL FIGURES—How some of the statesmen in Washington look to the artist.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Exterior Parasites of Animals, by Henry Stewart; Culture of the Apple; Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.
Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.
Single Copies.....3 Cents
Per Year.....$1.00

SALOONS STILL RUNNING

List of Those Within the 200-Foot Limit Not Ready.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS IN NO HURRY

May Be Waiting for the Legislature to Pass the Relief Bill—Getting Around the Law with Sleeping Rooms.

The Excise Commissioners do not appear to be in a hurry to prepare and furnish to the police authorities the list of licensed liquor saloons which exist in this city in violation of law, because they are within the prescribed limits, 200 feet from a building used exclusively as a church or schoolhouse. According to Commissioner Harburger's frequently reiterated statement, 1,500 saloons will be affected by the law. It should not take the clerks in the service of

NEW PUBLICATIONS

FICTION OF LATE WINTER

One of Stevenson's Earlier Works.

THE SUICIDE CLUB. By Robert Louis Stevenson. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

The original "New Arabian Nights" of Robert Louis Stevenson concerned the remarkable history of the discovery by Prince Florizel of Bohemia of the existence in the heart of London of a suicides' club, the members of which, with the exception of the President and owner, (for it was a proprietary club,) were tired of life and anxious to find an easy way out of it. Most of them were very young men. Prince Florizel, of course, is a lineal descendant of Shakespeare's Perdita and that Prince whose wooing caused her grief when his royal father discovered it. He has an adventurous disposition and extraordinary influence with the British authorities, and he is almost as whimsical and entertaining as Haroun al Raschid.

There is a great deal of grim humor in "The Suicide Club," which is now republished as a volume of the Ivory Series, and no lack of subtle irony, while as an example of plot weaving and invention it compares favorably with some of Stevenson's later work. The "New Arabian Nights" were afterward extended to include more remarkable adventures of Prince Florizel and his faithful ally, Col. Geraldine, but none of them excelled in audacity those here related.

To be sure, the advantages of the club of suicides were greatly overrated. A member never killed himself. He was invariably murdered by another member. The member to whose lot the act of killing fell was not to be envied. The most ingenious murderer cannot always evade the police, and the danger of being captured and hanged was very great. No self-respecting suicide would care to be legally hanged.

Written in Dead Earnest.

STONEPASTURES. By Eleanor Stuart. 16mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

"Stonepastures" is a most masculine book, so grim and hard and adamantine is it, and yet when you study it just here and there come in the little faint touches which only a woman could conceive. Hard or not hard, the force and vigor of the story are masculine traits, and, taking a topic which was not to be wheedled or coaxed, Eleanor Stuart gives it a vigorous whack, as if with a sledgehammer, and splits it open. Soot City is a mining town blacker than the English Black Country. Eleanor Stuart does not pretend to redress workmen's wrongs. It is not the work which is wrong, but the men who are. In Soot Town accidents are common. Men suffer daily from what are known as "blasts." A man is blasted because of want of precaution in firing dynamite, which tears out the hard ore. If the man thus blasted escapes with his life he lives to be about as inanimate as the hard gang itself. His skin is burned off. His eyes have oozed out, and his ears have collapsed.

Emma Butte is not a prepossessing girl, but a masterful one and an honest one. She carried on a curious trade. She was a barber, cunning in the stropping of razors, in lathering chins, and reaping the stubble, and she loved the gentlest of Swedes, August Jarlsen, a great big honest fellow, who brought to Soot City, all begrimed as it was, a bit of Swedish sunlight. Then Quarry, a dissolute wretch, envied Jarlsen his happiness, and on his and Emma's marriage day, Quarry, without giving the Swede warning, fired a mine, and poor August was blasted. Then Emma had no wedding day, but months of sorrow. Would the merry August ever sing for her again? If he were blind he still perhaps might hear her voice.

Quarry thought now had come his chance, and, vile beast as he was, he stole the money August had saved for his wedding, which money Emma was paying to a doctor. But August lived. Blind as a bat, his hearing came back, and Quarry plotted for a strike, when the whole plant was to be blown up, regardless of the lives lost. But August overheard him. It was his first faint glimmer of returning sense. Quickly he told his girl the secret, and off ran Emma to upset the plot, and she was just in time, for had there not been a pistol shot that went plump and fair and square into Quarry, a providential pistol ball, so to speak, the vile deed had been done.

Then, one day afterward, long afterward, in the church in the better, the more aristocratic part of Soot Town, when the younger son of the owner of the works was to be married, from the choir there arose a voice high and strong, and it seemed to spread like perfume, and he who sang so gladly was Jarlsen, for at last Emma was a happy wife and mother. It is the dead earnestness of Eleanor Stuart's "Stonepastures" which scores it into the reader's consciousness.

Stories from the Ghetto.

CHRISTIAN AND LEAH, AND OTHER GHETTO STORIES. By Leopold Kompert. Translated by Alfred S. Arnold. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

The lesson Kompert would convey in his story of "Christian and Leah" is that in all religion there must be something sacred and that to the Almighty "everything is holy or everything is profane, just as men themselves interpret it." Sarah Unger, the true mother, is the wife of Wolf, the poor attendant of the synagogue. When there is a flood, Sarah and Wolf care for their own little girl, Leah, and save Christian, who is an infant, from drowning, for Schuster the cobbler, Christian's father, was intoxicated, and so utterly helpless that he was lost. Sarah takes her husband, bearing in her arms the two children, and, going to the deserted synagogue, makes Wolf swear on the Torah, or sacred scroll of the law, that he will let her care for Christian as if he had been his own child. Through innumerable difficulties hardly conceivable Sarah carries out her purpose. Narrow-minded relatives may abuse her, the Ghetto cast slurs on her, but she remains steadfast. She does her best to have the boy brought up as a Christian—for Jews are indifferent to proselytism. To Wolf the boy is not pleasing. For him to touch some of the sacred things is almost a desecration. Christian is, however, kind-hearted and knows Sarah as only a child adores a mother. Then, as Leah grows, Christian, who knows his origin, loves her. To Leah's father this love of his daughter is an unhappiness, and through an accident Wolf is bereft of his reason. Christian, seeing how he is the cause of such unhappiness, goes away, and so there are "two shattered human hearts," but he is not absent for always.

Later on two old people may be seen—one leading the other and walking through the streets of the Ghetto. Then the noon service sounds from a neighboring church, which towers above the Ghetto and outside of it, and Christian—for it is Christian—reverently makes the sign of the cross, and, as her escort, he sees his once beautiful Leah safe within the synagogue—for he has carried her Prayer Book for her, and both of them revered the memory of Sarah, the mother, whose love was infinite.

Edgar Fawcett's Story.

THE GHOST OF GUY THYRLE. By Edgar Fawcett. New-York: Ward, Lock & Bowden 16mo.

Onarline is not a patent medicine. Guy Thyrle manufactured it by the quart for his own private consumption. All you have to do is to take a dose of it, and there you are—or you are not. Then both phases of existence—the known material one and the unknown psychical one—follow at once when you have swallowed a teaspoonful of your Onarline. There is your body, (with all your clothes on,) as dead as a doornail, and there is your ghost, or spirit, or astral double, walking around as comfortable as you please. As to your old body, it may stay as an inert corporeal mass as long as you like. You have only to perform some double-compound action of volition, and then, by your will power, your own spook enters your body, and then the two are once more joined. That is what Guy Thyrle can do by means of his Onarline.

Guy has a friend, Vincent Ardilange, and a precious bad chap is he! Guy is rich. Vincent has nothing, and naturally Vincent covets Guy's money. The wicked young man finds out Guy's patent—in fact, the patentee tells him its secrets. "Now," says Guy, "I am going to dose myself, and as a particular favor I want you to watch my body. Don't let anybody fool with it, because the consequences would be very unfortunate if you did." What does this uncommonly rascally Vincent do? No sooner is Guy in the perambulating spirit form than he takes Guy's body and has it cremated in first-class style. Then it can be understood how rough it is on Guy Thyrle. He can't go and live in a handful of ashes. No decent, self-respecting spirit could be satisfied to burrow in the powder composed of the phosphates and silicates of lime, soda &c. The soul of Guy had to wander around in a most melancholy plight, bereft of a corpus.

"The Ghost of Guy Thyrle" has some able descriptions of the unknown worlds which the tourist spirit visits. Mr. Edgar Fawcett evidently flings this book in the face of the realists, and maybe there are some who crave what is never assimilable and want their little dose of "Onarline."

Good Sense and a Good Moral in It.

THE SHUTTLE OF FATE. By Caroline Masters. New-York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25. 12mo.

Caroline Masters tells of a Lancashire mill, its workmen, and of old Stephen Cronshaw, who ruled over Shaw's Nook with an iron will. When Cronshaw dismissed a foreman, then the millhands went and struck, and the master declares that he never would take one of his workmen back. Basil Brunton was his head man, and a handsome, kindly person, and he had won Cronshaw's confidence, and then, besides, he loved the pretty and high-strung Barbara, who was supposedly Cronshaw's niece. How the matter of the strike was finally settled Caroline Masters tells in good style. The dialogue in the book is generally in dialect, with plenty of "nobbuts" and "gradelies," but there are both good sense and a capital moral in the story.

Novel and Yet Simple.

THE ARABELLA AND ARAMINTA STORIES. By Gertrude Smith. With an introduction by Mary E. Wilkins. Designs by Ethel Reed. Boston: Copeland & Day. $2.

Arabella is the voice, and her twin sister Araminta is the echo, and so when Arabella says, "Oh, I'd like a bunch of clover, too," then Araminta says, "Oh, I'd like a bunch of clover, too," and just whatver Arabella does, so does her shadow, Araminta. When you come across a bit like this: "And Arabella picked a poppy and Araminta picked a poppy,and Arabella picked a poppy and Araminta picked a poppy," &c., the repetitions at first strike you as monotonous, and when both girls get "a great big bunch," you are happy. Then you smile, and it dawns on you how, if a story has to be told to very little children, it is the redundancy which is natural. You grow distinctly fond then of the pretty baby prattle. And as you go on, you find out how really clever it all is, for Gertrude Smith has made a thorough study of the ways, the manner, and the chirpings of two happy little girls. It is to get at the utmost simplicity that the author has striven, and her success is wonderful. To the appreciative, then, these little stories will be absolutely novel.

The illustrations, with their floridity, we are not so sanguine about. It requires an educated eye to understand them. From Kate Greenaway to Ethel Reed the gap is wide. Anyhow such pictures may help to educate the child to a closer examination of a print, or if the little one should fail in the understanding of what curlicues, loops, swirls of lines, and big masses of black and white mean, then the parent would have to give his help, and all papas and mammas are not yet well acquainted with Aubrey Beardsley. In order to be artistic an illustrator never loses the opportunity of throwing into sudden contrast the blacks and whites, and the lady does it in the cleverest way. The sketches are so striking that had Mr. Pennel's book on "Modern Illustration" not been published, some of these pictures would have deserved inclusion. And yet, as it is hard to teach an old dog new tricks, so must it be difficult to indoctrinate baby or puppy minds with what is conventional, whimsical, and positively abstruse. To follow a passing mode, now becoming vulgarized by means of the poster, it seems to us to be a pity to introduce it in a book for very little children. This criticism is directed toward the school itself, and not toward the illustrations, which are the very best of their kind, for they show almost for the first time how a method used for the depicting of the horrible is bereft of all its poison.

LITERARY NOTES

—The bulletin of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., containing their announcements for the Spring, is one of the most striking the house has ever issued. For one thing, it impresses the reader with the fact that the death of the head of the house, Mr. H. O. Houghton, great as was that loss, will not detract from the energy and intelligence with which the business will in future be carried on. We still see in this list the great predominance of American books in the enterprises which this firm undertakes. Note has already been made in this column of many books contained in the list. The list has for its leading items such works as "The Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes," Albert H. Smyth's "Life of Bayard Taylor," T. K. Lothrop's "Life of William H. Seward," and James K. Hosmer's "Life of Thomas Hutchinson."

—A London firm announces "Recollections of a Private Soldier in the Army of the Potomac," by a writer who says, "I was a private soldier in the war to suppress the rebellion. I write of the life of a private soldier. I gloss over nothing."

—Archdeacon Farrar's successor in the pulpit of St. Margaret's, Westminster, is the Rev. Robert Eyton, M. A., who, while rector of Holy Trinity, Upper Chelsea, and Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, published volumes of special courses on the "Creed," "Lord's Prayer," "Ten Commandments," and "The Beatitudes," which have been issued in this country by special arrangement with Thomas Whittaker.

—Mme. Stepniak has announced her intention to prepare a record of the life and work of her husband. It has been arranged that Prince Krapotkine shall edit and arrange the Russian section of the memoir, and Prof. York Powell, Mr. Edward Garnett, and Malatesta, the Italian Anarchist, will contribute chapters, respectively, on "Stepniak as a Critic," "Stepniak as a Political Writer," and "Stepniak in Italy."

—In its notice of the death of Alexander Macmillan, The Athenaeum says: "Probably owing to the hardships of his early years and the anxious work of his middle life, he had aged before his time, and, after the mysterious death of his elder son on Mount Olympus he was never quite himself again. The shock of so great a sorrow was too severe for a shattered constitution to endure, and had it not been for the devoted care of his wife, he would probably have sunk into his grave some years ago. Mr. Macmillan's career has undoubtedly been the most successful of any publisher's born in this country. He was really a remarkable character. He was a keen, sagacious man of business, and he understood how to make a bargain, and yet his views were large and liberal. Starting in life with a slender education, he became a great reader, and his pleasure in the contents of the books he published was as keen as his satisfaction with their sale. He was also devoid of affectation, straightforward, and by no means reluctant to speak his own mind, and at the same time essentially kind-hearted and anxious to show kindness to all who were brought in contact with him."

—W. H. Mallock has a new book in press at Macmillan & Co.'s, in which he discusses the distribution of wealth, wages, the census, products of work, and some other topics.

—In the March number of The Ladies' Home Journal ex-President Harrison will say of President Cleveland's policy with respect to the Consular Service; "The need of a better Consular Service has been getting a strong hold upon the public mind. The practice has been to make frequent changes in these offices—indeed an almost complete change upon the coming in of an Administration of a different party. The duties of a Consul relate almost wholly to our commerce with the country where he serves. * * * The recent movement by Mr. Cleveland and in Congress for a better qualified and permanent Consular force is to be commended."

—The current number of The Metaphysical Magazine fully sustains the impressions created by the earlier number, that its pages can be looked to for matter at once instructive, suggestive, and able. The paper on "Fire, Philosophy, and Being" is the thirteenth in a striking series.

—With its twenty-seventh volume, (which is just ready in binding,) The Critic completes its fifteenth year. The Critic has so long stood for the best literary worker in this country that it seems to have had a longer life. How exhaustively it treats current literature is seen in the statement that in this volume no fewer than 877 books are reviewed, the total for the year being 1,783.

—Albert Vandal's third and last volume of "Napoléon et Alexandré I.: l'Alliance Russe sous le Premier Empire," the first volumes of which were laureated by the Académie Française, is to be published soon.

—John Grand-Carteret, whose knowledge of popular prints is exact, and whose style is remarkably entertaining, has compiled a bibliography of "Les Almanachs Français Publiées a Paris, 1600-1895," which describes 4,000 annual publications, contains elaborate indexes, and is to be published with copious illustrations.

—Maurice Barrès has written a preface to the new edition of his book, "Sous l'Oeil des Barbares," in which the cult of the Ego is practiced in mystic, elegant phrases. Barrès has fair chances of re-election to the Chamber of Deputies.

—Alfred Austin's greatest fault is not modesty, the malicious say. He was riding through the streets of Versailles when it was occupied by the Prussian troops. He was correspondent of The Standard, and he had a dejected air. His colleagues asked what his trouble was, and he replied that he felt sore that England and Germany were at odds. His reason was that Bismarck had only coldly acknowledged his bow.

—Reichardt, Prussian composer, Kappelmeister of Frederick the Great and director of the opera at Berlin, wrote from Paris, in 1802, several letters, which are to be published by Plon. In one of these letters he describes a Saint Cecilia mass at the Saint Gervais Church. The admission fee was high priced, the orchestra and the chorus, led by Kreutzer, were passable; the music was badly chosen, and the organist was unworthy of the name. The religious ceremony was made solemn by an imposing military display. The doors were guarded by sentinels, the altar was surrounded by grenadiers, and soldiers at every pew hushed the least whisper. A slight incident vividly impressed Reichardt: "During the ceremony a policeman passed through the crowd, went to a young man elegantly dressed, and presented to him a note, without saying a word. The young man did not even look at the note. He rose, and followed the policeman in silence. He was arrested for debt."

—Le Revue de Cavalerie says that the Duc de Lauzun, in America, having a message for Lafayette, should have gone around Yorktown, which the Colonial troops were besieging, but the way through Yorktown was shorter, so the Duc applied to Cornwallis for permission to take it. "Cornwallis consented, on condition that the 'passer-by' should take dinner with him. Lauzun arrives. The two men eat sumptuously; a thousand shots are heard; the two men are extremely polite to each other; and, at last, Cornwallis says, 'Do not be surprised, Monsieur le Duc; you are helping me to drink my last bottle. We are opening to-day my last barrel of gunpowder. I will surrender to-morrow." The Duc de Lauzun staid to see him do it.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF RUFUS KING. Comprising His Letters, Private and Official; His Public Documents, and His Speeches. Edited by His Grandson, Charles R. King, M. D. 8vo. Vol. III. 1799-1801. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

BISMARCK'S TABLE TALK. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by Charles Lowe. With Portrait. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

THE AERONAUTICAL ANNUAL. 1896. Devoted to the Advancement of the Neglected Science. Edited by James Means. 8vo. Boston: W. B. Clark & Co.

THE PICTURE GALLERY OF CHARLES I. By Claude Phillips. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

THE TREASURES OF WEINSBERG AND OTHER POEMS. By David Williams McCourt. 18mo. Buffalo: The Peter Paul Book Company. $1.

A RUTHLESS AVENGER. By Mrs. Conney. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

THE SEA-WOLVES. By Max Pemberton. 12mo. New-York: Rand, McNally & Co.

AN EXCELLENT KNAVE. By J. Fitzgerald Molloy. 12mo. New-York: Lovell, Coryell & Co.

MEMOIRS OF AN ARTIST. An Autobiography. By Charles Francis Gounod. Rendered into English by Annette E. Crocker. 18mo. New-York: Rand, McNally & Co. $1.25.

IN DIVERS PATHS. Stories. By Sallie Perot Brooks. 12mo. Hartford: The Student Publishing Company.

DOWN THE BAYOU, THE CAPTAIN'S STORY, AND OTHER POEMS. By May Ashley Townsend. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

THE WERE-WOLF. By Clemence Housman. With six illustrations by Laurence Housman. Small 4to. Chicago: Way & Williams. $1.25.

Lowest Tide Known for Years.

GREENPORT, N. Y., Feb. 11.—A low tide surpassing any seen for twenty years visited these waters to-day. It is generally estimated that the rivers and bays sank at least eight feet from an average high tide. In some localities the river beds were plainly visible for hundreds of feet from shore. Vessels moored in comfortably deep water this afternoon rested solidly on the mud and sand during the lowest period of the tide.

A small army of residents from Greenport, Shelter Island, and the surrounding country have been out all the day securing vast quantities of long clams, which are being opened and marketed. A hurricane is blowing from the northwest.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Alleged Rate Cutting by Two Bankrupt Western Roads.

IT IS ON TRAFFIC OUT OF ST. LOUIS

President Ingalls of the Chesapeake and Ohio System Makes Definite Accusations and Appeals to a U. S. District Judge.

M. E. Ingalls, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Big Four Railroads asserts that two roads now in the hands of receivers, viz., the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City and the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, are getting the bulk of the freight traffic out of St. Louis at cut rates, and have been doing so since Jan. 1. Mr. Ingalls calls upon United States Judge Woods, within whose jurisdiction these roads are, to look into the matter.

"There is ample evidence," says President Ingalls, "that General Freight Agent Weed of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City gave a 5 per cent. cut, or rebate of 5 cents, on one class of freight hauled over that road, and 3 cents on others, and if investigated the report of the receivers would substantiate this statement. The same statement will apply to the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis. Here are two bankrupt roads practically carrying business at rates which would force solvent roads into receiverships.

"Some of the Presidents of Railroads in the Joint Traffic Association wrote to Receiver Peirce of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, and Receiver Hopkins of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, guaranteeing that if these lines would carry business only at tariff rates out of St. Louis they should have a larger percentage of the business than even a fair division would give them, and the receivers have utterly ignored these letters and gone on slashing rates until the Presidents of roads which have the interest on their bonds and keep their properties in good physical condition have become alarmed over the situation which confronts them, and will take steps to bring the matter before Judge Woods in such a manner that he will take some action. If nothing is accomplished in that direction, the trunk lines will select the Wabash or some one of the other lines out of St. Louis, and go in and not only meet the rates made by the bankrupt roads, but make even lower rates."

Lackawanna's Sunday Observance.

A veteran member of the official staff of the Lackawanna Railroad tells a good story of the period when the policy of not starting trains out on Sundays was adopted. Two or three months after that policy went into effect one of the Directors—a man distinguished in this community not only for piety, but for practical good deeds—offered a resolution affirming that "Divine Providence" had apparently blessed the company's policy of observing Sunday, for since that observance the earnings of the road had increased. The good Director was pleased one morning to find an accurate and gracious account of the adoption of his resolution on the first page of a certain newspaper. He immediately ordered that 200 marked copies of that particular issue be sent to friends far and wide. Very soon afterward he began to get letters from his friends chaffing him and inquiring how it was that he enjoyed being made ridiculous. Then it was that he ascertained that the same paper which printed so conspicuously the accurate account of his resolution also contained on its editorial page a cruelly satirical article congratulating him personally on having secured the co-operation of Divine Providence in operating the Lackawanna Road.

Delaware and Hudson Reports.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The report of the operations of the four branches of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company Railroad system was filed with the State Railroad Commission to-day as follows:

For the quarter ended December 31 last—New-York and Canada: Gross earnings, $229,067; operating expenses, $113,353; net earnings, $115,713; fixed charges, $78,319; net income, $37,394. The deficit for the same quarter of the preceding year was $9,958.

Albany and Susquehanna: Gross earnings, $1,189,608; operating expenses, $522,422; net earnings, $677,185; fixed charges, $294,130; net income, $383,056. The net income for the same quarter of the preceding year was $241,440.

Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad: Gross earnings, $381,400; operating expenses, $325,153; net earnings, $256,248; other income, $9,545; fixed charges, $299,989; deficit, $34,158. The deficit for the same quarter of the preceding year was $88,152.

Adirondack: Gross earnings, $45,388; operating expenses, $25,233; net earnings, $20,155; other income, $6,203; fixed charges, $12,975; net income $13,384. The net income for the same quarter of the preceding year was $4,534.

Baltimore and Ohio Changes.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—John M. Chesebrough, General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad under the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio system, is to become, it is said on good authority, General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio lines west of the Ohio River. Mr. Chesebrough will have entire charge of the territory named, reporting to Charles O. Scull, who is to become Passenger Traffic Manager, in charge of the entire system.

The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Road will retain its present name, and the lines from Wheeling and Pittsburg to Chicago will be known as the Baltimore and Ohio Northwestern. L. S. Allen, C. W. Bassett, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pittsburg and Western, and Assistant General Passenger Agent G. B. Warfee of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern at St. Louis, will retain the important positions, reporting direct to General Passenger Agent Chesebrough, who will probably have his headquarters in Cincinnati.

Trolleys in Bloomfield.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Feb. 11.—The Glen Ridge extension of the Newark and Bloomfield electric line has just been completed and put in operation, and now the cars are running on ten minutes headway along Bloomfield Avenue from the Montclair line to about 300 feet from the terminus of the present line in this place. The Township Committee here will not permit a junction with the main line because the North New-Jersey Traction Company, which owns the line, will not agree to the demand for a through five-cent fare to Newark on the Consolidated Traction Company's lines with full transfer privileges in that city.

It is thought, however, that the company will finally come to an agreement with the town authorities, and also with those of Montclair and Caldwell, so that its tracks may be extended through those places, although in Montclair the opposition to the trolley is very strong.

Rumors About Manhattan.

Thomas F. Ryan, one of the leading spirits of the Metropolitan Traction management, said yesterday that there was no foundation whatever for the current rumors that the traction company was endeavoring to get control of the Manhattan Railway Company's system of elevated roads.

It is no secret that Russell Sage was asked some time ago by a very rich capitalist—in no way identified with Metropolitan Traction interests—if the control of the Manhattan stock could be bought at about 140. Mr. Sage is understood to have answered that neither his own nor the Gould stock was for sale.

Wheeling and Lake Erie.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad was held in Toledo yesterday and Directors were elected as follows: Washington E. Connor, A. G. Blair, John Greenough, T. L. Johnson, Frank R. Lawrence, Earl W. Oglebay, George E. Pomeroy, D. D. Parmly, S. C. Reynolds, Arthur W. Soper, and M. L. Wilcox. The number of members of the board was increased to eleven, and the Mesrs. Johnson, Parmly, Soper, and Wilcox are new members.

A Trip on the Great Northern.

A handsomely bound and profusely illustrated book entitled "The Great Northern Country" has been issued by the passenger departments of the Great Northern Railway and Northern Steamship Company. It presents in brisk narrative form the "Chronicles of the Happy Travelers' Club," being an interesting and instructive account of a pilgrimage of wide-awake, observant persons across the American Continent, from Buffalo to the Pacific coast. There are about 215 well-filled pages in the book, and some fine illustrations are shown. The volume was edited and illustrated by R. S. Howe.

Grade Crossings in New-Bedford.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 11.—A delegation headed by Mayor R. L. Parker of New-Bedford came to this city to-day to learn the terms of Bridgeport's settlement of its railroad problem with the Consolidated Road, and to inspect the plans. New-Bedford has a similar problem. Grade crossings in the city are to be eliminated, and the changes will require the elevation or depression of about a mile and a half of the road at cost of $2,000,000.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A proposition has been made by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad that the 5 per cent. bonds of the New-Haven and Northampton Road be extended eight years at the same rate now paid. These bonds, $700,000 in amount, were issued about twelve years ago, and are due in July next. They are convertible into stock, and it is said that the proposition is simply to avoid possible complications growing out of an issue of stock at this time.

—State Attorney Williams of Connecticut in the Superior Court in New-Haven yesterday filed a motion that the city of New-Haven and the Consolidated Road be cited to appear in court and show cause why they should not obey the order of Judge Andrews of Nov. 17, 1888, requiring the road to build a bridge on Chapel Street east of East Street, in that city. The motion will be heard on the first Tuesday in March.

—The dispute between the United States Pipe Line Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company as to the right of the former to lay a pipe under the railroad tracks near Phillipsburg, N. J., was before Vice Chancellor Emory yesterday. Both companies were enjoined from further action in the premises, and the case will be decided in Newark March 5.

—A meeting of the Transcontinental Passenger Association has been called for next Tuesday in Chicago. Among the more important matters to be considered are the restoration of commission payments, the control of transatlantic and transpacific rates, a proposed advance in rates from California to Duluth, and a change in the three-thousand-mile tickets.

—The motion for a bill of particulars on the indictment against ex-President Joseph W. Reinhart and ex-Traffic Manager John A. Henley of the Santa Fé Railroad was called up in Judge Grosscup's court in Chicago on Monday. The Court announced that it was not ready to hear the matter, but would give notice of the day at some future time.

—M. V. Richards, Land and Immigration Agent of the Southern Railway Company, calls attention to the fact that the tide of immigration is now southward, instead of westward. The Southern's lines run through eight States, viz.: Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

—Directors of the Massillon and Cleveland Railway Company have been elected as follows: Charles Vanier, Henry Amy, and William C. Ebleston of New-York, and F. Robb of Pittsburg, E. L. Arnold of Massillon, John Sherman of Mansfield, L. B. Harrison and H. C. Urner of Cincinnati, and M. A. Hanna of Cleveland.

—John W. Loud of Detroit has been named for the position of General Freight Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, and General Manager Hayes's circular announcing the appointment will be forthcoming in a few days. Loud's jurisdiction will extend from the seaboard to the St. Clair and Detroit Rivers.

—William Garstang, Superintendent of motive power of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis system, expresses the opinion that within a few years passenger trains will be lighted with electricity as generally as they are now equipped with air brakes.

—An alliance is said to have been entered into by the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, the Detroit and Mackinac, the Flint and Père Marquette, and the Canadian Pacific Railroads by which they will conduct their traffic by way of Detroit.

—The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and the Brooklyn City Railroad Company have filed with the Secretary of State certificates indicating their purpose to make double-track extensions of their lines through Brooklyn streets.

—Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Atchison Board of Directors, says there is no truth in the statement that the reorganized company had canceled its contract with the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express company.

—The Pennsylvania lines handled in Indianapolis last week a total of 4,928 cars, 3,298 being loaded, which was 308 fewer loaded cars than were handled at that point in the week ending Feb. 1.

—Orlando Taylor, General Passenger Agent of the Fall River Line, presided at the fourth annual banquet of the Freight and Passenger Agents of this city in the Hotel Imperial last night.

—G. J. Grammar, General Freight Agent of the Lake Shore, is talked of as a possible successor to Oscar G. Murray as Second Vice President of the Big Four.

—George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Road, was in Indianapolis a few days ago attending the funeral of his father.

—President E. P. Ripley and Vice President D. B. Robinson of the Atchison system have reached San Francisco on their trip of inspection.

—Stephen Little, the expert accountant, is now examining the books and accounts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad system.

—Contracts for thirty-two locomotives for Russian railroads have been taken by the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

—The Lake Shore management has placed contracts for 2,100 new cars, the cost of which will be about $1,000,000.

—Samuel A. Beardsley, Chairman of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, was in New-York yesterday.

—Gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railroad for the first week in February show an increase of $122,000.

—Woodaline, a chemical preparation for the preservation of ties, is being used on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

—Walter J. Sherman succeeds Charles A. Wilson as chief engineer of the Wheeling and Lake Erie.

—The Louisville Car Service Association will be discontinued after March 1.

HE LOOKED LIKE ABRAHAM LINCOLN

A Stranger Startles the Mayor and City Hall Attaches.

Mayor Strong and the City Hall attachés had their nerves unstrung yesterday forenoon. A tall man, with Lincoln whiskers, walked into the Mayor's office and looked around. The visitor looked startlingly like the published portraits of the martyred President.

Mayor Strong was talking to Commissioner Collis about the celebration to-day, which is the anniversary of Lincoln's birth, when he looked up and saw the visitor. The Mayor started instinctively as he saw the figure. It was said afterward that he turned pale.

Commissioner Collis was also startled, and Job Hedges, the Mayor's secretary, exclaimed: "It can't be; but doesn't he look like Lincoln?"

The visitor was advancing toward the Mayor, when one of the attendants approached him rather cautiously and told him the Mayor was busy.

"All right," replied the visitor, in a voice that seemed to come from his boots, "I will call again and have a talk with him." He then slowly walked out of the office, and everybody looked relieved.

The strange visitor did not give his name. It was said, however, that he was aware of his resemblance to Lincoln, and wanted to talk to the Mayor about the observance of Lincoln's Day to-day.

The City Hall and all the city offices will be closed to-day, as Lincoln's Birthday is a legal holiday in this State.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Capt. Robert D. Read, Jr., Tenth Cavalry, one month's extension; Capt. C. E. Nordstrom, Tenth Cavalry, three months' extension.

Navy.

—Lieut. Commander E. D. Taussig, Lieuts. S. Morgan, A. Gleason, and J. M. Riper, Ensigns R. S. Douglas and M. L. Miller, and Surgeon James Steele have been detached from the Independence and ordered to the Monadnock.

—Lieut. York Noel has been ordered to duty as member of the Board of Inspection, and other duty at the New-York Navy Yard.

MAY ROW WESTERN BOYS

Arranging a Contest for Yale's Freshmen Eight.

THE MICHIGAN ROWERS FAVORED

The Springfield Course Most Popular Among Students—All Athletics Booming at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11.—Since the announcement that Yale University would send a crew abroad this season to row in the Henley regatta, every branch of the athletic department seems to have been stimulated to greater work and more practice, and the gymnasium has an uncommonly large representation of students practicing there day after day. There is but one opinion entertained in college about the action of the university mass meeting with reference to sending the 'Varsity eight to England next Summer, and that is that the meeting will heartily indorse the plan. Not the slightest weight is attached to the report that there will be opposition to the European trip. No student can be found who harbors such a feeling.

While the candidates for the 'Varsity eight are hard at work daily in the gymnasium tank, or spinning out lively runs on the outskirts of the city, or doing light work in the gymnasium, all for the purpose of getting into that perfect physical condition which means the great honor of a seat in the Yale boat, the young fellows who are training for the freshman boat have a problem on hand, and that is: Who will the Yale freshman crew meet this year, and where will the aquatic battle take place—at New-London or on the Connecticut River, near Springfield? A freshman race with Harvard is out of the question, because of the two years' ban on athletics between Yale and Harvard. Then there is the race between Cornell, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, and Harvard Freshmen on the Hudson, and it would seem well nigh impossible for the Yale freshmen to make a date with any of these college crews for a race.

In view of such discouraging circumstances, and with a determination that the Yale freshmen shall not be minus a contest this season, the management of the Yale navy have determined, according to a well-authenticated report, to institute a radical change in the programme for the freshmen, and are trying to arrange a race with a noted eight from the West, said to be the fast eight from the University of Michigan, a crew that has done brilliant work. It is classed as the crack crew of the Northwest. In confirmation of this campus story comes the announcement that Manager De Sibour is awaiting the reply to correspondence he has had with the Western college before giving out officially the name of the college.

Upon the acceptance of Yale's challenge, there will come up the question of a course for the race. It will be either on the Thames or the Connecticut River. There is a strong disposition in favor of the Springfield course, and there is energetic advocacy of the New-London course. It is said that the Yale boating men are for the course at Springfield. Manager De Sibour has been inquiring into the facts in relation to this place. There is some prejudice against New-London. But the fact that the Varsity eight seems destined for England this season, and that, therefore, there will be no meet on the Thames between the blue and the crimson, will have some effect in determining Yale men in favor of the change to Springfield.

The following are statistics of the candidates for the freshman crew.

Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
Howard	21	152	5.11¾
Slocovich	20	168	5.9
Wright	18	173	6
Baker	22	167	5.11¼
Whitehouse	18	160	6
Marvin	19	158	6
Way	20	157	5.10½
Stone	18	154	5.11
Tweedy	19	172	6
Carson	19	163	6
Parkhurst	19	168	5.11
Loomis	19	156	5.11½
Batterman	19	164	5.7½
Sturgess	19	143	5.8
O'Fallon	18	160	6
A. Cheney	19	150	5.10½
Warren	19	157	5.8½
Stewart	19	150	5.10½
Wheeler	18	170	6
Rowland	19	171	5.11
Post	19	162	6.1½
Griswold	21	154	5.8½
Parker	21	154	5.8¾
Tilthorne	18	153	6
Hewitt	20	162	5.11¼
Newmeyer	19	153	5.8
Grace	19	155	5.9
Dewing	19	146	5.9
Atha	19	169	5.10
Wagner	19	143	5.8
Drake	19	148	5.9
Patterson	19	149	5.11½
Brooke	18	153	5.11½
Herrick			
Average	19⅔	158½	5.10

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Yale Gymnastic Association, final arrangements were made for the contests which will be held to-morrow night. The all-round championship of the university will be decided. Silver cups will be given for winners of first and second places in these events; side horse, rope climbing, tumbling, and flying rings. There will be a special feature in this meet—an exhibition of club swinging with clubs lighted by electricity. All other lights in the room will be turned out. In view of the coming exhibition with Princeton, to be held at Princeton the latter part of March, in which the Yale gymnastic team has been invited to join, a team will be chosen this week to represent Yale there.

The outlook for the baseball season at Yale is promising. Five of the men who played on last year's 'Varsity team are in college. They are Quinby, '96, S.; Letton, '97, S.; Trudeau, '96; Keator, '97, and Fincke, '97. Others who are available, and who were among the promising men a year ago for the 'Varsity nine, are Twombly, '96; De Forest, '97; Turnbull, '98; F. Smith, '

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderate and Prices Lower.

LOCAL SCALPING AND LOWER CABLES

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Lower —Cotton Steady — Coffee Lower.

The grain market was firmer at the opening, but soon became weak, and declined, with the late cables, and on free local scalping, with only a moderate speculative demand. Provisions were lower and quiet, with free receipts of swine. Cotton was quiet and irregular, but closed steady. Coffee opened higher and closed lower, with a light trade.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	80	@ ..
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	25½	@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36⅜	@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00	@$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.70	@ 3.80
Cotton, middling uplands	8 3-16	@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 20
Pork, mess	10.50	@10.75
Lard, Western, steam	..	@ 5.70
Beef, family	10.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19	@ ..
Sugar, granulated	4⅝	@ 5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13⅜	@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼	@ 10¾
Copper, lake	10.00	@10.25
Lead	3.12½	@ 3.15

WHEAT—Contracts advanced ⅛c on the decrease in the world's supply, moderate foreign buying, and local covering; declined ½@⅞c on weaker late cables and local realizing; closed firm at ⅛@⅜c loss for the day, with only a holiday trade. Spot was dull at ⅝c decline, with the close steady. Sales, 16,000 bushels Spring on private terms, for export....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 91½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¼c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3¼c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4¼c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 105,175 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 107,227 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 53,575 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and ⅝@¾c lower, following the West and on local realizing. Spot was dull on local account and ⅜c lower, with a fair export demand. Sales, 99,000 bushels, including to shippers, 80,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1¼ @1⅜c over May, free on board, afloat, and 4,000 bushels No. 2 white at 4c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 5,000 bushels steamer mixed at 36½c, delivered; 5,000 bushels steamer yellow at 36⅜c, delivered, and 5,000 bushels No. 2 at 36½c, elevator....Receipts, 73,125 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 209,956 bushels....Clearances hence, 22,117 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 255,755 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were very dull and irregular, with February ¼c up, March unchanged, and May ¼c down, with the close steady....Spot were fairly active on export account, at firm prices, 40,000 bushels No. 2 being taken for export at 26½c, free on board, afloat....Sales, 75,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 20¾c for 1,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 25¼c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 27c; No. 3 white, clipped, 26¼c; No. 2 mixed, 25¼@25½c for 6,000 bushels; No. 3, 24@24½c for 4,000 bushels; rejected white, 23¾c for 2,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 22½c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, 26½c; track mixed, 25¾@ 26½c; track white, 25¾@28c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 52,800 bushels; exports, 50 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	.....	@..	73¼
March	25,000	74¼ @74⅜	74¼
May	1,430,000	71⅝ @72¾	72
June	80,000	71⅝ @72⅜	71⅝
July	970,000	71½ @72¼	71⅝
Total	2,505,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	20,000	36⅝ @36¾	36⅜
May	215,000	36 1-16@36⅜	36⅜
July	130,000	37¼ @37½	37⅜
Total	365,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	35,000	25⅛ @25⅝	25⅜
March	.....	@..	25½
May	40,00	25½ @25⅝	25½
No. 2 White—			
February	.....	@..	26¼
Total	75,000		

FLOUR—Business was again moderate, with but little change in prices and millers firm....Sales, 8,900 bbls, including of city mills, 1,500 bbls patents, 2,725 bbls clears, and 1,000 bbls fine at quotations; 1,500 bbls bakers' extra at $2.70@$2.75, 300 bbls Spring clear at $3, 1,000 bbls Winter straights at $3.50, in sacks; 300 bbls No. 2 at $2.80, and 300 bbls Spring patents at $3.50....Arrivals, 18,708 bbls and 21,700 sacks; exports, 1,546 bbls and 39,561 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 94,842 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.40 per bbl; supers, $2.50@$2.70; No. 2, $2.75@$2.90; No. 1, $3@$3.15; clears, $3.30@$3.70; straights, $3.70 @$3.80; white, straights, $3.90@$4; patents, $3.90@$4; spring wheat, $3.25@$4.60; city clears, $4.15@$4.25; city extras, $3.35@ $3.40; city supers, $3.15@$3.25; city fine, $2.90@$3.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@ $2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.50@$2.80; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.50; patents, $3.30@$3.75; special brands, $3.50@$4.40.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. Sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.95.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $1.20@$1.25 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 40c, elevator, and 41c, delivered.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.80@$3.20; cut, $3.50@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.95; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $2@$2.20; white, do, $2.15@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 70c; coarse meal, 72c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Quiet and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 62½@65c; middlings, 65@67½c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Was offered down materially, but failed to find an outlet to a material extent, and the position closed depressed. That more of the oil has been coming along steadily latterly has shown that the South in a more general way has been willing to meet the declining prices, whatever indifference over selling prevailed at some large holdings there. Indeed, it was yesterday the pressure of a number of dock lots from recent receipts, with the other circumstances of liberal holdings in yard and the dullness of demand, that in good part brought about the decline. Beyond this, however, as exerting the weakness, was the continued easing up in the provision market, and where a material advance had been looked for by this time by owners of oil. There is no prospect of compound lard coming up at once in business to stimulating demands for cotton oil. Another poor feature was the weakness of English markets, with reports thence that offers had been made to sell at Hull for future deliveries at remarkably low prices, said to have been in instances as low as 15s. If this inside rate was cabled correctly, it would be close to, if not the lowest, in the history of the article. That England has been able to produce a good deal more of the oil than last year has been a marked disadvantage to the trading in this country with the Mediterranean and other export sources. The decline in prices here yesterday brought this market to where there had been export orders only a couple of days since, but these disappeared at the weakness and depression. There was a sale of 100 bbls prime yellow, for March delivery, at 26, while 50 bbls on the spot brought 26½c; there were offers to sell from 1,000 to 2,000 bbls spot or March at 26¼c, while 26c was bid, and February was offered at 26¼c. Good off-yellow closed at 25½c bid for spot and 26c asked, after sales early of 750 bbls at 26¼@26¾c. Crude, in barrels, was offered at 22½c, with 22c bid. There had been bidding of 18c for crude, in bulk, to the mills, but after the decline here that price was withdrawn and there was no decided rate. COCOANUT OIL—Sale of 100 tons Ceylon, spot, at 4¾c, quoted 4¾@5c, and Cochin at 5⅞@6c. LINSEED OIL was firm, with fair jobbing demands; American at 50c; boiling at 48c; Calcutta at 50c. NEATSFOOT OIL was at firm prices; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in fair demand; quoted at 52@58c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Feb. 11.—Oil opened at 143; highest, lowest, and closing, 143. Standard's price, 143.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Still go against opinions of many prominent operators, and cannot be held to even steady prices, much less securing the advance that had been counted upon. With the recent drawing away from material buying by the countrymen, who found unsatisfactory responses in prices, and their attention directed to grain, the speculative dullness has operated as an additional item of depression for the hog products; it has counteracted as well the feature of only fair receipts of hogs. However, as the export markets continue holding off in buying, the products are steadily accumulating from the current receipts of the swine. Yesterday there was weakness in grain as well as the hog products, the former affected chiefly by depressed foreign markets, but there was as well liquidation on both to some little extent, both West and here, partly prompted by the indisposition to hold over the holiday. Pork declined 25 points, lard 5 to 7½ points, and bacon 7½ to 10 points. Chicago estimated its receipts of hogs for to-day as 29,000 head.

LARD—The West was down 5 to 7½ points, on outsiders liquidating and buying done in a reserved, cautious way, with the dull look of export business, and the large stocks held abroad; February closed at 5.42½c, nominal; May was at 5.57½@5.65c, closing at 5.60c, asked; July at 5.70@5.71½c, closing at 5.72½c, bid. Here there was a dull and nominal market at 5.70c for cash, without sales. May option closed at 5.90c, nominal. City steam was easier, with sales of 100 tcs at 5.20@5.25c. Refined was quiet; Continent at 5.85c; South American at 6.25c; compound at 4¾@5c, as to quality.

PORK—There was a better export demand, and 400 bbls were taken at easy prices. At the West there was a decline of 25c, with some pressure to sell by outsiders in sympathy with grain, and buyers unwilling to take hold freely, with February closing at $9.83, nominal, where May was at $10@ $10.22½, closing at $10.02½. July at $10.20@ $10.25, closing at $10.20. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10.50@$10.75; family mess, $11@$11.50; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—There was weakness, and trading was induced only by steady concessions, with declines for the day of 7½@ 10 points, with the West, for February, closing at 5.02½c nominal, where May was at 5.17½@5.27½c, closing at 5.20c bid; July at 5.27½@5.35c, closing at 5.27½c.

CUTMEATS—There was a slow and easy market; sales of 50 bxs clear bellies at 5¾c. Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5¾c; 10-lb average, 5½c; pickled hams, 8½@9 ⅝c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 5¾c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7¾@7¾c; 16 lb, 7½c; 12 lb, 8⅜c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 8¼@8¼c.

BEEF—There was a moderate outlet to exporters, and prices were fairly well sustained; sales of 500 bbls city packed. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50 @$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$16 for the best grades, and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were hard to sell, with the smokers unwilling buyers at current figures; quoted at $15.50@$16 here and $14.50@ $15 at the West.

HOGS—Were held here at steady prices. Quotations: Bacon at 5⅝c; 180 lb at 5¾c; 160 lb at 5⅞c; 140 lb at 6c; 120 lb at 6⅛c; pigs at 6¼c. Receipts at the West, 53,096 head; same time last year, 81,038 head. Chicago—Receipts, 22,000 head; fairly active; 5c lower, except on best light; $3.90@ $4.27½; left over, 5,000 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $4.20@$4.30. Kansas City—Receipts, 11,000 head; steady; $3.75@$3.95. Omaha—Receipts, 4,500 head; opened slow to 5c lower; $3.75@$3.90. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,997 head; lower; $3.80@ $4.15. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,514 head; easy; $3.75@$4.30. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.45@$4.55. Milwaukee—$3.90@$4.10.

TALLOW—Trading dragged in city, but its offerings were not large. It, however, had barely steadiness from the fact that Chicago and other out-of-town lots, some of which were preferred to city, have been on offer at a relatively low price, or at 3⅞c for packages free, and at which about 600 tcs Chicago stock were sold here in lots. The city in hogsheads was offered at 3 3-16c, but bidding was becoming scarce over 3⅛c. At Chicago there were 500,000 lb low grade sold at 3c, and where 450 tcs bone grease brought 3⅜c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was steady at 5c for city, but no further trading occurred here, with the lard refiners not compelled to buy at present, and bidding less for accumulation. At Chicago supplies were moving out steadily in a moderate way at 5¼@5¾c, the latter for small lots. For lard stearine there was a dull and easy tendency, with Western nominal at 6⅛@6¼c and city at 6½c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and 5@10 points lower, with free local offerings after a better opening. Havre was irregular and 1f down to ½f up. Hamburg quiet at ¼ pfennig decline to ⅛ up....Spot Rio dull and steady at 13⅜c for No. 7. Sales, 300 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—May, 500 bags at 12.15c, 1,250 bags at 12.10c; December, 500 bags at 10.95c; 2,000 bags. Between 11 Call and Close—March, 500 bags at 12.55c, 500 bags at 12.50c; April, 500 bags at 12.20c; May, 2,000 bags at 12.05c; September, 250 bags at 11.10c, 500 bags at 11.05c; November, 250 bags at 11c; December, 1,500 bags at 10.95c, 500 bags at 10.90c, 500 bags at 10.85c; total, 7,000 bags; total for day, 9,250 bags....Closing Prices—January, 10.75@ 10.85c; February, 12.50@12.60c; March, 12.45 @12.50c; April, 12.15@12.20c; May, 12@ 12.05c; June, 11.70@11.80c; July, 11.55@ 11.65c; August, 11.25@11.35c; September, 11 @11.05c; October, 10.90@11c; November, 10.85@10.95c; December, 10.80@10.90c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	270,603
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	33,158
Total stock in New-York to-day	237,445
Total stock in Baltimore	44,040
Deliveries yesterday	831—43,218
Total stock in New-Orleans	24,355
Deliveries yesterday	619—23,736
	66,954
Total stock in United States	304,399
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 10	71,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 10	51,000
Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 1	22,000
	144,000
Total	448,399
Same time 1895	384,031

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean	13½

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..3.25 above No. 7	No. 5..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..2.75 above No. 7	No. 6..1.75 above No. 7
No. 3..2.25 above No. 7	No. 7..No. 7
No. 4..1.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates, Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25@25½c; Macassar—Timor, 22½@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 15@16c; Bocono, 15¾@16¼c; Tovar, 15¾@16¼c; Merida, 16¼@17c; Cucuta, 16@18¾c; Bucaramauga, 17¼@18¾c; Bogota, 19@21c; San Salvador, 17@20½c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16¾c; Caracas, 16¾@ 20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16@19¾c; Savanilla —Ocana, 16@17¼c; Mexican—Cordova, 16@ 18¼c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 18@22c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet and without special feature, with the close steady at 2@3 points decline on near months, and unchanged to 2 points up on new crop months. Liverpool closed quiet at 1½@3 points decline....Spot was quiet and easy. Sales, 220 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8 7-16c; middling uplands, 8 3-16c....Quotations are for cotton at shipside, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling, tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling, stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling, stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Extremes. Sales.
February	7.75@7.80	7.74	7.74	100
March	7.84@7.85	7.87	7.83	45,700
April	7.89@7.90	7.91	7.87	5,600
May	7.93@7.94	7.96	7.91	46,400
June	7.96@7.97	7.98	7.95	6,600
July	7.98@8.00	8.01	7.97	5,900
August	7.96@7.97	7.99	7.94	21,400
September	7.72@7.73	7.71	7.70	700
October	7.58@7.59	7.59	7.55	6,000
November	7.53@7.54	7.53	7.49	7,200
December	7.55@7.56	7.56	7.50	5,300
Total				150,900

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 14.

	S.	S. &M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	3573	7101	2094	..	..	..
N. Orleans	6989	5320	12303	..	..	..
Mobile	948	1072	885	..	..	..
Savannah	2397	2674	2763	..	..	..
Charleston	925	1387	335	..	..	..
Wilmington	363	345	58	..	..	..
Norfolk	594	1808	2114	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	200	..	..	..
New-York	..	..	878	..	..	..
Boston	755	456	1674	..	..	..
Philadelphia	80	..	300	..	..	..
West Point	..	150	100	..	..	..
Total	16501	20313	23704	..	..	..
This day last week	15242	22277	23527	14584	15781	15166
This day last year	16511	24904	34496	20969	10445	17099

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week, including the California stock in transit for other markets: Beans, 5,415 bbls; peas, 1,312 bbls. Exports: Beans, 667 bbls; peas, 392 bbls. The improvement in demand has been so slight that the market has shown further decline, notwithstanding the light receipts. Sellers have felt inclined to encourage buyers as much as possible, and in the effort to find larger outlets prices have been cut on all varieties. Best marks of domestic marrow are now easily bought at $1.35. Shippers get few or no orders, and jobbers are taking stock only against the needs of the moment. For the choicest brands of Canadian medium $1.25 is top, and best quality of pea sell at $1.22½. No interest in white kidney. Exporters are filling the orders of this week's steamer at $1.10, and there is plenty of stock for them at that. A few more turtle soup here and less call for them. Yellow eye dull and weaker. California Lima about 5c lower and unsettled. Nothing doing in foreign beans. Green peas unchanged in price, but very slow. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, $1.35 per bushel; do medium, $1.25; do pea, $1.22½; do white kidney, $1.40; do red kidney, $1.10; do turtle soup, $1.55 @$1.60; do yellow eye, $1.40; do Lima, California, $1.90; do foreign pea or medium, 90c@$1.05; green peas, bbls, 80c; do, bags, 72½@75c; do Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—Fine grades are at full prices, with demand fair, but running largely to the best fresh creamery....Creamery, Western, 13@19c; do, extra, 19c; do, June, 12@ 16½c; State, dairy, 9@18c; Western, imitation creamery, 11@15c; do, factory, 9@12½c.

CHEESE—Desirable stock in fair sale, with prices well sustained....State, full cream, large, 9@10¼c; do, fancy, 10¼c; do, small, 9@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—A firm tone, with trade moderate. ....Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 15c; State, fresh gathered, good to prime, 15c; Western, fresh gathered, firsts, 15c; Western, late gathered, fair to good, 11½@14c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 14½c; Southern, fresh, fair to good, 13¼@14c; refrigerator, defective, per case, $1.50@3; limed, Western, prime, per case, $2@$2.50.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for week, 13,315 bbls. We have had a generally good market, especially for red apples, which continue fairly active for the close. Many of Greening are pretty well sustained, but there are few worth top quotations, the bulk of supply moving rather slowly at about $2@$2.25 per bbl. Grapes have very little demand, but are not plenty. Cranberries have sold very slowly, and, while the range of prices is unchanged, the market shows steady tone only on a few of the finest goods. California oranges still quiet, but held with some firmness, and foreign have sold a little better. No Florida lots arriving, and no more expected this season. Scattering lots of Florida strawberries meet a fair demand, but at very irregular prices as to size and color. We quote: Apples, winesap, fancy, per bbl, $3.50 @$4, do, York imperial, $3@$4; do, Ben Davis, $2.75@$3.50; do, Baldwin, $2.75@$3; do, Greening, fancy, $2.50@$2.75; red apples, fair to good, $2@$2.50; green apples, fair to good, $1.75@$2.25. Grapes, State, per small basket, 7@12c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $6@$10; do, Jersey, per bbl, $6@$6.75; do, per crate, $1.75@$2.25. Oranges, California, per box, $1.50@$3.25. Strawberries, Florida, fair to good, 30@ 50c. DRIED—Receipts for the week, 6,233 pks. Exports, 8,448 pks. Business is moving along slowly in both evaporated and sun-dried apples; export orders are few and generally small, and jobbers are buying only in small lots for current needs. Fresh cherries are very moderate, but there is some accumulation of stock in store, and holders want to sell. Prices are ruling weak, and further concessions would probably be made if buyers seemed at all inclined to operate. Chops are more steady, and the scarcity of cores and skins is making a strong market for good lots. Southern peaches are out of favor with most buyers, and there is a poor sale for both peeled and unpeeled. Raspberries slow; could be bought in round lots for about 18½c. Cherries have a small jobbing trade. Blackberries quiet. Plums and huckleberries very dull. California fruits moving slowly at unchanged prices. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra, 7½@7¾c; do, prime, 6¾@7c; do, choice, 5½ @6¼c; do, common good, 4@5¼c; do, sundried, sliced, Southern, 2@3¼c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@3c; do, Southwestern, 2¼@3¼c; do, Western, 2¾@3½c; do, State, 3@3¾c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 1¾ @2c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 2@3c; raspberries, evaporated, 18½ @19c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 4c; plums, 5@6c; apricots, 9@ 13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 4@7½c; prunes, 3½@6c.

POULTRY—Receipts have been quite moderate and with demand active market has steadily improved since Monday of this week. At the close fowls are selling at 11c for prime Western, though 10½c is hard to exceed for Kentucky, and that figure is full for small Tennessee. Chickens in moderate supply but slow, as many are staggy and out of favor. Roosters in good demand, and turkeys active and firm. Ducks and geese steady. Pigeons 5@10c higher. We quote: Fowls, Western, per lb, 11c; do, Southern, per lb, 10½c; chickens, per lb, 9½c; roosters, per lb, 6½c; turkeys, per lb, 11c; ducks, local, per pair, 75c@$1; do, Western, per pair, 70@90c; do, Southern, per pair, 65@70c; geese, Western, per pair, $1.25@$1.50; do, Southern, per pair, $1.25; pigeons, per pair, 30@40c. DRESSED—Receipts for the week, 8,143 pkgs, with continued moderate receipts all through the past week, and light invoices of stock on the way, which is only natural to expect in view of the late stormy weather. West and almost impassable condition of country roads making collections difficult, the market has worked into a firm position for nearly all choice stock. Fresh dressed turkeys have been in moderate supply, and choice lots firm, but very few ducks are to be found, as most all fresh-killed stock is running to heavy, with the toms coarse and stabby and such grades dragging. Choice large capons not plenty and firm, but all other grades dull and accumulating. Choice fowls in light supply and firm, occasionally exceeding quotations. Choice soft-meated chickens scarce and firm, but most lots are coarse and staggy, and sell slowly. Scarcely any fresh ducks or geese arriving. Squabs more plenty and slow, but held about steady. We quote: Turkeys, selected young hens, 14½@15c; do, mixed young hens and toms, choice, 14@ 14½c; do, straight young toms, 11 to 15 lb average, 13½@14½c; do, fair to good hens and heavy young toms, 12½@13c; do, old toms, 11@12c; capon, Philadelphia, large, 18@19c; do, medium size, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western, large, 16c; do, small and slips, 11@13c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@15c; chickens and fowls, Western, average best, 11c; do, fair to good, 9@ 10c; old cocks, 7c; chicks, choice, 15@17c, geese, Western, 7@10c; squabs, per dozen, $2@$3.25. FROZEN POULTRY—There is some call for turkeys, but other frozen has little demand as yet. We quote: Turkeys, hens and toms, No. 1, 14½@15c; do, No. 2, 9@11c; do, old toms, 11@12c; chickens, No. 1, 10@12c; fowls, No. 1, 10@10½c; chickens and fowls, No. 2, 7@8c; old cocks, 6@ 6½c; chicks, No. 1, 15@17c; geese, No. 1, 9@11c.

GAME—Quail and grouse continue in light supply and steadily held, but selling very slowly. Partridges in fair request and firm. Venison dull. Prime rabbits steady; jacks plenty, dull, and irregular. We quote: Partridges, per pair, 50c@$1; grouse, $1.50; quail, per dozen, $2.25@$2.75; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2.50@$3.50; do, redheads, $1.50@$2; do, mallards, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, cundrawn, 20@25c; do, drawn, 15@20c; do, jacks, 25@50c; venison, per lb, saddles, 18@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts have been rather liberal, and with demand moderate market is closing slightly weaker on both hay and straw. We quote: Hay—Prime, per 100 lb, 95c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@90c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@75c; do, salt, 45@50c. Straw—Long rye, per 100 lb, 70@90c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 45@ 55c; do, wheat, 45@50c.

SUNDRIES—Honey dull and weak, except white clover, which is scarce. We quote: White clover, comb, per lb, 10@15c; buckwheat, comb, per lb, 8@9c; extracted, per lb, 4@5½c. Beeswax in light supply and steady at 30@32c per lb. Ginseng root quoted at $2.50@$4 per lb. Feathers sell promptly at 5@15c per lb for turkey tail and wing.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in liberal supply, quiet and easy....Potatoes, Maine, 90c@ $1.75; Long Island, 85c@$1; State, 60c@ $1.50; Jersey, 60@75c; Bermuda, $2@$5; sweets, $2@$4.75; cabbages, per 100, $1.50@ $5; celery, per dozen stalks, 10@60c; eggplant, per bbl, $3@$7; onions, white, per bbl, $1@$1.75; do, red, 60c@$1; do, yellow, $1@ $1.25; tomatoes, per carrier, $2@$3; spinach, per bbl, $1.50@$3.25; kale, per bbl, 90c@ $1.25; peas, per crate, $1.50@$3; string beans, per crate, $1.50@$3.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand moderate, with prices firm, on a light supply....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24 @26c.

RICE—Business fair in a regular way with prices firm....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—The raw market was more active and very firm. Sales, 1,250 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3⅞c; 3,565 bags do at 2 13-16c, cost and freight; 6,500 bags do on private terms; 900 tons do at 13s 6d, cost and freight; 2,500 tons Java, 96° test, at 13s 7½d, cost and freight; 2,050 bags Manila, 86° test, at 3 3-16c; 2,200 bags do, 85° test, at 3⅛c, and 883 bags molasses sugar, 88° test, at 2 5-16c, cost and freight. Refined steady and quiet....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, at 3¼c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3¼c; centrifugal, 96° test, at 3¼c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 19, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and w. o are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5½c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 4⅞@5c; standard A, 4⅞c; off A, 4 5-16@4 9-16; softs, 3⅝@4⅜c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market quiet and prices steady. Southern regular at 29¼c; machine-made, barrels, 29¾c.

RESIN—Demand moderate and prices unchanged; good strained, $1.60; common strained, $1.57½; E, $1.65@$1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 11.—Resin steady; strained, $1.25; good strained, $1.30. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 26¾c; irregular, 26¼c. Tar steady at 90c. Crude turpentine firm; hard not quoted; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.90c.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 11.—Turpentine nominal at 26c. Resin firm; sales, 250 bbls; AB, $1; C, $1.05; D, $1.15; E, $1.30; F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.50; I, $1.55; K, $1.65. Other grades no demand; prices not quoted.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 11.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 26¼c; sales, 167 bbls. Resin firm at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was offered at easier rates, with more demand noted....Engagements reported: To London, 6 loads of grain at 2d. Charters included: A British steamer, general cargo, Norfolk to Rotterdam, berthed; a British steamer, general cargo, Java to United Kingdom, Continent, or United States, 28s; charteded abroad; two British steamers, and a Spanish steamer, general cargo, Galveston to the United Kingdom or Continent, berthed; a British steamer, deals, Montreal to the United Kingdom, 41s 9d, chartered abroad; a British steamer, (previously,) 19,000 quarters of grain, New-Orleans to the United Kingdom or Continent, excluding Rouen, 12s 6d, net form; March; a British steamer, (previously,) cotton, New-Orleans to Liverpool or Manchester, 35s 9d; a British steamer, (previously,) cotton, Savannah to the Mediterranean, private terms; a British steamer,(previously,) cotton, Port Royal to Liverpool, private terms; March; a British steamer, (previously,) cotton, Galveston to Liverpool or the Continent, private terms, February-March; two British steamers, sugar, Fiume to New-York, 10s; chartered abroad; a British steamer, (previously,) cotton, Charleston to Genoa or Barcelona, private terms; a British steamer, 16,000 quarters of grain, Virginia to Antwerp or Hull, 2s 7½d, berth terms, prompt; a Norwegian steamer, 323 tons, and a British steamer, 227 tons, West India, time charter, five months, private terms; a British bark, general cargo, Calcutta to Boston, $4.50, chartered abroad; a British ship, 1,474 tons, Hong Kong to San Francisco, $10,000, March or April; a British ship, grain, Portland, Oregon, to Cork, for orders to the United Kingdom, Havre, or Antwerp, 26s 3d, net; Hamburg, 27s 6d; a British bark, grain, Portland, Oregon, to the Cape of Good Hope, 27s 6d; a Norwegian bark, sawn timber, Pensacola, to the east coast of the United Kingdom, 92s 6d, chartered abroad; a ship, 1,488 tons, general cargo, Hiogo to New-York, at or about $11,500; a bark, 100,000 cases petroleum, hence to Shanghai, 20c; a British ship, 8,500 bbls lubricating oil and wax, hence to London, 2s, and 1os, respectively; two schooners, lumber, Portland Port Queens Ayres, $7 50; Bahia, $8; an Italian ship, nitrate, west coast of South America to Hampton Roads, for orders, 21s 3d, less 1s 3d direct, chartered abroad; a schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Manzanilla and back, to a port north of Hatteras, with sugar, 18, 19@20c for the round trip, and port charges; a British, schooner, 325 tons, hence to Berbice, $1,200 and port charges; a schooner, coal and coke, Baltimore to Tampico, private terms; a schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Christianstad, St. Croix, $1.90; a schooner, 288 tons, general cargo, hence to Port au Prince, and back from a second port with logwood, lump sum, and port charges; two British schooners, coal, Port Johnson, to St. John, N. B., 70c and discharged; a schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Port Tampa, private terms; a schooner, part cargo fertilizer, hence to Savannah, $1.10;

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The domestic receipts for the week included 122,070 pks flour, 10,476 pks cornmeal, no wheat, 499,200 bushels oats, 143,550 bushels barley, 7,150 bushels peas, 286,650 bushels corn, 17,033 bales cotton, 3,483 bbls spirits turpentine, 15,900 bbls resin, 691 bbls tar, 3,227 bbls pork, 880 bbls beef, 16,627 pks cutmeats, 40,442 pks butter, 12,855 pks cheese, 6,774 tcs lard, 16,864 kegs lard, 2,285 bbls whisky, 832 hhds tobacco, 2,124 pks tobacco, 1,690 bales wool, 7,333 bbls beans, 4,197 bbls cottonseed oil, 8,725 bbls molasses, 2,108 bags peanuts, 45,739 pks eggs, and 2,269 pks rice.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The exports of domestic products for the week were $8,129,242, and since Jan. 1, $49,116,093, against $43,218,052 same time last year. The week's exports included 6,549 bbls apples, 115 bbls potashes, 171,410 bbls wheat flour, 260 bbls rye flour, 3,358 bbls cornmeal, 667,070 bushels wheat, 14,160 bushels oats, 38,542 bushels barley, 4,519 bushels peas, 194,217 bushels corn, 334 bxs candles, 966 tons coal, 27,442 bales cotton, 5,068 bales hay, 100 bbls crude turpentine, 373 bbls spirits turpentine, 5,819 bbls resin, 104 bbls t

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks React Under Foreign and Domestic Profit-Taking.

ABSENCE OF ADVERSE DEVELOPMENTS

Issues Prominent in the Recent Advance Chief Sufferers—General Electric and Leather Strong—Canadian Pacific Dividend.

TUESDAY—P. M.

Market to-day showed a reactionary tendency, and naturally the stocks which have recently advanced most sharply were the principal sufferers. There was no special news to account for the decline; in fact, the developments of the day were rather favorable than otherwise. The tenor of the Queen's speech at the opening of the British Parliament was regarded as highly satisfactory, so far as the Venezuelan incident is concerned, and that matter as a bear factor in the market has probably disappeared. In view of the holiday to-morrow (Lincoln's birthday) many traders took profits and thus aided the declining tendency. Final prices were only fractionally better than the lowest of the day.

The active stocks were Sugar, Tobacco, and St. Paul, and all closed at sharp declines. Tobacco was steadier than the others, having moved between 78 and 80, and closed at 79¼, a net loss of ½. The annual meeting of the company is called for to-morrow, but it may be difficult to secure a quorum, owing to the holiday, and an adjournment is not impossible. Sugar advanced to 112⅞, then declined to 111¼, and closed at 111⅜, a net loss of 1¾ points. Profit-taking and an indisposition on the part of the clique which has been operating in the stock for some weeks not to oppose a decline account for its fluctuation. St. Paul closed at 75½, its lowest price of the day, and a net loss of 1⅞ points. London and traders sold. Other Grangers were only fairly active, and at the close were down—Rock Island 1¾, Burlington and Northwestern each 1½, and Atchison ⅝. Manhattan attracted attention by first selling up to 113⅛, and then breaking quickly to 108¾, at which price it closed, being a net loss of 3 points. Those who have been buying it recently found the crowd of trailers uncomfortably large, and let the price off, with the object of freeing themselves from the members.

The two stocks which showed strength in the face of the declining market were General Electric and United States Leather preferred. The former advanced to 32¾, but fell off at the close, to 31⅜, so that its net gain was only ⅛. The contract for supplying electric cars to the Brooklyn Bridge was the incentive to the buying. Leather preferred closed ⅞ higher, at 66⅞, a net gain of ⅝. The company's business is said to show steady improvement. An unexpected and favorable incident was the resumption of dividends by the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Directors having declared 1½ per cent. on the common stock.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet: Call loans were made at 2@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 5 per cent. for four to six months, and 5½@6 per cent. on good mixed collateral. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements and four months' acceptances, 5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names and names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $115,484,136; balances, $4,895,480; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $677,386.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, 1⅛@1¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull: Nominal rates were $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼@$4.86½ for 60-day bills, $4.87⅜@$4.88 for demand, $4.88@$4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—20 discount @ par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67½@67¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅝c per ounce Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53½@54½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$11,918,210
Imports for same period	11,014,453
Net exports	903,753
Net exports to date, 1895	25,954,705
Net exports to date, 1894	1,682,513
Net exports to date, 1893	17,940,376

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	.300	
American Exchange	.170	
Central National	.115	
Chemical	.4000	
Commerce	.202	
Fourth National	.180	
Gallatin National	.300	
German American	.110	
Leather Manufacturers'	.175	
Manhattan	.200	
Market & Fulton	.200	
Mechanics'	.180	
Merchants'	.133	
New-Amsterdam	.180	
New-York	.230	
New-York County	.580	
National Union	.135	
Park	.273	
Phenix	.106	
Republic	.148	
Seaboard National	.167	
Shoe & Leather		92½
State of New-York	.108	
United States National	.175	
West Side	.275	
Western National	.110	

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were less active and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Brooklyn Elev. 1st	1½
Cent. of N. J., genl R	1⅞
L. E. & West. 2d	1
N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s	1¼
Nor. Pac. & Mon. 1st, t. r	1
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	2½
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r	2½

DECLINED.

Ch. & Nor. Pac. 1st, t. r	1
Fort W. & D. C. 1st, t. r	1⅞
Iowa Central 1st	1
Or. Imp. con., t. r	2
West. Union Col. Tr. 5s	1

Government bonds were irregular. The 4s of 1907, coupon, advanced ⅝, while the 4s of 1925 declined 2 and ⅝, respectively, for the registered and coupon, and both the 5s ½. The sales were $22,000 5s, coupon, at 113⅜@113; $1,000 4s, ——, registered, at 109½; $21,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116⅛@116⅜; $20,000 do, 116½, seller 5 flat; $5,000 do, at 116½, cash; $642,000 do, at 116⅝@116⅞, seller 20 flat, and $1,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 116¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s r., 1907	109½	110
4s, c., 1907	110⅜	111
4s, r., 1925	116	117
4s, c., 1925	116¼	116⅜
5s, r., 1904	112¾	114
5s, c., 1904	112¾	114
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $10,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 90¼.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67½	68¾	147
*American Sugar Refineries	112⅜	112⅞	111¼	111⅜	111¼	111⅝	52,158
*American Sugar Refs. pf	100½	100½	100⅜	100⅜	100	100¼	704
American Tobacco	80	80	78	79¼	79¼	79⅜	38,065
American Tobacco pf	100⅜	101¾	100⅜	101⅜	101	103	22
Ann Arbor pf	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	26	27⅜	140
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd	17⅛	17½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	5,575
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss	26⅜	26⅜	26	26	25½	26½	200
Baltimore & Ohio	35	36¾	32	35⅝	35½	35¾	2,964
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	15	15	15	15	14½	20	100
Canada Southern	51⅝	51⅝	50¾	51	50¾	51½	900
Canadian Pacific	59½	59¼	59¼	59¼	58	59½	520
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅞	17⅞	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅝	1,210
Chicago Gas	65	65½	64⅞	65	65⅛	65¼	3,480
Chicago & Northwestern	105½	105¾	104	104	103¾	104	3,930
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	76¾	76⅞	75½	75½	75½	75⅝	29,835
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼	128½	129½	201
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	73⅝	73⅞	72¼	72¼	72⅛	72⅝	11,013
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	39	39¼	37¾	38	37½	38½	1,060
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	90	90	90	90	88	90½	100
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf	46	49	46	49	48½	51	200
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	3½	3½	3½	3½	3¼	3¾	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30¼	30⅝	29¾	29⅞	29½	30½	400
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½	3⅞	200
Consolidated Gas Company	161	161	160	160¾	159	160½	621
Delaware & Hudson	129⅜	129⅜	127¼	127½	127½	129	650
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162¼	162⅜	162¼	162⅜	161¼	162½	200
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47¼	47¾	47⅛	47⅛	46¾	47	1,695
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	19	19	18⅝	18¾	18⅛	18¼	5,870
General Electric	31	32¾	30	31⅜	31½	31¾	14,680
Illinois Steel Company	66	66	66	66	65	70	100
Iowa Central	10	10	10	10	10	10¼	210
Iowa Central pf	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¾	400
Laclede Gas	21	21⅜	21	21	21	21½	300
Lake Erie & Western	22	22	22	22	22	22	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	74	75	184
Lake Shore	146	146	146	146	145¼	146¼	230
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd	20	20	20	20	19⅜	20¼	300
Louisville & Nashville	49¾	50	48⅞	49	48⅞	49	9,980
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	10	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	24½	24½	23⅞	24	23	24	400
Manhattan Consolidated	112	113¼	108¾	108¾	108	108⅝	10,158
*Metropolitan Traction	107⅝	107⅞	107¾	107¾	107	108	200
Mexican Central	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	10½	11½	5
Mexican National certs	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	2	400
Michigan Central	97¾	97¾	97	97	95	96½	205
Michigan Peninsular Car pf	60	60	60	60	60	61	60
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	48	48	48	48	48	49	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	30	30	29¼	29¼	29¼	29⅝	2,418
Missouri Pacific	24	25½	23½	24	24	24¼	14,145
Mobile & Ohio	23¾	24½	23¾	24¼	23½	24½	500
Morris & Essex	164½	164½	164½	164½			100
*National Lead Company	27⅞	28⅝	27½	27⅝	27⅝	27¾	950
*National Lead Company pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	87⅝	90	20
National Starch	5	5	5	5	5	9	100
New-Jersey Central	106¾	106¾	104½	104⅝	104⅜	104¾	2,525
New-York Central	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	98	98½	735
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16½	901
N.Y., L. E. & W. pf., all in. pd	28	28	28	28		27¾	70
New-York, Sus. & Western	9½	9½	9½	9½	9¼	10	380
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	28¼	28¾	27½	28¼	28	28¼	1,830
Norfolk & Western	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	3	200
Norfolk & Western pf	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛		9½	100
North American	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	4⅞	5¼	1,585
Northern Pacific	4	4	4	4	4	4¼	245
Northern Pacific pf	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15¼	100
Ontario & Western	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	15½	15½	630
Oregon Short Line & U. N	8	8	8	8	7¾	8½	190
Pacific Mail	30⅜	30⅜	29½	29½	29¼	29½	2,105
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3	3	3	3	3	3½	100
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd	13¼	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝	4,335
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜	18½	100
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	58	58	58	58	57	58½	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	164	164	164	164	161	164	100
Rio Grande Western pf	46	46	45	45	44½	46	300
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	116	116	116	116	115½	116½	200
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5	5	5	5	5½	110
St. Louis Southwestern pf	12	12	12	12	12	12¼	100
St. Paul & Omaha	40	40½	40	40½	39½	40½	550
Southern Pacific	21¼	21¾	20⅝	20⅝	20	21	700
Southern Railway	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10¼	1,100
Southern Railway pf	32⅜	32⅜	31½	31½	31⅜	31⅞	2,295
Tennessee Coal & Iron	33½	33¾	32¾	33⅓	33	33½	4,250
Texas Pacific	9	9	8⅝	8⅞	8½	8¾	550
Union Pacific, t. r	7¼	7¼	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	2,980
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½	1,350
U. S. Cordage, t. r	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	550
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	12	100
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r	24	24	24	24	22½	24	100
United States Express	42	42	42	42	42	45	15
*United States Leather	11¼	11¼	10⅞	11	10⅝	11¼	600
*United States Leather pf	67¼	67¼	65¾	66⅞	66⅜	66¾	7,485
United States Rubber	27¼	27½	27⅛	27½	27¼	28	650
United States Rubber pf	86	86	86	86	85	86	125
Wabash	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅝	512
Wabash pf	19	19	18½	18½	18⅜	18¾	2,587
Western Union Telegraph	86⅝	86⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85¾	86	3,832
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅞	13⅛	12½	12½	12½	12⅝	2,945
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	40	40½	125
Total sales							279,376

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s	11,000	70	
Atch, Top & S F 4s Trust Co Certs	1,500	77	
	31,000	77½	
	12,000	77	
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s, When Issued	8,000	78¾	
	5,000	78½	
Atch, Top & S F Adjustmen 4s When Issued	10,000	48	
	10,000	48½	
	20,000	48	
	10,000	47¾	
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A Trust Co Certs 1st Install Paid	20,000	83	
	1,000	26¾	
	74,000	26½	
	1,000	26¼	
	10,000	26⅜	
	36,000	26½	
	105,000	26¾	
	1,000	27	
	5,000	26⅞	
	2,000	27	
	5,000	26¾	
	10,000	26½	
	5,000	26¾	
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s	1,000	89¼	
	5,000	41¼	
Balt Belt 1st Gtd	1,000	98	
Baltimore & Ohio 1st Parkersburg Branch	2,000	112	
Brooklyn Elev 1st	3,000	100	
	2,000	100½	
	3,000	101	
	8,000	100½	
Cent of N J G M 5s Registered	5,000	118⅛	
	20,000	116	
	5,000	116¼	
	24,000	116½	
	5,000	116⅞	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	90	90	
	30,000	108	
	9,000	108½	
	12,000	108⅜	
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	15,000	76⅞	
	15,000	77	
	5,000	76⅝	
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s	1,000, c	96	
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s	2,000	100	
	4,000	99½	
Chicago & Erie 1st	8,000s20F	109½	
	4,000	109¼	
	1,000	109⅛	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts	25,000	41½	
Chi & Northwestern 25-Year Deb 5s	1,000	106½	
30-Year Deb 5s	10,000	107⅞	
	6,000	108	
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s	5,000	97	
Chi, St L & Pitts 3-4s, Class A Trust Co Certs 1st Install Paid	4,000	103	
	1,000	102¾	
Cleve & Mah Val 5s	5,000	117⅝	
Colorado Midland 1st Trust Co Certs	5,000	77½	
Col, H V & Tol 5s	1,000	89½	
Col, H V & T G M 6s	2,000	88	
Den & Rio Grande 4s	10,000	90	
	500	91	
Den & R G Imp 5s	500	89	
	7,000	87½	
Detroit Gas Co 5s	3,000	77¼	
	3,000	77⅜	
Dul, So S & At 5s	4,000	95	
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	2,000	101	
Ft Worth & D C 1st Trust Co Certs	5,000	77½	
	1,000	76	
	2,000	68¼	
	1,000	67⅞	
	1,000	67	
	8,000	66⅝	
H & Tex Cent Con 6s	25,000	103	
Ill Cent 4s, 1951	3,000	105	
Iowa Central 1st 5s	24,000	93	
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s	1,000	89¼	
Kings Co Elev 1st	2,000	70¾	
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s	1,000	94⅜	
L Erie & W 2d 5s	5,000	102	
Lehigh V of N Y 1st	3,000	102½	
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	8,000	113½	
L, N A & Chi Cons	2,000	102	
L, N A & Chi, G M	10,000	73	
	15,000	72¾	
	6,000	73½	
	11,000	74	
Manhat Ry Con 4s	10,000	97½	
	3,000	97¾	
Met Elevated 2d	5,000	107	
Mil & St P 7s, Gold	4,000	125	
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Mo River 5s	4,000	107½	
Minn & St Louis 1st	5,000	140	
Iowa Extension	1,000	124	
Minn & St L Con 5s	10,000	101	
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	1,000	86	
	500	86	
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	2,000	59⅜	
	24,000	60	
	1,000	60⅛	
Mo, Kan & East 1st	1,000	92	
M, K & T of Tex 5s	1,000	81	
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	1,000	68½	
	10,000	68¼	
	17,000	68	
Mobile & Ohio, New	8,000	118	
Morgan's L & T 6s	2,000	114½	
Nash, C & St L Con	3,000	101½	
N Y Cent Deb 5s Registered	2,000	107¼	
N Y Cent Ext 4s	3,000	102	
N Y, C & St L 4s	2,000	104	
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s	5,000	93	
	1,000	93¼	
N Y, Sus & W G M	10,000	76	
	16,000	75½	
Nor Pac Cons 5s	5,000	40	
	5,000	39⅝	
Nor Pac 2d Coup	10,000	107	
Nor Pac & Mon 1st Trust Receipts	1,000	34	
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	6,000	93⅜	
	7,000	94	
Ohio & Miss Cons	5,000	103⅜	
Ohio & M Con S F	3,000	103⅞	
Ohio Southern 1st	1,000	95½	
	5,000	93	
Oregon Improve 1st	3,000	90	
Ore Imp Co Con 5s Trust Receipts	4,000	31½	
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Co Certs	1,000	109	
	2,000	108⅜	
Penn Co's Gtd 4½s	4,000	111	
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d	1,000	28	
Peoria & Eastern 1st	4,000	79⅜	
	1,000	80	
Phil & Read Gen 4s Trust Co Certs	13,000	87½	
	10,000	87⅝	
	5,000	88	
	5,000	88⅜	
	16,000	88⅞	
	40,000	79	
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co Certs 1st Install Paid	5,000	34	
	10,000	33⅜	
	6,000	32⅝	
2d Pref Inc Trust Co Certs 1st Install Paid	10,000	20⅜	
	6,000	19⅜	
3d Pref Inc Trust Co Certs 1st Install Paid	25,000	18	
Pitts & Western 1st	1,000	76	
	10,000	75¼	
	1,000	75	
Rio Grande West 1st	2,000	76⅞	
St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s	2,000	120	
San An & Ar Pass 4s	1,000, s	59	
	2,000	58⅞	
St L & San Fran 2d Class B	1,000	112⅝	
Class C	500	113	
	1,000	112⅝	
	3,000	113⅞	
	2,000	114	
St Louis S W 2d Inc	10,000	30½	
St P & Sioux City 1st	1,000	128	
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certs	5,000	40	
Scioto Val & N E 4s	3,000	84	
So Pac of Cal 1st	2,000	109	
So Pac, N Mex 1st	10,000	105½	
Southern Ry 1st 5s	10,000	92½	
	6,000	92⅜	
	5,000, c	92⅜	
	3,000	93	
	10,000, c	92⅞	
Tenn C, Iron & R 6s Tenn Div 6s	2,000	92	
Tex & N O Cons 5s	10,000	93¾	
Texas & Pac 1st 5s	1,000	87	
Texas & Pac 2d Inc	2,000	22¾	
	5,000	22⅝	
	6,000	22½	
	10,000	22¼	
	4,000	22½	
Tol, Peo & West 4s	4,000	77½	
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Co Certs	2,000	76½	
	5,000	77	
	2,000	76½	
Union Elev 1st 6s	5,000	99½	
Un Pac Col Tr 4½s Trust Receipts	40,000	50	
	5,000	51	
Un Pac Ext S F 8s	1,000	95	
U P, Den & Gulf 1st	2,000	37½	
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co Certs	5,000	35½	
	2,000	36½	
	1,000	36¾	
	31,000	35½	
Virginia Midland G M	1,000	99¾	
Guarantee Stamped	2,000	100⅜	
Wabash R R 1st	20,000	105	
Wabash R R 2d	10,000	74⅞	
	2,000	74¾	
Wabash Deb, Ser B	10,000	25¾	
	20,000	26	
	10,000	25½	
West Shore Gtd 4s	10,000b3	105	
	2,000	105	
	1,000	105¼	
	4,000, c	105¼	
	2,000	105½	
Wn Un Col Tr 5s	3,000	105½	
Wiscon Cent Co 1st Trust Receipts	5,000	43⅞	
Total sales			$1,525,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	149	152
Alb. & Sus	175	..
Alton & Terre Haute	58	60
American Coal	118	..
American C. Oil	18	19
American Dist. Tel	30	40
American Express	112	114
American T. & C	93	96
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	⅞
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	8
*Bay State Gas	19	24
B. & So. Ill. pf	..	140
Boston A. L. pf	104	106
Brunswick Co	⅝	⅞
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	55
Bur., C. R. & N	50	..
Cedar F. & M	..	9
Central Pacific	15½	16½
Chicago & Alton	153	160
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	43	47
C. & N. W. pf	145	147
Cleve. & Pitts	160	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	..	100
Columbus, H. V. & T	17½	18
Col., H. V. & T. pf	..	65
Com. Cable	155	..
Consolidated Coal	30	35
Denver & Rio Grande	13	14
D. M. & Ft. D.	7	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	45	53
*D., S. S. & A	6	7
*D., S. S. & A. pf	12	14
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y	93	95½
Erie Tel. & Tel	61½	62
Ev. & T. H	32	35
Ev. & T. H. pf	50	60
Flint & P. M	..	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	43
Great Northern pf	109	113
Homestake	28	..
Houston & Texas	1½	2½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	22	27½
Kanawha & Michigan	7	9½
Keokuk & D. M	3	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf	17½	..
Laclede G. pf	80	82½
Long Island	82	84½
L., St. L. & T	..	3
Manhattan Beach	7	10
Maryland Coal pf	50	60
Minn. & St. L	20	21
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	78	82
Minn. Iron	68	69
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	12¾	13¼
N., C. & St. L	65	85
National Linseed Oil	19¼	20
National Starch 1st pf	45	54
National Starch 2d pf	15	25
New Cent. C	7⅞	8½
New-England	48	52
N. Y. & N. H	183	186
N. Y., C. & St. L	13	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	28½	29¼
Norfolk Southern	60	70
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ontario Mining	10	11
Oregon Improvement, t. r	2½	3½
Oregon R. & N	13	18
Pennsylvania Coal	325	..
Peoria & Eastern	5	9
Pittsburg & Western pf	18	20
P., F. W. & C	162	165
Quicksilver	1¾	2¼
Quicksilver pf	..	15½
Rens. & Sar	180	..
Rio Grande W	17	19
St. J. & G. I	⅛	½
St. P. & Duluth	23	28
St. Paul & Duluth pf	89	94
St. P. & O. pf	122	124
St. P., M. & M	109	113½
Silver bullion certs	67½	67¾
T. P. Land Tr	6½	10½
Tol. & O. C	30	37
Tol. & O. C. pf	65	75
*West. U. Beef	8½	9½
Wis. Central	3½	4

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	112⅞	112⅞	111¼	111⅝	24,790
Am. Tobacco	79⅞	80⅜	78	79⅛	8,120
A., T. & S. F.	17⅛	17⅛	16⅜	16⅜	1,720
Can. South	51	51	51	51	100
Chicago Gas	65¼	65½	64⅜	64⅞	780
C., R. I. & P.	73⅜	73⅞	72¼	72½	2,120
Ch., B. & Q.	81	81¼	79⅞	79⅝	5,490
C., M. & S. P.	76⅜	76⅞	75⅝	75⅝	10,270
Ch. & N. W.	105	105	104⅜	104⅝	40
Cent. of N. J.	106⅝	106⅞	106	106	40
Dist. & C. F.	18¾	18⅞	18¼	18⅜	550
Gen. Electric	30⅞	32¾	30¼	31⅜	4,020
Louis. & N.	49⅛	50	48⅞	48⅞	3,770
Manhattan	111⅜	113¼	109	109	250
Mo. Pacific	24	25⅜	23½	24⅜	3,750
N.Y.,L.E.& W.	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	140
N. Y., O. & W.	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	10
Pacific Mail	30⅛	30½	29⅞	30	140
Phil. & Rdg.	13¼	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	1,400
Southern Ry.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10
Tenn., C. & I.	33¾	33⅞	33	33	150
Texas Pac	9	9	9	9	100
Union Pac	7	7	7	7	50
U. S. L. pf.	66⅛	67⅜	66⅛	67	60
Wabash pf	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	40
West. Union	86½	86⅞	85⅞	85⅞	1,310
Total sales			

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
29 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial.

City of Tampa, Fla.

$300,000

Municipal Improvement Gold 6s,

DUE JAN. 1ST, 1921. INTEREST PAYABLE JAN. 1ST AND JULY 1ST.

Principal and interest payable in New-York in gold coin of present weight and fineness.

PRICE TO NET 5½ PER CENT.

Full particulars on application.

W. N. Coler & Co.,
Bankers,
34 Nassau St., New-York.

St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company.

The first mortgage bondholders are hereby notified that a decree of foreclosure and sale having been obtained, the property covered by the mortgage will be sold at an early date. Under the conditions of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated June 1, 1894, **$6,300,000** of First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited. Bonds not yet deposited will be received either at the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK**, 54 Wall Street, New-York, or at the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY**, Boston, until further notice, on payment of a penalty of **three per cent.**

New-York, Feb. 7, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT, } Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company
COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

23 Wall St., New-York, January 8th, 1896.

Referring to the call for the above bonds by the United States Trust Company as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th February next, we hereby give notice that we are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at our office, at 110 per cent. and interest to Feb. 18, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to the maturity of the call.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Georgia Pacific Railway Company
Equipment 5 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds Dated July 17, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Forty-five thousand and ninety-one 04-100 dollars ($45,091.04). Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, at New-York City, at 12 o'clock noon on the 14th day of February, 1896.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee. By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Dividends.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
The under-mentioned dividends have been declared:
One and a Half Per Cent. on the Common Stock for the year 1895.
Two Per Cent. on the Preference Stock for the half year ended 31st December, 1895.
Warrants for the Common Stock dividend will be mailed on or about April 1 to shareholders of record at the closing of the books in New-York and London, respectively.
The Preference Stock dividend will be paid on Wednesday, April 1, to shareholders of record at the closing of the books, at the Company's London Office, No. 1 Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.
The Common Stock Transfer Books will close in London at 3 P. M. on Friday, Feb. 21, and in Montreal and New-York on Tuesday, March 3. The Preference Stock books will close at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, March 3.
All books will be reopened on Thursday, April 2.
By order of the board.
CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.
Montreal, Feb. 10, 1896.

THE PRICE OF THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for

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of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

Financial.

Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company

REORGANIZATION.

To holders of Certificates of the Manhattan Trust Company issued under the plan of reorganization of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company:

During the progress of the reorganization it has been suggested to the Reorganization Committee by parties in interest that the new corporation should be placed in position to control the distribution of its own product through a distributing company.

The Committee has expressed the opinion that a full opportunity to participate in the stock of such distributing company should be ooffered to the holders of the certificates of the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, issued under the plan of reorganization. This view having been concurred in by the parties who have organized the distributing company, your attention is called to the following announcement.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
FREDERICK M. LOCKWOOD,
JULES S. BACHE,
WILLIAM E. HUTTON,
Committee.

NATHAN BIJUR, New-York,
JOHN L. CADWALADER, New-York,
MORAN, KRAUS & MAYER, Chicago,
Counsel.

NEW-YORK, February 12th, 1896.

OFFICE OF

AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Mills Building.
New-York, February 12th, 1896.

To holders of Certificates of the Manhattan Trust Company issued under the plan of reorganization of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company:

One of the first steps following the organization of the AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY has been to bring about the formation of a distributing company capable of handling, if necessary, its entire product.

Such corporation, known as the **SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY,** has been organized under the laws of the State of New-Jersey with a capital stock as follows:

First Preferred Cumulative 7 per cent. stock	$2,100,000
Second Preferred Non-cumulative 6 per cent. stock	1,575,000
Common stock	3,675,000
Total	$7,350,000

The entire issue of common stock and one share of the second preferred will be owned by the AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Holders of MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY'S D. & C. F. Co. certificates are offered the option to subscribe at par for the first preferred stock of the Distributing Company to the extent of 6 per cent. of the par value of their holdings or any part of such holdings; receiving in addition 50 per cent. of the amount of their subscription in second preferred stock.

For the convenience of certificate holders the Manhattan Trust Company has consented to act as depositary, and to ascertain such holders the transfer books of certificates for Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company's stock will close Monday, Feb. 24, 1896, at 3 P. M., and open Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1896, at 10 A. M.

Blank forms of subscription can be obtained upon application to the Manhattan Trust Company, Wall St., corner of Nassau, New-York. **Subscriptions must be delivered at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company not later than 12 M. on Saturday, March 7, 1896, together with check for the first installment of 15 per cent.**

Second installment, 15 per cent., payable on March 21st, 1896.

Third and fourth installments of 15 per cent. each, payable respectively as called, on notice by mail of not less than 15 days to the registered holders of the subscription receipts and at intervals of not less than 15 days.

It is not at present intended to call the remaining four installments of 10 per cent. each. That amount is designed to provide for the possible extension of the business of the Distributing Company into territory other than that now contemplated, or for future requirements.

Temporary receipts will be issued by the Manhattan Trust Company, upon which will be indorsed payment of each installment.

Upon payment of the fourth installment of 15 per cent. and surrender of the temporary receipt, subscribers will receive the certificates of first preferred stock, 60 per cent., paid together with the second preferred stock to which they will be entitled.

The privilege now offered to holders of Manhattan Trust Company's D. & C. F. Co. Certificates has been underwritten by a syndicate.

Application to list the stock of the Distributing Company on the New-York Stock Exchange will be made immediately.

In consequence of the formation of the SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY, THE AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY has been enabled to make advantageous arrangements for the distribution of its product in the territory east of Buffalo and Pittsburg at a cost of distribution far below any hitherto paid. The AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY will control the distribution of its product west of Buffalo and Pittsburg through the ownership of a majority of the stock of the Spirits Distributing Company.

Under its contract with the Manufacturing Company, the Distributing Company will take the product of the Shufeldt Distillery at Chicago, and the St. Paul Distillery at St. Paul; and, if required, will also take the product of 10,000 additional bushels daily for distribution in the East. This product is taken by the Distributing Company at market price, and is paid for in cash, the Distributing Company agreeing to employ in its business a minimum of $1,000,000 cash. The Manufacturing Company leases to the Distributing Company for the term of 999 years the H. H. Shufeldt & Co. Distributing plant, with all its appurtenances and machinery, and will, pursuant to a written contract, make a fixed annual payment to the Distributing Company of $120,000, payable quarterly, beginning May, 1896. In the event of the Distributing Company extending its business as above provided, and calling up the remaining installments of 10 per cent. each on the first preferred stock, the Manufacturing Company will, as provided in such contract, make a further annual payment of $20,000 for each additional installment of 10 per cent. paid in, the total annual payment being limited to $200,000. The amount thus to be received annually by the SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY will be sufficient for the dividend of 7 per cent. upon the installments paid in on its First Preferred Stock.

THE AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, under the arrangement described above, controls an independent and powerful distributing agent to handle its product without the expense heretofore paid for the service, and practically without cost, as the estimated earnings of the Distributing Company from its general business, in addition to the fixed annual payment from the Manufacturing Company above referred to, warrant the belief that they will be sufficient to pay dividends upon the Common Stock held by the Manufacturing Company.

The opportunity to participate in the profits of the distributing business, is now offered to the stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

By S. M. RICE, President.
By order of the Board of Directors.

CHICAGO, PEORIA AND ST. LOUIS
REORGANIZATION.

NEW-YORK, February 10th, 1896.

The plan formulated in the reorganization agreement of January 8, 1894, as qualified by the modification of August 15, 1895, has been consummated, and the new securities will be ready for distribution on and after March 23, 1896, on presentation and surrender to The Mercantile Trust Company of reorganization certificates of deposit. A copy of the explanatory circular can be procured on application to The Mercantile Trust Company.

Reorganization Committee,
by LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.

Financial.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
THURSDAY, Feb. 13th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)

22 shs. Staten Island R'way Co.
50 shs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
1 Right N. Y. Society Library.
5 shs. N. Y. & Boston Insurance Co., (in liq.)
50 shs. Swedish Cream & Butter Separator Co. pfd.
25 shs. Swedish Cream & Butter Separator Co. common.
$30,000 St. Joseph and Grand Island R. R. 2d Mtge. Income Bds.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
150 shs. McDonald Nut Lock Co., (Hypd.)
$6,000 American Rolling Stock Co., "Series A," Car Trust Certfs, 5 p. c. (Hypd.)
283 shs. Nat. Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
98 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
30 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
29 shs. First Natl. Bank of B'klyn.
$5,000 Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R. 5 p. c. Scrip, 1914.
$7,000 St. Louis and Iron Mountain R. R. (Arkansas Branch Exten.) 5 p. c. Endorsed Bds.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
11 shs. United Electric Light and Power Co. com.
$10,000 Logansport and Wabash Valley Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 Western Gas Co. of Mil. 1st 5 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 Fort Wayne Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
96 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
$10,000 Missouri Pacific R'way Co. 1st Coll. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920, (Hypothecated.)
$25,000 Missouri Pacific R'way Co. 5 p. c. Trust Bds., 1917, (Hypothecated.)
$1,000 Hurley (Wis.) Water Co. 1st Mtge 6 p. c. Bd., 1923.
100 shs. American Lithographic Co.
7 shs. United Electric Light & Power Co., pfd.
100 shs. American District Telegraph Co.
100 shs. N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 2d pfd.
70 shs. Maryland Coal Co. pfd.
1,500 shs. the Akron Street Ry. & Ill. Co., (Hypd.)
$1,131.22 City of Rahway (N. J.) 4 p. c. Regstr. Adj. Bd.

Meetings and Elections.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the shareholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of business generally will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of April next, at the principal office of the company, at Montreal, at 12 o'clock noon.

The meeting will be made specially for the purpose of consenting to arrangements made by the Directors of the company with the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, the Canada Southern Railway Company, the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company for the regulation and interchange of traffic passing betweeen the company's railway and the railways of the said other companies, respectively, and for the division and apportionment of tolls, rates, and charges in respect of such traffic, and also of approving of an agreement for a lease to the company of a branch line to be constructed by the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company between Hamilton and Toronto for the term of fifty years or less, according to circumstances; the rent being a percentage of the net earnings on the said branch; the whole as set out in agreements which have been executed, subject amongst other things to the approval of his Excellency the Governor in Council as prescribed by the Railway Act of Canada, and to the consent of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The Common Stock Transfer books of the company will close in Montreal and New-York on Tuesday, March 3, and in London, at 3 P. M., on Friday, Feb. 21.

The Preference Stock books will close at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, March 3. All books will be reopened on Thursday, April 2.

By order of the board.
CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.
Montreal, 10th February, 1896.

New-York City, January 29, 1896.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of United States Casualty Company will be held at Room No. 703, Mutual Life Building, New-York City, (entrance No. 32 Liberty Street,) on WEDNESDAY, February 12, 1896, at 3:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors, to hold office for three years, and two Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open half an hour. Transfer books will be closed from February 2, 1896, to February 12, 1896, inclusive.
W. H. CHESEBROUGH, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
54 South Street, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 5, 1896.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company as above, on the 19th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday the 8th instant, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday the 20th instant.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

PEORIA & EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will close Feb. 3, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 13, 1896.
J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

Office of
THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, Jan. 29, 1896.
Election.—The annual election for Directors of this company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 72 Wall St., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1896. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
CHARLES A. HULL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Nicaragua Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting will be held THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, No. 54 Broad Street, in the City of New-York.
J. W. MILLER, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, February 13th, at No. 115 West 38th St. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

REORGANIZATION OF THE WHISKY TRUST

Chartered in New-Jersey as the Spirits Distributing Company.

Richard B. Hartshorne, John I. Waterbury, Frederick M. Lockwood, Jules S. Bache, and William E. Hutton, appointed to reorganize the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, have completed their plan, which they announce to-day.

In the progress of reorganization it was suggested to the committee that the new corporation should control the distribution of its products through a distributing company. The successor company, the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, accepts the suggestion.

Opportunity is now offered its stockholders or holders of Whisky Trust certificates to subscribe, at par, for the first preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, which has been organized under the New-Jersey laws with a capital of $7,350,000, of which $2,100,000 is first preferred cumulative 7 per cent. stock, $1,575,000 second preferred non-cumulative 6 per cent. stock, and $3,675,000 common stock. The advertisement explains the terms of sale in detail.

There were many attempts by the old company to devise means for the control of the distributing business. They were uniformly unsuccessful, for the reason, principally, that distributing interests controlled the distilling company's Board of Directors.

It is well known that the distribution of spirits has been exceedingly remunerative, and as any scheme for the control of the distributing business would largely interfere with the profits of individual distributers, every attempt to control the distributing business of the distilling company was checked and finally defeated by the distributing interests represented on the board.

The action of the present management in insisting upon offering participation in the profits of the distributing business is commended, as it is often the case in the management of large corporations that the vitals of the corporation are sapped by the profits of auxiliary companies controlled by inside interests.

The plan of the distributing company, as advertised, is intended to effect a large saving for the distilling company over the methods heretofore employed, and the economies secured through clever alliances promise a large net revenue for the distributing company itself. The entire subscription of $2,100,000 has been underwritten by a syndicate of bankers.

Beth Israel Hospital Entertainment.

Over 1,000 people attended the entertainment and reception of the Beth Israel Hospital Society at the Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, last night.

The money derived from the entertainment will go toward the expenses of the new hospital which will be erected at Jefferson and Chrystie Streets at a cost of $100,000.

UNDERGROUND ROAD PLANS

FURTHER TESTIMONY BEFORE RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS.

Question of Shoring and Preserving the Surface—Well Sinking and General Tunneling Principles Discussed.

The Rapid Transit Commission appointed by the Supreme Court met again in its rooms yesterday afternoon. Frederic R. Coudert presided.

The first witness was W. Buchholz, chief engineer of the Erie Railroad. A map of the profile of the Baltimore Tunnel was shown to him, and he was asked for his opinion as to its comparison with the proposed underground road in New-York.

Lawyer A. B. Boardman objected to the profile. He said: "The witness has not seen the tunnel itself, so far as we know. He must not testify from a diagram, but from personal knowledge." The objection was overruled and the diagram admitted.

The witness said: In his opinion, judging from what he knew of roads in Baltimore and elsewhere, steam was preferable to electricity, for the reason that steam would not create as much wear and tear as electric motors would. He described the damage which might be caused by a car leaving the track and striking a column in the tunnel.

Witness could not say which could be stopped the quicker, an electric or a steam motor. If the line of columns could be connected by partitions between the tracks the cars might be prevented from hitting the columns in case of derailment.

George W. McNulty said the earth over a tunnel should be of sufficient thickness to prevent trembling of the surface when trains pass underneath. In the construction of tunnels under city streets engineers must have due consideration for the safety of foundation walls of buildings. There must be sufficient strength to resist pressure. Witness described an accident that took place in Baltimore. He happened to be in that city at the time. The damage to the road was serious, but was readily repaired, and there was little delay in traffic. He described pile work and the use of timbers in excavations. To keep water from entering the excavations he would sink wells at the sides and pump the water out.

Witness testified as to what he knew from practical experience in the construction of underground roads. The expense of sinking wells was comparatively small. Earth excavated can be removed through openings in the street and the traffic need not be greatly interfered with. Perhaps, in a thoroughfare like Broadway, while an underground line was being constructed the traffic would be diverted to side streets temporarily.

Sheed piling can be used to insure the safety of buildings very successfully. Shoring buildings is a science, and the usual and existing means of accomplishing the work. Piling would be as expensive as shoring on Broadway. Work cannot be done without disturbing the sidewalks. There is a tendency in Sheed piling to spread at the bottom. Sandy and wet soil encountered in tunneling might create more difficulty than if excavation was from the top.

John Francis O'Rourke, an expert engineer, testified that he had been employed to draft profiles and plans for the proposed underground road in the City of New-York. He estimated that the road would cost $100,000,000, or about double the estimate made by other persons.

The hearing was adjourned until next Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

Commission Gets an Extension.

The Supreme Court commission appointed to examine the plans formulated by the Rapid Transit Commission obtained an extension of time to March 2, yesterday, from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in which to make its report.

The reason given was that although the body had worked diligently to finish in the specified time, it found it impossible. This is the second extension granted by the Court.

WAS WELL OFF AND TOOK HIS LIFE

Ill Health the Only Reason Given for William Schmidt's Suicide.

William Schmidt of 679 Ninth Avenue, a well-known wholesale dealer in meats on the west side, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor. He was discovered in a dying condition by members of the family. An ambulance was summoned, but he died before its arrival.

Mr. Schmidt was well to do, having amassed a fortune estimated at about $200,000. He leaves an estate valued at $80,000 or $100,000. He retired from business ten years ago, and lately had been complaining of ill health. He was troubled with severe neuralgic pains. It is said that several times he was heard to remark that he was tired of life. This is the only cause which the family could ascribe for his suicide. Mr. Schmidt was seventy years old. He leaves a wife and several grown-up children.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 15 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Majestic";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton.

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Aurania";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 5:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Bellaura, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Bellaura";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 4 PM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 7 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Tampa.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 12 M for North Brazil, per steamship Lisbonense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Lisbonense";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Tjomo, (letters for Trinidad must be directed "per Tjomo";) at 2 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Creole Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Creole Prince";) at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship South Cambria.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Costa Rica, per steamship Andes, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 12 M for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, via Curacao and Maracaibo, per steamer Maracaibo, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Maracaibo";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. *16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 1 and up to Feb. *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *29 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 4 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1896.

The articles reviewing the

COURSE OF BUSINESS IN REAL ESTATE

which are printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES each Sunday are admitted to be the best printed by any newspaper in the city. Every other newspaper copies or makes use of them in some way. The list of forthcoming Sales at Auction is

The Most Complete and Accurate Published.

All the noted dealers, speculators, and investors read THE SUNDAY TIMES. Isn't it worth while for the advertiser to cater to these readers? It pays to do so.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location.
II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM	Saale, Tu., Mch. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM	Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM	Aller, Tu., Mch. 31, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM	Spree, Tu., April 7, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

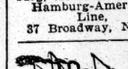
GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM	†Kais'r W. II., Mh. 7, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Feb. 19, 11 AM	†Fulda, Mar. 21, 10 A M
††Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM	†Ems, March 28, 10 AM
††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.	

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.



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NEW-YORK....Feb. 12	NEW-YORK...March 4
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Sailing every Wednesday.

Westernland, Feb. 19, noon	Noordland, Mar. 4, noon
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FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
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RUSSELL SAGE'S APPEAL

He Objects to Paying $40,000 Damages to W. R. Laidlaw.

NORCROSS'S ATTACK AGAIN DISCUSSED

The Millionaire Denies Using the Plaintiff as a Shield—Decision Reserved by the Appellate Division.

In the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday argument was heard on the appeal taken by Russell Sage from the judgment in the Supreme Court, before Justice Ingraham, by which William R. Laidlaw was awarded $40,000 damages and $3,104.25 costs for injuries received by reason of the sensational dynamite explosion in Mr. Sage's office in 1891.

Col. Edward C. James, who has fought the case for Mr. Sage in all the courts, again appeared in his behalf.

Contrary to the custom of those having cases in this court, Russell Sage was present. Contrary also to the rules of the court, he occupied a position in the apartment allotted to attorneys, and a seat at the attorneys' table. He listened to the arguments with the keenest interest, and when Col. James finished he shook him by the hand in a congratulatory manner.

Col. James outlined the case and the court proceedings in connection with it. He told how, on the afternoon of Dec. 4, 1891, the bomb was dropped in Mr. Sage's office by a stranger, supposed to be named Norcross, after he had made a demand on Mr. Sage for $1,200,000. He said that all of the time which the incident occupied was ten minutes.

As a first point, the attorney said that the verdict was contrary to the evidence; that Laidlaw's case was based solely on his own statement; that Mr. Sage had sworn that he did not use the plaintiff as a shield when the bomb was dropped, and that this testimony was corroborated.

The case was first heard before Justice Andrews, who dismissed it. It was next heard before Justice Patterson and a jury, and a verdict for $25,000 was awarded to the plaintiff. On review this was reversed, and on the third trial the jury disagreed. The fourth and last trial was before Justice Ingraham, which resulted in the existing verdict.

"For the first time," said Col. James, "I intend to appeal this case on the merits of the evidence." He then proceeded to point out the weakness of Mr. Laidlaw's testimony as compared with that of Mr. Sage and witnesses for the defense. He said the evidence went to show that his client had a half dozen holes blown into the front of his garments and that the palms of both of his hands were severely burned in the explosion. This, he said, would not have been possible had Mr. Sage drawn Mr. Laidlaw in front of him, as was alleged by the plaintiff.

The testimony of Mr. Robertson, a clerk, he said, was to the effect that Mr. Sage did not lay a hand on Mr. Laidlaw. Mr. Robertson was so close to Norcross that when he saw the latter partially draw a pistol he turned away and his arm struck that of Norcross. It was then that the bag of dynamite was dropped.

Col. James attacked the memory of Mr. Laidlaw, which, he said, the plaintiff confessed on the first trial was weak and defective by reason of the explosion. He also reflected strongly on Mr. Choate's cross-examination of Mr Sage, saying that it was unjust and outrageous, and concluded on a line for the purpose of prejudicing the jury. He said that it was not relevant whether Mr. Sage had visited Mr. Laidlaw during his illness, yet testimony that he had not visited the plaintiff was brought out. Much of the evidence admitted, Col. James said, was improper, and the jury went out not knowing where it stood, but feeling that a good way out of its difficulty would be to render a verdict for the plaintiff, and this it did for a sum which was "enormous."

On these grounds a new trial was asked for.

Ex-Judge Noah Davis argued for Mr. Laidlaw, and went over the old ground upon which his client had obtained his award. He defended the charge to the jury by Justice Ingraham, praised the jury, and then went into a mild denunciation of Mr. Sage. In speaking of the alleged act of Mr. Sage in using Mr. Laidlaw as a shield, ex-Judge Davis said that no one has a right to put hands on another person without his consent. "What right," he added, "had Mr. Sage to grasp Mr. Laidlaw by the hand and to push him in front of him, right into the track of the blast which so cruelly maimed him?" Laidlaw was an admirable physical specimen of a man. He was a noted athlete, possessing strength that was a matter of comment at the gymnasium to which he belonged. By reason of the act of this defendant, whose characteristics are well known, he is now a walking wreck." Ex-Judge Davis said that the story told by Laidlaw was never doubted by the jury. After the explosion, he said, Laidlaw was found lying upon Sage, who had fallen prostrate on his back. He continued:

"He was a veritable shield," said the Judge. "No jury but one that was packed and paid would have neglected to render a verdict in his favor. And look at the indifference of this man whose life was saved by his pitiable victim. When Laidlaw was helpless in his invalid bed he was never even visited or written to by Sage. He did not even call to wish him cheer on Christmas day. My friend attacks the memory of my client. Let us assume that it was weakened. Could there be anything more indelibly and accurately impressed upon it than the incidents of that terrible experience? All else might have vanished from that memory, but let us not for a moment believe that as long as the man could remember at all, that he would ever forget what caused the most agonizing moments of his life.

Speaking of the alleged excessiveness of the verdict, ex-Judge Davis asked Col. James if he would think such an award "enormous" if it were given him for the loss of his usefulness as an attorney.

After ex-Judge Davis finished, Col. James said that the case had dragged long enough through the courts, and should be settled by a reversal.

Decision was reserved. It may be handed in in the course of the ensuing week.

EASY IN HIS MANNER IN COURT.

William Butler Insane or Playing a Part.

When the name of William Butler was called in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday morning a tall, cadaverous-looking young man lounged forward. He was reading a newspaper, and refused to give it up, even at the urgent order of the court officer. He declined to accept the forcible injunction to move quickly, and sauntered to the bar, where he greeted Magistrate Jacob with a smile.

The proceedings did not appear to interest him at all, and he continued to read his newspaper while the formal complaint accusing him of stealing a horse and wagon was being read. When asked to plead, he laughed heartily and nodded familiarly to Magistrate Jacob.

The Magistrate said to Assistant District Attorney Berlinger: "What is the use of going further? That man is crazy."

"He is fooling your Honor," replied the Assistant District Attorney. "They have an idea in the Tombs that crazy men are always acquitted, and he is playing a game on the Court."

Butler laughed still louder at this characterization of his conduct. "I am no more insane than he is," he said, pointing to Clerk Fuller, who stood near him.

Mr. Cohen, representing Butler, was willing that the trial proceed, insisting that he had a perfect defense.

William McGuire, a peddler, of Hudson and Canal Streets was the complainant. He said that on Feb. 4 he left his horse and wagon, valued at $20, outside his house. Five minutes later he saw them half a block away. Butler was driving them off. Policeman Connor of the Leonard Street Station happened along and arrested Butler.

Under examination on the witness stand Butler said that he was a waiter in the Down Town Club until last Summer. Since then he has worked in Brooklyn and in a restaurant on Sixth Avenue. He took the horse and wagon because business called him up town and he disliked walking.

"Did you not tell me," asked Mr. Cohen, "that you and your partner owned the horse?"

"Why, of course I did. That's why I took him. The wagon had the Government stamp on it, and I thought it was free to any one to ride in. My partner bought that horse ten years ago."

"Who is your partner?" asked the Magistrate.

"Jabez Balfour of London. He'll be here presently to tell you about it. I called him on the telephone an hour ago."

Mr. Berlinger still insisted that Butler was fooling, and at his urgent request the Court continued the case until Friday to allow an investigation. Mr. Cohen said that Butler seemed sane to him when they conversed about his defense.

EIGHT YEARS FOR W. J. BARRY.

Found Guilty of Cutting His Children with a Cleaver.

William J. Barry, who so fearfully hacked his two young sons with a cleaver at their home, 765 Columbus Avenue, on Nov. 7, 1895, was placed on trial for assault before Judge McMahon, in Part I., of the General Sessions Court yesterday.

Barry, at the time of the assault, was suffering from delirium tremens. He returned home at midnight, and, taking a cleaver, went into the room where his sons, Johnny, ten years old, and Arthur, seven, were sleeping. He woke them up, and in his delirium began slashing at them. Their cries aroused the neighbors, and Barry was arrested.

The two boys and Barry were sent to the hospital. Mrs. Barry was in the hospital at the time undergoing treatment for spinal disease.

The two boys were placed on the witness stand yesterday and told how their father returned home that night, and, after talking in a strange way, got the cleaver and struck them.

Barry's counsel argued that the prisoner was not responsible at the time of the assault.

After being out for an hour the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Barry then pleaded for clemency.

Judge McMahon said he could have no sympathy with the perpetrator of such an atrocious assault, and sentenced Barry to eight years' imprisonment in State prison.

Fight over James Monteith's Estate.

Henry W. Hayden appeared before Surrogate Arnold yesterday as the representative of the widow of James Montieth, the publisher, and in the proceedings which followed he stated that Mrs. Monteith and her son, James Walter Montieth, had each received only $400 during the past six years out of the estate, which is valued at $400,000.

The widow and son object to a voluntary accounting made by the executors and trustees on the ground that they are endeavoring to charge against their income interest the taxes and money expended on the property at Washington Heights.

Mr. Hayden contended that if the proposed charges were made the widow and son would receive very little, and he argued that the taxes and other expenses should be deducted from the principal of the estate in which the widow and son have a life interest.

Counsel for the executors, although admitting that it might be true that the property had yielded no returns, claim that Mrs. Monteith and her son have received $700,000 in royalties. The Court, he held, had decided that the taxes and charges for the improvement of the property were chargable to the income and principal of the estate.

Decision was reserved.

Heirs Object to Two Monuments.

A dispute as to whether two monuments should be built over one grave became public yesterday, when the legatees of the late Reuben Ross and his executor appeared before Surrogate Arnold.

Reuben Ross, who was a retired real estate speculator, died about four years ago, leaving an estate valued at $1,600,000. In the will he provided that a suitable monument be erected on his grave, but after making the will he himself erected a handsome tombstone on his plot in Greenwood Cemetery. He made no change in his will or caused a new one to be drawn up.

The executors have about $35,000 on hand now which Mrs. Eva S. Rogers, a niece, and other legatees under Ross's will, want distributed. The executors say that $10,000 of this amount will have to be spent in litigation pending in Omaha, and that they have decided that the remaining sum should be laid aside for the monument provided for in the will.

The legatees fail to understand why two monuments should be erected on the one grave, and therefore asked Surrogate Arnold yesterday for an order directing the payment of Mrs. Rogers's share of the money on hand.

Decision was reserved.

A Verdict for Mrs. Hetty Green.

Mrs. Hetty Green, the richest woman in America, gave the visitors to Part IV. of the City Court a surprise yesterday, when she appeared before Judge Van Wyck as defendant in a suit brought against her by James O. Watkins for services.

Mrs. Green has always been noted for the plain style of her attire. Her faded dress and bonnet were matters of tradition, but yesterday she blossomed forth in a silk dress of finest texture, a fur-trimmed wrap of fine material, and a jaunty bonnet ornamented with violets.

The case against Mrs. Green grew out of her suit against Henry A. Barling, the executor of her father's estate. Mr. Watkins claimed $284 for services rendered to Mrs. Green in the suit.

Mrs. Green made a general denial. She said that if Mr. Watkins was employed he had been engaged by her lawyer, and that any services which he rendered were not of a character to make them valuable.

The jury, after being out a few minutes, returned a verdict for the defendant.

Suit Against the Deborah Nursery.

Hearing was had before Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court yesterday in the case of Goldstein against the Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Children's Protectory.

Goldstein says he had a year's contract with the nursery, and declared that the Board of Managers last year passed resolutions removing him and recommending that he and his family be ordered to leave their apartments in the building. He, therefore, applied for an injunction restraining them from enforcing the order. Decision was reserved.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—The work of getting a jury to try Jesse M. Gregory, accused of killing his wife, Clara, was resumed, before Recorder Goff, in Part IV. of the General Sessions Court, yesterday. Only one juryman was secured. He was Julius Wolf, an importer at 24 State Street. He is a native of Denmark, and it opposed to capital punishment. He was accepted by the prosecution after a long examination, and counsel for the defense accepted him promptly.

—Harry Wilson, who is accused of stealing jewelry worth several thousand dollars from Mrs. Barnes of 239 Central Park West, was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Newberger, in Part III., General Sessions, but the case was not concluded before the court was adjourned. Mrs. Barnes identified some of the jewelry found on Wilson.

Wang Wah Kee, who was indicted yesterday for causing the death of Louisa Horman, eight years old, was committed to the Tombs without bail yesterday by Judge McMahon of the General Sessions Court. He was found at 182 East One Hundred and Ninth Street.

—Edward Hallenbach, who is under indictment for assault for shooting William Robinson of 314 West Fifty-ninth Street, was admitted to bail yesterday in the sum of $3,000 by Judge McMahon, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court.

—George Carson and Sidney Yennie, the men charged with having robbed the Post Office at Springfield, Ill., on April 3, 1895, were remanded yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields to await extradition papers.

—A jury in Part III. of the General Sessions Court yesterday acquitted Joseph Gorman, who was accused of picking the pocket of Julius Asche, a jeweler of 1,800 Broadway, on Jan. 14.

Advised to Carry an Extra Lamp.

Matthew McKean, lawyer, of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Valentine Avenue, who was arrested on the King's Bridge Road Monday night by a squad of policemen who were out searching for Gaetano Albertino, the Italian who shot Pasquale Salvatore, was arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday. The charge against him was that of driving without a light.

Mr. McKean explained that his lamp was stolen from his carriage while he was visiting a friend, and that as all of the stores in Fordham were closed when he started home he could not get a new lamp.

Magistrate Wentworth discharged Mr. McKean and advised him to carry an extra lamp in his carriage in the future.

PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY

Work of What Is Sometimes Called th "Church Pawn Shop."

THE PLEDGES PROMPTLY REDEEMED

Remarkable Success of a Philanthropic Scheme Conducted on Business Principles—Effect on Money Lenders.

To unaccustomed eyes, the "Church Pawn Shop," as it is sometimes called, or the Provident Loan Society of New-York, as it really is, seemed to be doing a flourishing business yesterday. The society is one of the philanthropies of the city.

"The month of January was a busy one with us," Superintendent Leopold Hecht said. "When the stores began to discharge their extra help after the holidays, then we began to do a larger business. The manufacturers, too, reduced their forces, and the result was that we had many people coming to us for assistance."

The society has just issued its first annual report, and the statistics given are interesting. The average amount of money loaned each day is startling, when the vast number of other pawnshops in the city and the fact that this one is comparatively little known are considered.

"The average number of pledges made per day," says the report, "has been seventy-one, amounting to $1,233.74." There has been a comparatively good average of pledges redeemed, the rate being $826.77 a day.

As a general statement of the work done by the society from the beginning of operations on May 21, 1895, to Dec. 31, 1895, the report shows that it "loaned out more than $600,000, of which about $200,000 was outstanding at the close of the year, and earned something more than 6 per cent. upon its contributed capital of $100,000, after payment of all charges and expenses, including losses."

Robert W. De Forest, President of the society, says in his report:

> The work has been done upon a strictly business basis. No loan has been made except upon security believed to be adequate, and no other way could the benevolent intention of the society continue to be carried out or its resources extended.
>
> The methods adopted have been analogous to those used in ordinary pawnshops, with the following important exceptions: The charge for interest has been at the invariable rate of 1 per cent. per month or fraction of a month if over three days, instead of the legal pawnbroker's rate of 2 per cent. per month according to the amount or duration of the loan. Payment of a loan by installments of not less than $1 has been invited and accepted. Notice of the sale of unredeemed pledges was mailed to every borrower whose address was known to the society, and opportunity has been given to redeem at any time before actual sale, which did not take place until from three to six months after the due date of the loan. No charge whatever has been made for tickets, or for storing goods, or for wrapping them up, or for other incidental expenses which have in practice been made by some pawnbrokers.
>
> The only complaint which has been made against the management of the society by those applying for loans has been that the loans were not sufficiently liberal and were not so large as other pawnbrokers have been accustomed to make upon the same property. This has undoubtedly been the case in many instances, and is the direct result of the instructions given by the officers of the society to its employés to make no loans beyond the amount which could in their judgment be realized by sale at auction of the articles pledged.
>
> When the society first opened its doors a large number of people applied to it for loans far beyond the value of the property which they offered as security, apparently in the expectation that a society founded by benevolent people from philanthropic motives would make loans without adequate security. Such applicants have been disappointed, and some of them have inquired wherein the benevolence of the society consisted if it would not loan more, or at least as much, as other pawnbrokers. The answer is obvious: That so long as the society can lend all the money at its disposal on the best security at so low a rate of interest for pawnbroker's loans, it should continue to do so and make its operations a business success, because therein lies the only opportunity of extending the benefit of such loans to an increasing number of persons by obtaining increased capital for this purpose.

The society had its first auction sale on Dec. 4, 1895. The loss on the sale of articles at less than the amount due was $328.41, less than one-third of 1 per cent. on the total amount loaned during the period covered by the sales.

The indirect results of the work have been, Mr. De Forest says, that a number of east side pawnbrokers have lowered their rates to the rates charged by the society, and the publicity given the work has resulted in efforts being made to start similar establishments in other cities.

The rooms of the society in the Church Mission Building, on Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, are very clean and spacious. Two large safes in the upper room are filled with watches. Down stairs there is an odor of moth preventatives, for there the clothes are kept. The place looks not unlike a tailor's shop, with many articles of men's wearing apparel neatly folded wrong side out. Nothing of other varieties is wrapped in packages.

Under the sidewalk is a large fire-proof vault, where the silverware and jewelry are kept. The silverware is wrapped in packages and the jewelry is in cases having innumerable small drawers.

Watches, jewelry, silverware, and clothing are the only things the society as yet accepts as pledges.

"People forget when they come here," said Mr. Hecht, "that in giving money, we must calculate on the pledge; not the store value, but the amount we could get at a public auction. It is the dealers who buy there, and if we should allow a large price for an article we would buy it in on our sales and get loans from us on it for a higher sum. If they could make $5 or $10 on an article, it would pay them to do it. They do try to get money from us now. That is one thing we have to guard against."

The value of the jewelry brought in by some of the poorer classes of people is surprising—only less so than the accuracy with which its exact worth is decided by the man who takes it at the receiving window.

A shrewd, good-natured looking woman went into the place yesterday and laid down two gold chains. They were both old-fashioned, broad, and of linked gold. "Sixty dollars," she said. She could speak a little English, but was unable to write her name. She wore a neat black shawl over a cotton gown, and a black hood tied over one of the typical east side wigs. She is a peddler, she said, and so is her husband.

"Business bad?" asked the man who had taken her chains.

"Sure," was the answer.

She received her $60 without a question.

The transaction was evidently a matter of business with her. She looked comfortable in every way. Her jewelry was taken for its value in old gold. Its original value as jewelry, with its fine workmanship, must have been large.

"They get these things," said Mr. Hecht, "and keep them to raise money on, instead of putting their savings in a bank."

There were people of the working class, people of the ordinary business class, and a dignified, stately, white-haired matron who may have seen better days, who went into the office yesterday in quick succession.

The officers of the Provident Loan Society have issued a notice stating that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on Feb. 3 it was unanimously resolved that 6 per cent. interest out of the net earnings of the society for the year 1895 be paid on the certificates of contribution, $100,000 being now outstanding. Checks for the amount of interest due will be mailed to holders of certificates on Feb. 15.

It was also decided at the meeting to open a branch office of the society on the lower east side of the city. Certificates of contribution to the amount of $100,000, and 5 per cent. debenture bonds to a similar amount, are to be issued to carry on the increased work. The members of the society will be given a prior right to subscribe for certificates of contribution at par, and they are asked to interest their friends in the work of the society.

McCallum Withdraws Larceny Charge

The case of Philip Bissinger, insurance broker, of 133 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, who was charged by Neil McCallum, note broker, of 1,648 Madison Avenue, with the larceny of a note for $1,000 drawn by Edward Lauterbach in favor of Maurice Menges, was called for examination before Magistrate Mott in the Harlem Court yesterday and dismissed, as the complainant asked permission to withdraw the complaint.

McCallum had alleged that he borrowed $400 from Bissinger, giving the note as security, and that Bissinger refused to return the note when proffer of the borrowed money was made.

SUBSTANTIAL RELIEF FOR ARMENIA

More than $50,000 Has Been Sent to Brown Brothers & Co.

Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., as Treasurers of the National Armenian Relief Fund, beg to acknowledge receipt of the following items:

Previously acknowledged	$37,999.96
C. J. Dockstader, Treasurer Armenian Relief Committee, through Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio	675.00
P. N. Welch, Treasurer Armenian Relief Committee, through First National Bank, New-Haven, Conn.	500.00
W. H. Boles, Treasurer	613.31
Armenian Relief Committee of Syracuse, through Syracuse Savings Bank.	500.00
George D. Colt, Treasurer, the Current Topic Club, Norwich	342.61
August Becker, account Reformed Church, Cleveland, Ohio	172.35
William H. Turnbull, St. John, N. B.	100.00
James T. Gardner, Treasurer, account Central Churches, Oakland, Cal.	102.35
Mrs. William I. Schieffelin	100.00
American Tract Society	55.25
Mrs. John Crosby Brown	50.00
S. A. Coats	50.00
Amity Baptist Church	48.00
James W. Long	50.00
H. S. Ely	25.00
Cornelius B. Smith	25.00
Miss Christian Keener	25.00
F. G. Spencer	25.00
A. J. Gavelt, Armenian Relief Committee of Plainfield, N. J.	21.62
Philip H. Moore	20.00
W. M McPheeters	19.40
J. A. Sumner, account Mennonite Congregation of Halsted, Berne, Ind.	19.00
Peter Visser, Treasurer	18.65
J. H. Hunter	15.25
E. Bank Smith	14.60
J. J. Welch, Lutheran Church, Somerset, Penn.	13.79
Mrs. Ada M. Barnes	12.00
Miss Elizabeth Wynkoop	10.00
George R. Folsom	10.00
S. L. Wovaford	10.00
G. C. Sherman	10.00
A. Tabor	10.00
Mrs. J. De Witt	10.00
J. Miller Wilson	10.00
H. M. Skeels	10.00
A. H. Buck	10.00
Martin B. Brown	7.50
Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rock Island, Ill.	7.41
John P. Peters, account Women's Auxiliary Board of Missions, St. Michael's Branch, city	7.14
The Rev. F. E. Gruner, account Moravian Church, Castleton, S. I.	6.70
A. Woito, account Evangelical Congregation, Les Verne, Iowa	6.39
J. S. M. Demarest, account Reformed Church, Queens, N. Y.	6.25
D. L. Curtiss, account Onondaga Hill Presbyterian Church	6.15
John G Freday, Treasurer, Second Presbyterian Church, Columbia, S. C.	5.60
J. R. Thompson, Treasurer, Church Disciples, Saybrook, Ill.	5.33
John B. Shaw, account West End Presbyterian Church	5.00
E. Buchman	5.00
A. C. L., cash	5.00
Miss L. M. Cobb	5.00
D. W. Wing	5.00
Yal. Grisey	5.00
A North Dakota Friend	5.00
E. Elholm, account Swedish Lutheran Church, Elgin, Ill.	5.00
R. M. Lynd	5.00
M. E. & I. A. Wright	5.00
Various smaller items	44.62
Total	$41,854.23
Received from Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Boston	6,291.92
Received from Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Philadelphia	322.00
Grand total to date	$48,469.05

As Treasurers of the Armenian National Red Cross, Clara Barton, President, Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. acknowledge receipt of the following items:

The "Outlook" Company	$250.00
Through the "Outlook" Company	1,973.43
First National Bank, Wallingford, Conn.	62.50
Rockaway Presbyterian Church	42.55
M. Louise Green, Treasurer	42.33
Mrs. E. C. Titus	25.00
P. H. Shurts, Treasurer	22.69
The Rev. G. J. Colller	20.00
Miss T. E. Palmer, Secretary	18.00
R. Luther Broach, Pastor M. E. Church, South Hamburg, Ark.	15.00
J. P. Drake	12.85
Women's Club, East Orange, N. J.	12.50
Mrs. C. H. Dodge, Treasurer	11.25
C. S. Mullard	9.10
J. H. Goodrich, Treasurer	9.00
Wrangler Club, East Orange, N. J.	5.50
Misses V. & A. Mitchell	5.00
J. P. Kilbourn	5.00
Evangelical Alliance	5.00
Mrs. F. E. Baldwin	5.00
J. P.	4.00
L. A. Gould	3.04
Cranston & Curts	3.00
Mrs. Amanda Boke	2.00
F. E. Butler	1.75
"B"	1.00
W. C. Hine	1.00
Mrs. Eliza Roberts	1.00
Mrs. Doak	1.00
Total	$2,573.40

The total amount contributed to both funds foots up to $51,042.54.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—PRICES FOR SEATS REDUCED.—Managers are apparently awakening to the fact that $2 is too much to ask for a seat for a performance, unless the expense of giving it is unusually excessive. T. Henry French has reduced the price at the Broadway Theatre to $1.50, and Daniel Frohman has done the same thing at the Lyceum. The wisdom of these changes will undoubtedly soon become apparent to the managers. This is not a season when people are crowding to secure seats at the theatres, and a little persuasion made by means of reasonable prices will go to aid a business that is sadly in need of some encouragement. It is said that in all probability all the theatres which charge high prices will follow the example of these two houses.

—LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY MATINEES.—Many of the theatres will give special matinées to-day in honor of Lincoln's Birthday, though, coming as it does on Wednesday, most of the performances will be the regular ones. At the Lyceum a matinée will be given to-day instead of on Thursday, and at the Fifth Avenue Crane will act to-day, while "The Heart of Maryland" will be given at the Herald Square. At the Olympia Theatre also a performance of "Excelsior, Jr.," will be given this afternoon, and at the Casino "The Lady Slavey" will have an extra performance. At Daly's, the Garden, the Bijou, the Empire, the regular Wednesday matinées will be given, so that theatregoers will have a long list of entertainments to choose from.

—LILLIAN RUSSELL'S NEW OPERA.—Stanislaus Stange has utilized the same idea that W. S. Gilbert elaborated in "The Palace of Truth" in the new opera which Lillian Russell produced in Baltimore last week. Mr. Stange calls his work "The Goddess of Truth." Julian Edwards wrote the music. "The Goddess of Truth" is a comic opera in two acts, rather of the romantic than of the farcical type, and, the scene being laid in Roumania, opportunity has been afforded Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau for a lavish display of scenery and costumes. Lillian Russell plays a dual role, assuming the part of the Princess and of the goddess. Some slight changes will be made in the opera before it is seen at Abbey's during the week of Feb. 24.

—MARGARET MATHER'S TOUR.—Among those engaged by T. Henry French to support Margaret Mather during her coming tour are Frederic Paulding, W. S. Hart, H. A. Weaver, Sr., William Davidge, Margaret Feeley, Louisa Marcelli, and Maggie Harold. The tour will begin in Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 24, and will be directed by John G. Magie, Miss Mather's repertory will include "Romeo and Juliet," "The Honeymoon," "As You Like It," and "The Lady of Lyons." There will be no special production during this season, Manager French has in view a grand Shakespearian production for next season. Most of the Spring tour will be devoted to New-England.

—JOHN DREW'S MANY FAREWELLS.—On the last night of his engagement at Palmer's Theatre John Drew, after receiving four recalls at the close of the play, was obliged to make a speech. He said that he had already had several farewell nights in New-York this season, and it was a pleasure for him to state that they were only precedents to an early return. He was to come to the Garrick Theatre soon, but he was not prepared to say that even that would be his final farewell to New-York for the season. Mr. Drew is playing in Philadelphia this week.

—HARRY ASKIN'S NEXT VENTURE.—Arrangements were completed yesterday under which Harry Askin and George C. Tyler will take possession of the Park Theatre, in Philadelphia, April 20, and produce a new burlesque by R. A. Barnet, with music by W. A. Sloane, Julian Edwards, G. A. Kerker, and Gustave Lander. The scheme is to make the Park a producing theatre for Philadelphia, except during a certain period each year, when it will present the best musical pieces of traveling companies.

—THE LAST SUNDAY CONCERT.—The Sunday concert to be given next Sunday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House will be the last of the series announced at the beginning of the season. It promises to be the most interesting of the lot. The soloists will be Mme. Calvé, Mantelli, Lola Beeth, and Marie Brema, and MM. Plançon, and de Cremonini. Anton Seidl and the entire orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House will also take part in the concert.

—LAST OF "A WOMAN'S REASON."—The last performance of "A Woman's Reason" will be given at the Empire Theatre Saturday night. Next Monday Manager Charles Frohman will produce at this house a new comedy by Brandon Thomas and Henry Keeling, called "Marriage," and a curtain raiser entitled "Massa Van." "Marriage" was originally produced at the Court Theatre, in London.

—OLGA NETHERSOLE'S NEW PLAY.—It is said that Olga Nethersole is probably will present on the road this season a version, by Clement Scott, of Alexander Dumas's play, "The Princess of Bagdad," which was revived in Paris last Summer by Jane Hading, who made a great success in it.

—TO REPLACE MISS CROSSMAN.—Manager Charles Frohman has loaned to Manager Eugene Tompkins Miss Amy Busby, who will replace Henrietta Crossman in "Burmah," now playing at the American Theatre, as Norah Hanlan, to-morrow night.

—BERNHARDT'S SPECIAL MATINEE.—Sarah Bernhardt has decided to give another performance of Sudermann's play, "Magda," at Abbey's Theatre, and next Friday afternoon has been chosen as the date.

Preparing for Spring Elections.

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The Republicans began their enrollment for the coming Spring elections in all the districts in this city to-night.

REPORT OF THE REGENTS

Increase in the Number of High Schools and Academies.

SCHOOLS NOT UP TO THE STANDARD

New-York the Leading State in Matters Pertaining to the Higher Medical Education.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The annual report of the Regents of the University of the State was made public to-day. It shows that the number of high schools in the State has increased from 285 in 1893 to 371 in 1895, and the number of academies from 125 in the former year to 133 in the latter. The charters of a number of small colleges have been revoked, driven out of existence by the influence of the larger colleges.

The number of students in the academies, high schools, and colleges of the State has increased from 63,872 in 1894, to 76,704 in 1895. A system of examination of institutions was inaugurated during the year and resulted in finding that the twenty institutions in the State under the jurisdiction of the Regents did not come up to the required standard. They have been given a sufficient length of time to improve their grade at the end of which, if they do not improve their grade, their charters will be revoked.

Brooklyn stands first among the cities of the State in the number of institutions, first in the number of students and in the amount of expenditures for school purposes. Buffalo is first in the number of credentials granted, and New-York in the value of school property.

The total Faculty of the high schools and academies is 2,542, and the total number of students 49,347. The total expenditures of these institutions was $3,133,218; the total receipts, $3,143,824; total valuation of property, $19,796,397; total volumes in libraries, 585,369, or an average of 1,194 in each school.

The report of the examinations departments shows an increase in six years of 101 per cent. in answer papers, written, of 143 per cent. in papers claimed by schools as having received at least 75 per cent. The Examination Board rejected during the past year 28,701 papers claimed by schools. The uniform and consistent method on the part of the examiners is established conclusively, for during the past three years, the per cent. claimed by schools and allowed by the Board of Examiners has remained 89 per cent. The result of the plan started in November, 1892, of sending with each set of question papers blanks for suggestions and criticisms relative to the scope and character of the question papers is most gratifying. In 1895 only 7.8 per cent. were subject to any criticism, i. e., 1.6 per cent., too long, 5.6 per cent. too difficult, and 6.10 of 1 per cent. too easy. This is quite remarkable for a system requiring 150,000 question papers annually.

The report discusses at length the preliminary and professional requirements for degrees. It reviews briefly the question of dental, law, and medical student examinations, showing New-York to be in the lead in all that portends for uniform standards in the professions.

The report exhibits also the attempts made by other States to adopt regents' standards and the influence of the regents' registered list in the elevation of the character of the institutions seeking recognition. During the past year credentials were received in twenty different languages from applicants for professional certificates. The consideration of these credentials involves a careful study of educational systems throughout the world. It is safe to say that the registry list of the Board of Regents of the State of New-York is the most complete in existence, furnishing information to inquiries from the most remote quarter of the globe. An analysis of the result of licensing examinations shows that the woman's medical college of the New-York Infirmary stands at the very head of the list, with the College of Physicians and Surgeons holding second place. Since these examinations were first inaugurated but one graduate of the Woman's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary has failed to pass.

The New-York Homoeopathic Medical College holds the palm in percentage of graduates who have passed these examinations with honor.

It is easy to show that New York is the leading State in matters pertaining to higher medical education. Since 1892 there has been a growth of about 700 in the number of medical students, and of more than 400 in the number of medical students from other States and countries who have come to study in our institutions. There has been an increase of over 500 per cent. in the number of post-graduate students. The total property invested in medical schools has increased from $2,764,530 in 1891 to $4,061,293 in 1895, and the amount of money expended for medical education in a similar ratio increased from $365,405 in 1891 to $697,653 in 1895.

The recommendations of Prof. Dewey and his review of the work of the various departments have not yet been completed.

B. J. Ford May Plead Guilty.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 11.—It is stated that when Bernard J. Ford, the former Superintendent of the State House, appears for trial next week, he will enter pleas of guilty to some of the charges against him. Ford is under two sets of indictments. Both came about through the investigation made by a Senate committee last year.

Surrogate Notices.

RENWICK, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES RENWICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 26 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1895. JAMES A. RENWICK, AUGUSTUS MONROE, EDWARD B. RENWICK, Executors. au28-1aw6mW

ROGERS, ABBIE P.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABBIE P. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 26 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of January, 1896. HENRY H. ROGERS, Executor. KNOX & WOODWARD, Attorneys for Executor, Nos. 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City. ja15-1aw6mW

CLARK, EDWARD V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD V. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George R. Schieffelin, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1895. EMILY V. CLARK, FREDERICK C. BOYNTON, Executors.

DOUGLASS, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. DOUGLASS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 145 East 40th St., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1895. HUGH DOUGLAS, Executor, 145 East 40th St., New-York. o9-1aw6mW

STOCKLEY, DANIEL GROVER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL GROVER STOCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Far Rockaway, Long Island, in the State of New-York, on or before the 4th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. ERNEST F. EBLE, Executor. n27-1aw6mW

OSBORN, MARION.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARION OSBORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the subscribers at their place of business, 275 Canal Street, New-York, on or before the 4th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, November 26, 1895. WILLIAM R. OSBORN, EDWARD OSBORN, Executors. WILLIAM R. BAIRD, Attorney for Executors, 271 Broadway, N. Y. n27-1aw6mW

CLELAND, CLARENCE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Some West Side Dwellings—Details of the Various Offerings at Auction.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mary A. Lucas to Isaac A. Van Bomel the brownstone dwelling 448 Lexington Avenue, 16.8 by 50 by 90.

Mr. W. E. Jackson has sold to A. Jones, at about $35,000, the four-story brick and stone dwelling 472 West End Avenue, 20 by 60, by 100.

Mr. Jesse C. Bennett has sold for George C. Edgar's Sons & Co., to Victor Guinzburg, the four-story dwelling 13 West Eighty-ninth Street, 19 by 58 by 100.8½, at about $36,000.

In the sale to the Washington Life Insurance Company of the southwest corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, extending to Temple Street, the only brokers were Messrs. E. A. Cruikshank & Co.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, by executors' order, at $61,000, to Louisa Schultz, the three four-story brick buildings 219 Tenth Avenue and 504 to 508 West Twenty-third Street, forming the southwest corner, 24.8 by 100.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold, by order of the Public Administrator, to George Fister, at $4,150, the leasehold of 432 East Eighteenth Street, south side, 144 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 92, with two-story brick factory. The auctioneer's ingenuity was taxed to its utmost in pushing up the bids in this case, and the price obtained was regarded as very satisfactory. Mr. Smyth also sold, in partition, to Samuel Warwick, at $12,250, the four-story brownstone flat 324 West Thirty-second Street, south side, 233.4 feet west of Eighth Avenue 16.8 by 98.9.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold, by administratrix's order, to Alexander Miller, at $5,050, the leasehold of the four-story and basement brick flat, 506 West Twentieth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 99.11.

The Johnson estate was sold in partition by Mr. Richard V. Harnett. Although the attendance was quite large, the prices obtained were low, and most of the property was bought by heirs. E. R. Johnson obtained, for $20,000, the lot 100.11 by 100.11, at the northwest corner of Twelfth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, 117 feet front, and extending 779 feet to proposed permanent exterior line under water. The northeast corner, 100 feet square, with five-story brick main house, 75 by 100, went to A. A. Ludin & Co., at $19,000. They also secured the adjoining lot on the avenue, 17 by 100, at $2,100, and the two lots adjoining on the street, each 25 by 100, at $3,950 each. Matthew Baird obtained, at $3,800 each, the four lots adjoining on Forty-ninth Street, each 25 by 100, and, at $2,150, the contiguous interior lot in the rear, 17 by 100. For seven lots, one obtained for Bradish Johnson, at $45,000, the property at 84 Tenth Avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, 28 by 90, and that abutting at 456 West Sixteenth Street, 25 by 103.3. J. r. Bowman secured, at $45,500, the three three-story brick buildings, with stores, 742 to 746 Eighth Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of Thirty-seventh Street, 39 by 64.1 by 39.2 by 64.1. E. A. Johnson bought, at $50,000 the five-story brick building 436 Pearl Street, near Madison Street, 25 by 144.4 by 25 by 147.10.

No sales at auction are set down for today. To-morrow's sales at 111 Broadway will be as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Selah B. Strong, referee, 44 Lorillard Street, west side, 78.6½ feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 25 by 99.9, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,050.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, Worth Avenue, east side, 60 feet south of Fitch Street, 67 by 57.10½ by 67, on Webster Avenue, by 61, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,460.

By William Kennelly foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 104 and 104½ Cherry Street, north side, 83.2 feet east of Oliver Street, 25 by 100.1 by 24.5 by 95.10, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $10,775.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. Aspinwall Hodge, referee, 138 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 438 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,870, on prior mortgage, $20,000.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, 124 and 126 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 99.11, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $42,100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Fourth Street and Madison Avenue, southwest corner, a five-story brick flat, by Joseph J. Schreiner and George Pennell of 110 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owners; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Third Street and Madison Avenue, northwest corner, by same owners, seven five-story brick flats; cost, $138,000.

Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, northwest corner, and Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, southwest corner, four four-story brick flats, by Michael Reilly of 447 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; cost, $60,000.

No. 149 Henry Street, two-story brick stable, by Moses Baumgarten of 136 East Ninety-fifth Street, owner; cost, $4,000.

No. 556 Broome Street, a five-story brick stable, by Rachel A. England of 235 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 425 feet east of Boulevard, five four-story brick dwellings, by Thomas Morgan of 55 West Thirty-third Street, owner; cost, $42,500.

Southern Boulevard, north side, 100 feet east of Briggs Avenue, three three-story frame tenements, by Mary J. O'Brien of 2,283 Bathgate Avenue, owner; cost, $13,500.

Franklin Avenue, west side, 125 feet north of Lebanon Street, a two-story frame dwelling, by John N. Blauvelt of Crane Place and Gray Street, owner; cost, $2,900.

Tinton Avenue, west side, 139 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, a two-story frame dwelling, by H. B. Roach of 1,148 Tinton Avenue, owner; cost, $3,500.

No. 43 East Thirty-first Street, by Frederick Clark of 43 East Thirty-first Street, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling; cost, $300.

Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 108 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, by Clara Heylmann of Mount Hope, N. Y., alterations to a two-story frame workshop; cost, $100.

No. 129 Columbia Street, by Bertha Harris of 130 West Houston Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick building, (assembly rooms); cost, $525.

No. 312 Madison Avenue, by Emma E. Cotters of Hotel Majestic, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Forest Avenue, southwest corner, by Henry Eberhardt of 802 Forest Avenue, alterations to a three-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $400.

No. 339 West Broadway, by E. Ducker of 344 East Ninety-sixth Street, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $1,500.

No. 33 Spring Street, by Dominico Buoncuore of 33 Spring Street, alterations to a two-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,047.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.

WEST BROADWAY, w s, 24 ft s of Beach St, 19x irregular; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to John H. McGurk.....$12,600
PARK AV, 1,642; Sophia M. Eloaua Y. Salazar, individually and executrix, to Julius C. Hoffmann..... 25,000
114TH ST, n s, 320 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x 100.11; David Hirsch to Regina Hirsch... 7,500
137TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x99.11; Nathan Goldstein and wife to Rosa Wiederman..... 10
8TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 113th St, 75x 100; David J. King and others, executors and trustees, to Martin Metzger..... 10
140TH St, s s, 192.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 19x99.11; Thomas Charlton and wife to Peter J. McCoy..... 18,750
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 30 ft s of 169th St, 25x100; Joanna McSorley to G. M. Phillips..... 1
BROOK AV, n e corner of 139th St, 25x 100.1; M. L. Ernst and wife to Helena Mahler and another..... 1
27TH ST, n s, 209.4 ft e of 8th Av, 49.9x 98.9; Louis Voelker and wife to J. H. Turi..... 1
29TH ST, 210 East; Isaac Levy to Bertha Levy..... 1
MADISON AV, n e corner of 63d St, 20.5x 100; John Mack and others to John G. Norris..... 1
MADISON AV, 1,410 and 1,412; Francis J. Schnurg to Emilie Mehlich..... 10
99TH ST, 208 and 210 East; John B. Smith and wife to Theodore Von Gauther..... 1
NICHOLAS PLACE, n w s, Lot 509, map Isaac Dykman; John E. Austin to Josephine Kilpatrick..... 1
PIKE ST, 23, and 110 Henry St, also e s Catharine St, 75.9 ft s of Madison St, 25.1x112.4x25x114.11; Bernard Goodman and wife to Israel D. Goodman..... 1
LEWIS ST, 30; Charles Liebler to Jonas Weil..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Louisa Lindemann to Jonas Weil and Bernard Mayer..... 1
CLINTON ST, 19; S. L. H. Ward, referee, to Benjamin Rosenfeld 25,375
12TH ST, s s, 843.4 ft e of 6th Av, 19.4x 103.3; James C. Foley, referee, to Alonzo G. McLaughlin..... 18,300
52D ST, 420 and 428 West; Hartwig I. Phillips to Adaline I. Phillips..... 1
45TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 75x100.5; Thomas S. Williams and wife to William W. Astor..... 80,000
SAME PROPERTY; the Society of the Free Church of St. Mary to Thomas S. Williams..... 80,000
5TH AV, s w corner of 134th St 99.11x 110; E. Block and wife to Alois Gutwillig..... 65,000
134TH ST, n s, 165 ft w of Park Av, 100x 99.11; Charles Eggers to Sarah Eggers.. 1
119TH ST, n s, 133 ft w of Pleasant Av, 20x100.11; Elizabeth Collamore to L. B. Hasbrouck..... 1
EDENWOOD AV, 6, centre line, 293.3 ft n of Fordham Landing Road, 82.4x 132.8x8x132.2; John H. Eden and wife to Lillian R. Chatterton..... 5,000
KOSSUTH AV, s w s, Lot 32, map of Washingtonville, 36.4x139.7; Charles W. Lord and wife to Matilda Feth..... 2,050
LOT 191, map of Arden property; Eva E. Purcell to L. L. Shirmer..... 1
LOT 619, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to J. J. Brehm..... 1,225
LOTS 388, 428, and 429, map of Arden property; Hortense E. Horton to Frank E. Linn..... 1
AVENUE A, n w s, Lots 213 and 214, map of part of farm of Charles Berrian; Thomas Delancey and wife to Abby Delancey..... 1
WESCHESTER AV, n s, 69.11 ft e of Bergen Av, 25x73.9x26.9x84.3; Otto Eisle and wife to E. A. Shewell..... 4,700
150TH ST, n s, 150.2 ft w of Mott Av, 16.8x125; Mary K. Dircks and another to Isaac J. Taylor..... 1
LOT 425, map of Section A of Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to A. E. Billi..... 1
134TH ST, n s, 148 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 17x90; Amelia R. Hopkins to Ida C. Hopkins..... 1
181ST ST, s s, 573.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100; Sadie N. Poe to Euretta L. Clocke..... 5
WALKER ST, w s, adjoining land of Frederick A. Archer, 46x irregular; John Bromley and wife to Richard D. Williams and wife..... 3,900

Recorded Leases.

McNAIR, William H., to Sang Chong & Co.; 28 Mott St, 10 years..... $4,000
PAULSEN, Jacob F., to Kate Syska and another; 706 Tremont Av, store, &c., 5 years..... 600
ROTHMAN, Leopold M., to J. Schwartz & Co.; 762 Columbus Av, store, &c., 3¼ years..... 1,400
SHELKEN, Meta, to Edward M. Creigle; 360 West 50th St, 2½ years..... 756
WELLBROCK, Marie, executrix, &c., to the New-York "O. K." Model Baking Company; 21, 23, and 25 Jackson St and 209 Monroe St, 13 10-12 years..... 7,000
YOUNG, Ann S., and others to Bischoff & Bohling; 1,084 2d Av, store, &c., 5 years..... 2,700, 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

AARON, John J., and wife to District No. 1, I. O. B. B.; n e s of West 3d St, 111.9 ft n w of Macdougal St, 5 years.. $7,500
BRADY, Daniel, and wife to Dorothea Schumacher, administrator of John Schumacher; 426 College Av, 23d Ward, 3 years..... 5,000
COGGAN, Matthew, and wife to Judson S. Todd; s s of 147th St, 415 ft w of Brook Av, 1 year..... 1,500
CHATTERTON, Lilian R., to Mary D. Eden, centre line of Edenwood Av, 293.2 ft n of High Bridge Road, on Peter Valentine's homestead map, 3 years..... 4,000
CUNNINGHAM, William J., to Michael P. O'Connor, receiver for Bernhard Ginsburg; n s of 117th St, 90 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 1,280
CHATTERTON, Lilian R., and Walter S., to Birkbeck Improvement Savings and Loan Company of America; Edenwood Av, centre line, 34.4 ft n of High Bridge Road, installments..... 4,000
SAME to same; Edenwood Av, centre line, 293.2 ft n of High Bridge Road, installments..... 4,000
DUNN, Maggie, to James A. Holmes and John P. Philbrick; n s of 147th St, 529.5 ft w of Brook Av, 1 year..... 6,000
DIVERLLI, Daniel E., to the Immigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of Madison Av, 50 ft n of 113th St, 1 year.... 10,000
FEHN, George, and wife to Henry C. De Rivera, trustee for Phebe P. Lahens; s s of 103d St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 17,500
GUION, Bernard R., and wife to Cyrus C. Muller; 3,470 3d Av, 3 years..... 5,500
GREENWALD, Henrietta, to Herman Zuckerman; w s of Clinton St, 79.9 ft n of Rivington St, 2 years..... 2,500
HEY, George, and wife to Mary Proppe; e s of Railroad Av, 190.5 ft n of 169th St, 2 years..... 5,000
IRIN, Catharine, to Irvine Savings Institution; s s of 74th St, 93.9 ft e of Lexington Av, (154 East 74th St,) 1 year.... 9,000
KILPATRICK, Josephine, to John E. Austin; n w s of Nicholas Place, at intersection with n line of Lot 509, map of Isaac Dyckman property, 1 year.... 3,400
KAHN, Germann, Jacob, and Emanuel S., to Mary M. Lanier and another, trustee, &c.; 167 Essex St, 5 years..... 17,500
LYMAN, William, and wife to Judson S. Todd; n s of 116th St, 90 ft w of Park Av, demand..... 10,000
LEVY, Rosa, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 272 Cherry St, 6 months..... 750
MULHERN, Mary J., and husband to Caroline A. Thorn; n w s of Sedgwick St, 73.6 ft n e of Perot St, 3 years..... 1,000
McLAUGHLIN, Alonzo G., to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; s s of 12th St, 343.4 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years..... 14,000
METZGER, Martin, to David J. King and others, trustees, &c.; w s of 8th Av, 25.11 ft s of 113th St, 2 years..... 35,000
MACDONALD, Alexander, to Alice M. Holland; e s of Union Av, 196 ft n of West 7th St, demand..... 1,000
McCORMACK, Michael, and wife to James Hagarz; s e corner of 5th Av and 138th St, 1 year..... 7,000
MEISTER, Fanny, to Henry Gucker and others, trustees for Caroline Schuchman; s s of 13th St, 158 ft w of Avenue C, 5 years..... 11,000
McGURK, John H., to Sherman Evarts; w s of West Broadway, 24 ft s of Beach St, 3 years..... 10,000
MAHLER, Helena and Frank, to Moritz L. Ernst and Max Weil; n e corner of Brook Av and 139th St, 9 months.... 14,000
SAME to same; same property, 9 months.. 5,600
MORRIS, John G., and wife to Albert I. Sire; 711 Madison Av, installments..... 12,000
SAME to Francis C. Baker and others, trustees of George G. Lake; same property, 6 months..... 50,000
POWER, Amelia R., to William H. Sage; 17 East 11th St, 1 year..... 1,000
PETTIT, John, and wife to Grosvenor S. Hubbard, trustee of James Bogart; 247 and 249 Pearl St, 1 year..... 28,000
PISCIOTTA, Giacomo, to Elizabeth W. Burke; s e corner of 169th St and Fox St, 3 years..... 5,000
SAME to same; s s of 169th St, 45 ft e of Fox St, 3 years..... 4,000
SAME to Hattie De Hart; same property, 3 years..... 2,000
RING, Charles E., and wife to Judson S. Todd; 364 and 366 Cherry St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 8,000
RAPPAPORT, Pauline and Moses, to Bernard Levy; n s of 78th St, 188.4 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 500
REID, Walter, to Charles A. Peabody, Jr., and Thomas S. Walker; s s of 116th St, 576.6 ft e of 8th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 8-12 years..... 60,000
SAME to same; s s of 116th St, 555.6 ft e of 8th Av, 1-8-12 years..... 22,500
ROSENFELD, Benjamin, and wife to Sarah H. Powell; 19 Clinton St, installments..... 3,000
SAME to Charles Griffen and others, trustees of Samuel Willets, deceased; same property; 5 years..... 15,000
RILEY, Richard, and wife to Isabella E. K. Burnham; s s of 152d St, Lot 331, map Melrose South, 3 years..... 3,000
SEELY, Frank, and wife to the New-York Savings Bank; n s of 15th St, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 1 1-3 years..... 14,000
SMITH, Barbara, and husband, to Francis F. Hitchcock; e s of Jackson Av, 420.9 ft n of Columbine Av, 5 years..... 2,800
STEERS, Mary E., to the Harlem Savings Bank of New-York; e s of Washington Av, 287.6 ft s of Fletcher St, 1 year..... 500
SCHAEFER, Philip F., and wife to Mary W. Griffen; s s of 6th Av, being east ½ of Lot 607, map of Wakefield, 5 years.. 3,000
SMITH, Barbara, to John S. Adrian; e s of Jackson Av, 420.9 ft n of Columbine Av, 5 years..... 1,200
SHEWALL, Elizabeth A., to Alexander MacKenzie and another, guardian of Rebecca E. MacKenzie and others; e corner of Westchester Av and Bergen St, 3 years..... 11 000
TURI, Joseph H., and wife, to Annie M. Howard, guardian; n s of 27th St, 159.7 ft e of 8th Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years. 22,000
TIERNAN, Elizabeth, to Harriet A. Woodall; n w s of Ryder Av, Lot 187, map of Prospect Hill, 1 year..... 400
VON GAUTHER, Theodore, and wife to Robert Ernst; s s of 99th St, 159.10 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 15,000
YOUMANS, Edgar W., and wife to William Jay and another, trustees, &c.; 537 Canal St, 3 years..... 40,000
SAME to same; same property, 1 year.... 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALDHAUS-TAYLOR BUILDING COMPANY to Alfred T. Leward..... $4,500
BEADLESTON, Alfred N., and another and executors of William H. Beadleston to Beadleston & Woerz corporation 1
BROOKS, William W., executor of Rosina Hurd, to Linda Kuenneth 4,100
DISBROW, Thomas A., to Maria G. Del Gaizo 2,000
DEL GAIZO, Maria G., to Moses G. Wright 3,200
HOLLAND, Alice M., to Sophia Hencken. 5,511
HARTELL, Maria C., and another, executors of John Hartell, to Palmer C. Hartell 1
SAME to Edna H. Caldwell 1
HOROWITZ, Jacob, to Thomas R. Manners 1,000
KELLER, Ida, to John E. Simons..... 2,598
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to John M. Bowers, executor, &c., of William B. Cooper 18,007
SAME to Leopold Gusthal and another, trustees, &c., of Edward Ridley 10,003
MERRITT, Armintha, to Solomon Levi.. 1
NEWMAN, Jacob M., to William Hall's Sons 1
PITCHIE, Charles, to Charles C. Manning, (three assignments) 750
SIRE, Albert I., to Edward F. Browning.. 12,000
BROWN, Addison, to Edwin C. and George E. Kimball, executors of Albert Bradford 1
HARLEM SAVINGS BANK to Thomas S. Walker 7,055
LOEB, Leo, to Samuel Bauer ..... (Omitted)
LEVY, Bernard, to Joseph Wertheimer and another 1
SIMON, Clara, individually and as executrix of Henry Simon, to P. Vollmer. 7,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Newburg Savings Bank....120,000
SAME to Henry H. Landon and another, trustees, &c 20,000
WILLIAMS, Benjamin A. and Mary A., executors, &c., to George N. Williams, Jr. 16,499

Lis Pendens.

DELANCEY and Forsyth Sts, s w corner, 40x75; Charles Koenig against Michael Englert and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
8TH AV and 155th St, s e corner, 80x100; Henry J. Welch against Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
155TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 225 ft front; same against same, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
RYER AV, w s, 25 ft n of 182d St, 25 ft front; Denis W. Moran against Adelaide M. Thomson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 50 ft n of Hester St, 25x 100; Annie Kaempf against Pauline Kaempf and others, (action to reform deed.)
SOUTH ST, n s, 37.2 ft w of Jefferson St, 31.10 ft front; William J. Smith against Teresa H. Hickey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
CHURCH ST, 82 and 84; Mary A. Chisolm against Charles H. Green and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
124TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 50 ft front; Frances M. Ridabock, executor, against Abraham Steers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
11STH ST, 18 and 20 West; Department of Buildings against John L. Speroni, (violation of building laws.)
118TH ST, 22 West; same against Margaret P. Fransioli and others, (violation of building laws.)
109TH ST, n s, 83 ft e of 2d Av, 17 ft front; Jacob Engel against William Kroll and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
125TH St, n s, 350 ft e of Boulevard, 25 ft front, George G. Kip against Julia Willner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 332.9 ft w of Delmonico Place, 33.9 ft front; William H. Jackson against Leon H. Lissmann and others, (action to recover possession.)
28TH ST, n s, Lots 365 and 366, Twentieth Ward; Molline Ottenberg against James J. Garvey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
126TH ST, 206 West; Garfield National Bank against Hannah Shannon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

121ST ST and Lexington Av, n e corner, 50x100; John Carew & Co. against Charles Bichtermann, owner and contractor $400
SAME PROPERTY; Harvey Forrest against Son Brothers and Charles Bichtermann, owners; Frank E. Small, contractor ..... 30 days 9
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of road leading from West Farms to Westchester, 70 ft front; John Hare against J. E. Pearson, owner; H. Cebusse, contractor.. 8
COTTAGE GROVE AV, w s, 175 ft s of McGraw Av, 25 ft front; Thomas B. Bowne & Son against Carl Haese, owner; James Fish, contractor..... 41
DELANCEY ST, 31 and 33; Charles Koenig against Michael Englert, owner and contractor..... 34
DELANCEY ST, 279 and 281; Adelstine & Aventine against Hyman Wertheim, owner and contractor..... 460
64TH ST, 203 West; G. Adams against Anthony E. Stilger, owner and contractor... 1,389

THE DICKEL RIDING ACADEMY FAILS

Its Business Much Injured by the Increase in the Use of Bicycles.

Leon S. Keller was appointed receiver yesterday of the Dickel Riding Academy Company of 124-134 West Fifty-sixth Street by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court on the application of President Charles W. Dickel, Treasurer Edward Dickel, and other Directors of the company.

The liabilities are $35,208, of which there is due on open accounts $17,558, and on notes $17,650. The assets are $10,153, consisting of $448 in cash, $7,475 due from customers on open account, harness, wagons, and sleighs valued at $1,230, and oil paintings valued at $1,000. Assets to the amount of $49,422 which appear on the books of the company have been taken from the company by recent foreclosure and dispossess proceedings under chattel mortgages and covenants in lease. These assets were: Buildings, $18,937; improvements, $3,608; horses, $18,298; saddles, $2,600; wagons, $1,576; fixtures, $4,394.

Among the creditors are: Charles T. Barney, $10,106; J. B. Cornell, $6,317; Theodore Huffman & Co., $2,576; A. H. Sonn, $1,973; T. M. Leonard, $1,920; Thomas Buckley, $1,566; H. Meyer & Son, $1,435; H. J. Ruge, $1,322; J. Rosenfeld, $1,303; William Elias, $1,000. The company was incorporated on March 1, 1894, with a capital stock of $100,000, the principal stockholders now being: C. W. Dickel, $82,700; Frederick Dickel, $9,000; Theodore P. Huffman, $3,000; J. B. Cornell, $1,500, and Carl Antony, $1,300.

The company succeeded the firm of Dickel & Krohle. Charles W. Dickel, the President, has been in this line of business forty years. The company formerly owned four buildings, occupied as the Riding Academy, in West Fifty-sixth Street, on leased land, and mortgaged, it is said, for $19,000.

The business of the company for more than a year past has not been profitable, largely due, it is said, to the bicycle craze. Heavy expenses and competition were other causes leading to its present difficulties. The order to show cause for the dissolution of the company is fixed for May 15, before John H. Judge as referee.

KENTUCKY'S GREAT INDUSTRY ATTACKED

A Process for Making Three Apparent Whiskies of One Real.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The officials of the Assistant Attorney General's office of the Post Office Department have been advised of an insidious attack upon one of Kentucky's prominent and prosperous industries. Notwithstanding the fact that the Legislature is still in session, and the Senatorial dead-lock is unbroken, a Post Office Inspector reports to the department that a concern known as "The Industrial Publishing Company of Owensboro, Ky.," is offering to sell to merchants a formula for diluting whisky, which is warranted not only to make raw whisky appear like old whisky, but by its use it is asserted that three barrels of apparent whisky can be made out of one barrel of the genuine article.

The circular of the company informs liquor dealers that they can make a net profit of $146 a barrel by adopting this process. The Inspector's report further states that the head of the company is a son of a former Internal Revenue Collector in the Owensborough district, and that this fact gives him a good standing among whisky merchants.

The Post Office Department has directed Postmasters to exclude the business communications of the whisky-diluting concern from the mails, and will communicate with Secretary Carlisle on the subject.

Deserted Wife and Children.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 11.—Capt. Brown of the ferryboat Gazelle yesterday found Mrs. Edward Renner and her two children starving on board the yacht Frederica, which is anchored in the Delaware off Cramer Hill. He took them off the boat and provided for their sustenance. Mrs. Renner said her husband left her and the children on the yacht without food. Renner came here about three months ago with the yacht. Soon afterward he left his family, and they remained on the boat until taken off yesterday.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

NORDICA.

S. W. Corner 7th Av. and West 113th St.
High class apartments of 6, 7, and 8 rooms and bath; elevator, electric light, steam heat, hot water, janitor and hall service, telephone; complete in every detail for comfort and convenience of tenants; open for inspection this week; can be seen evenings; Superintendent on premises.

253 EAST 68TH ST., COR. 2D AV.
New, beautiful, fire-proof apartment house; Steam heated throughout; rents $30 and $40. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

CORNER APARTMENT, 201 EAST 69TH ST.
Steam heated, handsomely decorated; Rents $32.50 and $35.00.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

68TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—
Five new three-story private dwellings, erected by the Schermerhorn estate; excellent location and houses perfect in every detail; rent $1,200; possession at once. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

FOUR STORY HOUSE, PERFECT ORDER, best section of the west side, near Sherman Square, will be leased to desirable tenant at $1,300 per annum. J. Romaine Brown & Co., 245 Columbus Av.

Stores Wanted,

WANTED FROM MAY 1, FOR A TERM OF years, between Broadway and College Place, Barclay and Reade Sts., a double store running through block, with basement and cellar. Address, giving description and rent required, B., Box 200 Times.

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1896,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

at the Real-Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd., 59 to 65 Liberty St.

Sale to Close Estate of

Sylvester Brush, Deceased.

No. 125 Greene Street,
between Prince and Houston Streets,
5-story basement and sub-cellar, 25x100.

S. E. Cor. of Bowery & Grand St.,
5-story and basement brick and iron building, 50x75.

N. W. Cor. of Bowery & Spring St.,
3-story brick building, 59.7x99.7x89.6x101.2.

Nos. 441, 443 and 445 6th Ave.,
three 2-story brick buildings; plot 49.4½x100, with "L" to

Nos. 100½ and 102 West 27th St.,
1 and 3 story buildings; plot 35x24.8½.

No. 507 Sixth Avenue,
between 30th and 31st Streets,
4-story brick building, 17x53.10⅝x17.4½x50.1.

Nos. 349 to 359 Lenox Avenue,
S. W. Cor. 128th Street,
six 4-story and basement brick dwellings, 16.6 to 17 each x55; lot 75.

Nos. 102 to 112 W. 128th Street,
six 4-story and basement brick dwellings, 12.6x60; lot 99.11.

N. E. Cor. of 115th St. & 8th Ave.,
5-story brick store and apartment, 25x100.

2132 to 2138 8th Avenue,
between 115th and 116th Streets,
four 2-story brick dwellings, 25x50x100.

65 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage at 4 1-2 per cent. for 3 or 5 years.

Maps and further particulars of W. C. ORR, Esq., 51 Chambers Street, Attorney for the Estate, or at Auctioneer's offices, No. 9 Pine Street and No. 1 Madison Avenue. Telephone 1442 Cortlandt. (4977)

GEO. R. READ, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH, 1896,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd., 59 to 65 Liberty St.,
NO. 139 AND 141 EIGHTH AVENUE,
S. W. corner of 17th St.
Two 3-story and attic brick buildings.
Plot 46 ft. x 100 ft.
70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 9 Pine Street and 1 Madison Avenue. (5017)

SMYTH & RYAN, AUCTIONEERS,

Will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, on Wednesday, February 26th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon,

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,

11 Handsome Private Residences.
100 E. 58th St., cor. Park Av.
104, 106, 108, 110 E. 58th St.
103, 107, 109, 111 E. 65th St.
515, 517 East 117th St.

HAMILTON ODELL, Esq., Referee, 120 B'way.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attys., 54 William St.
Maps at Auctioneers' office, 111 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
Sells at auction THURSDAY, FEB. 20, at 12 o'clock, at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
To Close Estate John R. Conway, Dec'd.
PRIVATE DWELLINGS NO. 1
23d St. and Gramercy Park.

14 Lexington Avenue,
West side, near 23d St., substantial 4-story high-stoop brownstone, lot 23.4½x75.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. TERMS LIBERAL.

137 and 139 East 21st St.,
Opposite Gramercy Park, two 5-story and basement, connected, lots 20x98.6 each, with usual park rights and restrictions.

70 % Can Remain on Mortgage.
COLEMAN & DONOHUE, ATTORNEYS, 203 BROADWAY.
FULL PARTICULARS FROM AUCTIONEER, 11 PINE ST.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
sells at auction, Thursday, February 20, at 12 o'clock noon, at New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
DESIRABLE PRIVATE HOUSES,
320, 322, 324, & 326 EAST 81ST ST.,
near 2d Av. Four 3-story high-stoop, brownstones; arranged for one or two families; modern improvements; lots, 15x40x102.2 each; 75 per cent. can remain on mortgage.
Hon. MICHAEL C. GROSS, Atty., 108 Park Row.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 11 Pine St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

CONVENT AVE., COR. 143D ST.

This choice new dwelling is offered for sale on very easy terms at a low figure; also an inside house.

GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St., and 5th Av., corner 44th St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN. 4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent.
For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited means, lowest charges.
A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
146 B'way, cor. Liberty St.
LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
4 and 6 Warren St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—The elegant steam-heated apartment house, leased to ten responsible tenants, will be sold at a sacrifice for cash, to net 15 per cent. Income or more. 71 Pineapple St., opposite St. George Hotel; owner on premises.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

Irvington-on-Hudson.

Modern house, 12 rooms, newly decorated; rent, $900.

Old-fashioned Colonial house, 14 rooms, newly remodeled; sanitary plumbing; all modern improvements, (new,) $750.

Both houses have fine views of Hudson, extensive grounds, cared for at owner's expense, and free use of stables; seven minutes' walk of station.
Apply to JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

POPULAR NUTLEY, N. J., OFFERS SEVERAL modern houses, with pleasant grounds, shade, &c., at rentals $450 to $900; quite near station. Apply, F. M. UNGER, opposite Nutley Station.

Real Estate for Exchange.

FOR EXCHANGE.—The elegant steam heated ten apartments house, 71 Pineapple St., opposite St. George Hotel; all leased to good, responsible tenants; will be sold at a sacrifice for cash, or will exchange for unencumbered property. J. W. HAMILTON, owner, on premises.

New-Jersey Property.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., MODERN HOUSES.
No. 14 Gates Av., 8 rooms.....$5,000
No. 44 Plymouth St., 10 rooms..... 8,000
No. 45 Plymouth St., 12 rooms..... 12,000
No. 96 Plymouth St., 11 rooms..... 20,000
Apply to A. B. HOWE, No. 36 Plymouth St., or to any agent.

To Let for Business Purposes.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS
AND OFFICES TO LET
on Chambers, Spruce, Beekman, Fulton, John, Maiden Lane, Dey, Barclay, Park Place, Park Row, Nassau, William, Gold, Cliff, Pearl, Water, and many other streets.
RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

Public Notices.

NEW AQUEDUCT, NEW CROTON DAM, CORNELL SITE.—Notice of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883. Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the Seventh day of March, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard.

CHEAPER ELECTRIC LIGHT

A Hearing on the Zurn Bill by the Assembly Committee.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN AFFECTED

The Companies Say They Cannot Afford to Reduce Prices—Mr. Zurn Makes an Address in Behalf of His Plan.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The Zurn bill reducing the price of electric lights in New-York and Brooklyn was before the Assembly Committee on Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply this afternoon. The bill is as follows:

It shall not be lawful for any company or companies, organized to supply electric lights in cities of this State having a population of 800,000 or over, to charge more than three-fourths of a cent per light per hour for each incandescent light, nor more than four cents per hour per light for each arc light.

E. H. Lewis, representing the Edison Illuminating Company of New-York City, opposed the bill. The electric illuminating companies, he claimed, could not afford any reduction. Even now the Edison Company of New-York was the only one which paid a dividend to stockholders. If a reduction was made in the price paid by cities for illumination, the companies would have to go out of the business. The only reason that the Edison Company paid dividends was, first, because the Edison name lent reputation to the organization; second, because the primary promoters of the company had persistently invested money in the plant, and, third, because of careful and prudent management.

Mr. Zurn, the introducer of the measure, spoke in favor of the bill. He said in New-York City gas sold for $1.25 per 1,000 feet, giving with a five-foot burner 200 lights of sixteen candle power. The same amount of light by incandescent electric lights would cost $2.40. The question is reduced to the cost of production, and it remains for the electric light companies to show that they cannot produce the same amount of light from a ton of coal as can the gas companies and produce the same as cheap. If they are not doing so it does not follow that they cannot do so, for it is a well-known fact that many electric lighting companies are confined to the use of devices which are not the best in the market nor the most economical in their operation. The public should not be compelled to shoulder the expense of bad management, faulty engineering, or any of the sins of omission or commission of these companies or the persons who manipulate them; it is obviously no more than just that the electric lighting companies, as light dispensers and sellers, should be governed by the same law which holds with other light producers and dispensers, and, as light can be measured as readily as any other article of merchandise, it follows that it may be rated at a certain value, whether produced by gas or electricity. There are means for determining the amount of light given at any specified point, and, as with heat, the price depends upon the two factors, time and quantity. Let the electric light people face the issue of cost of production, and face the conclusions which must be the logical outcome of their positions.

No action was taken on the bill.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Many Measures Relating to New-York City and Brooklyn.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—In the Assembly to-day the following bills were introduced:

Mr. Husted—Authorizing late County Treasurers to maintain actions to recover moneys or properties deposited with the Treasurer, or belonging to the county, received without right by any person or corporation.

Mr. Cromwell—Providing that Queens County shall not be exempted from the provisions of the act authorizing villages to contract for electric lighting.

Mr. Booth—Fixing the pay in Richmond County of Inspectors of Election for registration day at $4 a day; election day, $5; poll clerks and ballot clerks, $4 per day.

Mr. Booth—Authorizing the Sewer Board of Port Richmond to issue certificates of indebtedness.

Mr. Hoffman—To incorporate the Hungarian Association of New-York.

Mr. Forrester—Providing for the appointment of three Commissioners of Record before July 1, 1896, by the County Clerk, Register, and Clerk of Richmond County.

Mr. Waldo—To incorporate the Bay Ridge, Fort Hamilton and Norton's Point Ferry Company.

Bills introduced in the Senate were:

Mr. Guy—Providing for the construction of bridges over the Central Hudson tracks at Gerard Avenue and at Walton Avenue, and over the New-York and Putnam Railroad at Fort Independence Street, New-York City, the cost not to exceed $75,000.

Mr. Featherson—Authorizing the appropriation by New-York City of $10,000 to the Community of Notre Dame de Bon Secours (Good Help) for its charitable use and purposes.

Mr. Ellsworth—Allowing stonecutters, paving cutters, block breakers, and quarrymen to file notice of lien for work, labor, and services rendered in excavating and dressing sandstone.

Mr. Wray—Providing that the Chattanooga Park Commissioners for New-York State shall, on direction of the Governor, convey lands to the United States for the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park.

Mr. Pavey—Providing that stake poles for supporting set nets and eel pots shall extend above the surface of the water at mean high tide to a height of not less than three feet.

Mr. Ahearn—Providing that foreign corporations authorized to do business in this State shall not be allowed to give the bonds, recognizances, and undertakings which domestic guarantee companies are allowed to give under Chapter 720 of the Laws of 1893.

Mr. Lexow—Providing that the title to land taken for the East River Bridge shall be vested in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn as joint tenants; that the cost of all property acquired or purchased for the bridge shall be borne in equal shares by New-York and Brooklyn, and the care and control of the bridge shall be vested in the Bridge Commissioners.

These bills were ordered printed and referred.

COST OF CAPITOL COMPLETION.

The Commission Furnishes Its Estimate to the Legislature.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—At a meeting of the Capitol Commission to-day computations were made of the bids opened yesterday for completing the Capitol by contract. The lowest bidders:

For work on centre section, eastern facade, P. J. Carlin & Co., Brooklyn, $498,028; erecting towers, &c., Thomas Merriam & Co., Syracuse, $119,297; northern, southern, and western porticoes, Prescott, Buckley & Co., Keeseville, $420,000; eastern and western lobbies, P. J. Carlin & Co., Brooklyn, $139,100; corridors, adjoining western staircase, P. J. Carlin & Co., $22,414; erecting skylights, &c., P. J. Carlin & Co., $92,153; finishing apartments of Controller and State Treasurer, D. S. Hess & Co., New-York City, $65,400; total for seven divisions, $1,356,388. $1,356,388.

State Architect Perry estimates $360,259 for completing the eastern approach and western staircase, to be done by day's work, thus making the aggregate amount necessary to be expended for the completion of the building $1,715,648.

The commission adopted a resolution, which it transmitted to the Senate Finance Committee, stating that $1,715,647 was the needed amount of money to complete the Capitol construction work. To this must be added the further sum of $50,000, which, in the commission's judgment, will be necessary for supervision, sundry supplies, inspectors, coal, light, clerk hire, supplies for drafting and detail drawing and other contingencies.

Statements accompanied the resolution, showing in detail the lowest several bidders and the estimate of Mr. Perry of the cost of finishing the work to be done by day's labor.

Mr. Perry's detailed statement of the cost of the work to be done by day's labor shows that to finish the eastern approach, the north, south, and east terraces, and the east wall of the roadway, including the carving, will require $294,593, and for completing the western staircase, $85,566 of which amount $17,000 is for stone cutting, setting, and pointing up, and $48,666 for carving. The commission has not yet come to a decision as to entering into contracts for the work.

Mr. Perry was directed to draw up a form of contract and bond for signature by contractors, and the commission adjourned until Wednesday next at 10 A. M.

As the appropriation is running low, 134 men will be dropped from the force in the construction department Saturday.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS FROM BUFFALO.

Since 1889 the Railroads Have Carried More than the Canals.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The Buffalo Merchants' Exchange to-day transmitted to the Senate a statement of the number of bushels of grain shipped by canal and railroad from Buffalo since 1880. The shipments each year were:

Year.	Shipped by Canal.	Shipped by Railroad.
1880	71,747,785	30,956,927
1881	30,805,949	21,808,356
1882	29,447,557	13,205,193
1883	42,392,223	17,403,379
1884	37,871,757	12,397,240
1885	31,452,888	11,315,553
1886	45,017,163	20,818,799
1887	48,972,437	30,045,945
1888	38,070,919	29,964,520
1889	41,741,998	42,432,715
1890	38,225,979	41,143,142
1891	34,499,141	83,493,318
1892	31,531,495	80,142,011
1893	48,042,715	79,202,121
1894	48,428,521	43,690,791
1895	20,236,114	94,287,770

The information was furnished at the request of Senator Grady.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

Favorable Reports Ordered on a Number of New-York Bills.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The Cities Committee of the Assembly will report favorably the following bills:

Mr. Butts—To enable the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New-York to extend the bridge over the tracks of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between Pelham Avenue and King's Bridge Road, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York.

Mr. French—Providing that the Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the New-York City Court of Sessions shall give a five-thousand-dollar bond.

Mr. H. E. Andrews—Giving the Corporation Attorney in the New-York City Corporation Counsel's office a salary of $5,000.

The Senate Finance Committee has agreed to report for printing Senator Brush's bill regulating telephone charges. The bill is reported in order to have several amendments printed.

The Senate Committee on Cities has agreed to report favorably the following bills:

Senator Nussbaum—Exempting the Lloyds from the tax paid to the Treasurer of the New-York City Fire Department.

Senator Nussbaum—The Albany Bi-Partisan Police Board bill, (the Democrats dissenting.)

Senator Wieman—Providing that Coroners in Kings County, after 1899, shall have four-year terms.

Senator Guy—Authorizing the opening of public places in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York City.

Mr. Forrester—Providing that Brooklyn firemen shall be recompensed for the loss of uniforms destroyed while on duty.

Mr. Finn—Prohibiting the dumping of snow or refuse from the sea wall, Battery Park.

Mr. Husted—Requiring the Commissioners of Appraisal for the Croton Reservoirs to report their expenses and disbursements, including witness fees.

The Senate Finance Committee this afternoon gave a hearing on the bill appropriating $400,000 for the Collins farm. Those who spoke in favor of the bill were Dr. E. H. Porter, New-York City; D. W. M. Butler, Brooklyn; Dr. F. Park Lewis, Buffalo; F. J. Blackman, Buffalo; Dr. Asa Couch, Fredonia; Dr. W. T. Helmuth of New-York. There was no one to speak in opposition. It is reported that the appropriation will be reduced. The committee took no action.

The Senate Committee on Penal Institutions was to have given a hearing to-day on the prison labor bills of the new Prison Committee. Robert Montanye of Cortland, a member of the commission, spoke in explanation of the bills. There were others present and desiring to be heard, and the committee, feeling that the bills were important, decided that a joint hearing should be given on the bills before the Senate Committee and the Assembly Prisons Commission on Feb. 20.

A RAP AT THE NEW-YORK POLICE.

Mr. Green Says the Force Is the Most Inefficient Known.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—When Mr. Scherer's Albany Police bill was reached in the Assembly to-day, Mr. Kelly endeavored to make a referendum amendment, providing for a vote on police reorganization within twenty days after the passage of the bill. He spoke at great length in defense of the bill and in defense of the present Police Department. Mr. Scherer replied to him by citing the history of the Police Department and its connection with the election frauds in the past. He named several Captains, Sergeants, and patrolmen as having participated in these frauds.

Mr. Green of New-York said he wished to speak of police reform there. Prior to police reorganization the city had been clear of crime, but since, crime had been rampant and the present was admittedly the most inefficient force ever known. He attacked the Albany bill as a pernicious political measure.

Mr. J. A. Donnelly of New-York and Mr. Trainor of New-York assailed the honesty of purpose of the bill.

Mr. Robbins called the attention of the orators to the fact that the question before the House was the referendum amendment. This, he held, was not Constitutional, but the views of the people could be learned by the action of the Mayor and Common Council, as provided by the Constitution. The referendum amendment was defeated, yeas, 40; nays, 70.

The bill was then advanced to third reading, after several other amendments had been voted down.

These bills were passed:

Mr. Stewart—Revising the charter of the City of Yonkers, relative to providing additional funds for the budget.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing the commission appointed to establish a grand boulevard in New-York to make partial reports.

Mr. Butts—Exempting from assessments for public improvements the real estate of religious corporations in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, New-York City.

Mr. O'Grady—Appropriating $6,000 for disinfecting apparatus for the Quarantine boat Ripple.

When Mr. Kelsey's bill, appropriating $75,000 for the Craig Epileptic Colony in Livingston County, was reached on second reading, Mr. Armstrong moved to recommit.

Mr. O'Grady said the appropriation had been cut from $225,000, and he had personally inspected the place and the appropriation was right.

Mr. Armstrong said the bill would not have been reported had the committee appointed in inquire into such appropriations been in existence at the time.

Mr. Nixon said if the money was not appropriated the colony would be in serious straits.

Mr. Armstrong withdrew his motion, stating that he would renew his objection later. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Stanchfield moved that an adjournment be taken over until Thursday in honor of Lincoln's Birthday.

Mr. O'Grady said he had voted to create Lincoln Day, but did not favor the resolution. It was withdrawn, and the House adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

TALKING FOR GOOD ROADS.

Discussion of Several Bills Before the Senate Finance Committee.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The Senate Finance Committee gave a hearing this afternoon on Senator Nussbaum's bill allowing counties to provide for the improvement of roads by laying macadam, telford macadam, or other stone material, the cost to be assessed as follows: Fifteen per cent. on the town or towns whose roads are improved, 35 per cent. on the county, and 50 per cent. to be paid by the State. County Superintendents of Roads are to be appointed, and their plans are to be approved by Boards of Supervisors and the State Engineer.

Among those present in favor of the bill were H. S. Spaulding of Schodack, Senator Nussbaum, Peter Callanan, W. C. McHarg of Albany, and John G. Wright, President of the State Good Roads Association.

The good roads bills presented by the special Assembly committee were also before the committee for a hearing.

W. C. McHarg of Albany spoke in favor of the Nussbaum bill, which, he said, was an effort in the direction of better roads, with State aid to counties willing to improve their roads.

Senator Guy suggested that the State should have, through a State officer, a voice in approving the contract, inasmuch as the State was taxed with half of the cost. Mr. McHarg said the suggestion would be adopted, and an amendment prepared giving the State Engineer power to approve of the contract.

Mr. McHarg said the bill would also be amended by providing for an appropriation of $250,000.

John Collier Wright spoke in favor of the four good roads bills. The State Aid bill provides that in one case the benefited district may apply for road improvement, when the assessment went on the State, county, and town, each a third. When the Supervisors moved for good roads, the State paid one-third of the cost, and the balance was assessed on the town and county, as the Supervisors wished.

Senator Mullin asked how much the State was to pay under the Nussbaum bill. "Fifty per cent.," said Mr. Wright.

"That's too much," replied Senator Mullin. "Why should the State pay anything?"

Mr. Wright replied that the county option plan, which had been a law for four years, had not produced any result, although the Supervisors had been labored with. State aid was necessary.

"Do you know that the greater part of the cost of these roads will be a tax on New-York, Kings, and Queens Counties, which will be little benefited?" asked Senator Koehler.

Mr. Wright said that was so, but the country districts had paid much for the canals.

Mr. Wright said that he expected that the rural population, seeing the benefit of good roads in adjoining towns, would soon build connecting roads, and that thus the system would be spread over the whole State.

Senator Guy said he was in favor of a plan of roads to be built entirely by the State.

Mr. Wright said the farmers objected to the creation of the office of State Superintendent of Highways.

Mr. Wright spoke in favor of the wide-tire bill. The county paid only half of the cost of change from the narrow to wide tire. The wagon should make the road, and not make the rut. The passage of a State law would be desirable in insuring a uniform size of tire.

Regarding the bill providing for stone-breaking by convicts, Mr. Wright said that the labor organizations favored this plan of employing convicts. As to employing the convicts on the roads, the Prison Commission had charge of that question.

Senator Koehler said that Queens County had expended $3,000,000 on roads and had good roads and a wide-tire law. Yet, under the proposed bill, it would be taxed for the improvement of roads in other counties. Senator Koehler favored compelling Boards of Supervisors to build within their counties main roads, which are to connect and make main arteries throughout the State. Senator Koehler asked that Queens County be excepted from the operation of the bills.

The hearing was closed with the information that there would be a joint hearing on the bills later.

FREE TELEGRAPH DELIVERY.

Mr. Mittnacht Introduces a Bill to Prevent Extra Charges.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—A bill of importance to telegraph companies will be introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Mittnacht of New-York City. It provides for the delivery, without extra charge, of messages in cities, towns, and villages as follows:

It shall be the duty of any and all telegraph companies doing business as such within the State of New-York to transmit to and deliver within the corporate limits of any city, town, or village thereof any telegraph message at the particular place designated therein, within a reasonable time after receipt thereof, and without making any additional or extra charge for carrying and delivering such message within the limits of such incorporated city, town, or village.

Any telegraph company failing to comply with the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty in the sum of $100, payable to the sender of any telegraph message not delivered as aforesaid, and to be recovered by said sender by an action at law.

All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are repealed.

Short Session of the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The Senate was in session but twenty-five minutes to-day. Senator Cantor was absent, and on that account Mr. Wray's coal trust resolution was laid aside. Adjournment was taken until to-morrow, after Mr. Grady had declared that he was the only Senator who wished to honor Lincoln's memory by recognizing to-morrow as a holiday.

FUNERAL OF ANNE AYRES

Services in St. Luke's Hospital Chapel—She Founded the First Sisterhood in the Episcopal Church.

The funeral of Sister Anne Ayres, who fifty-one years ago founded the Sisterhood of the Holy Communion, the first Protestant Episcopal sisterhood in America or England, and who died in the eighty-first year of her age, in St. Luke's Hospital last Sunday, took place in the chapel of the hospital yesterday afternoon.

The ceremony was the first of any kind to take place in the new chapel. Special efforts were made to have it ready for the funeral, in accordance with a wish often expressed by Sister Anne to live to see the beautiful new building occupied.

Bishop Potter was expected to officiate, but owing to the death of a nephew was not present. He was represented by his chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Baldwin. The Rev. Dr. Clover of the hospital assisted in the ceremony by reading the sentences. The psalter was read by the Rev. Dr. Steen of the Memorial Church of the Ascension. The Rev. Dr. Mottet of the Church of the Holy Communion read the lesson, and Archdeacon Tiffany officiated at the prayers. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, Superintendent and rector of the hospital. Dr. Baker will accompany the body to St. Johnland to-day, where it will be buried beside the body of the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, who founded St. Luke's Hospital.

Dr. Baker, in eulogy of Sister Anne, told of her entrance into the sisterhood and her life work. Her death, he said, revived the memory of the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg. Sister Anne preferred to be known only as the handmaiden of Dr. Muhlenberg. She was a teacher when, in the little chapel of St. John's College, at College Point, in 1845, she heard him preach a sermon in which he pictured the life of a woman consecrated to charity. She determined her course then, and on All Saints' Day, 1845, she was ordained by Dr. Muhlenberg as Sister of the Holy Communion. At this time there was no other such organization in England or America.

Sister Anne at once entered upon duty as a parochial sister. She established and conducted for many years the parish school at 330 Sixth Avenue, and during the cholera epidemic which raged soon afterward she was a regular visitor with Dr. Muhlenberg and some of the ladies of the parish at the cholera hospital which was established to meet that emergency. The sisterhood was formed when Sister Anne was joined by Miss Brevoort, who was received as Sister Meta in November, 1853, and was enlarged February, 1854, by the reception of Sister Catherine and Sister Harriet in 1857.

Immediately upon the formation of the sisterhood an infirmary for the sick was established on Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-first Street. This was occupied but a few months, until a new house was finished in the Spring of 1854. In this infirmary about 200 patients were treated, the last fifteen of whom were removed to the hospital in Fifty-fourth Street. At this time Sister Anne, Sister Catherine, and Sister Harriet moved to St. Luke's Hospital to conduct the work there, and for forty years Sister Anne continued in active service as the first sister in Dr. Muhlenberg's successive institutions of St. Luke's Hospital and of the Church Industrial Colony, at St. Johnland. She left a paper, which was to be opened after her death, saying that she had purposely destroyed her journal and letters, from which a lengthy biographical sketch might have been made, as she preferred to be known and remembered as the faithful handmaid of Dr. Muhlenberg in his labors during the last thirty-five years of his faithful life.

Among those attending the ceremony were the Rev. H. C. Freeman, Chaplain of the hospital; the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet of St. Anne's Church, the Rev. Dr. Chamberlin, the Rev. Dr. Peters, Mother Harriet, and Sister Catherine, who are two of the original sisters of the order, with several others of the sisters. There were also present Sister Mary from the House of Mercy, at Inwood; Sister Julia of the Order of Deaconesses, of the Diocese of Long Island; George McCulloch Miller, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William Alexander Smith, Olcott Bleecker, and Miss Walsh, Mrs. W. C. Haddon, Miss Emily S. Babcock, Miss Virginia Babcock, and Miss Rebecca Hart, who were at one time Sister Anne's pupils.

Treasures for the Czar's Coronation.

The most important of the treasures which are to be sent from St. Petersburg to Moscow for the Coronation of the Czar is the crown, valued at $1,000,000. Executed after a Byzantine model by an artist of Geneva, named Jeremias Pauczic, it is formed of two emblematic representations of the empires of the Orient and Occident, surmounted by a pear-shaped ruby and five diamonds arranged into a cross. The work was done by order of Catherine II.

More remarkable is the sceptre ordered by Paul for his coronation, April 5, 1797. In it is chased the Lasaref, or Orlof, diamond which was one of the eyes—the other was the Koh-i-Noor diamond—of the gold lion at the throne of the Grand Mogul of Delhi. The Lasaref had no more appreciation than if it were glass, for many years. An Armenian merchant realized its value and bought it. He offered it to Catherine II., who refused to pay the price that he asked. He sold it at Amsterdam to Count Alexis Orlof, who made a present of it to Catherine II. Count Orlof gave for the stone a sum equivalent to $500,000, an annuity of 2,000 rubles, and titles of nobility to Lasaref. The Orlof weighs 199¾ carats, that is, 8 carats more than the Koh-i-Noor.

A New Assistant for Col. Fellows.

It was announced at the District Attorney's office yesterday that Col. Fellows had appointed Waltham Strong as a Deputy Assistant District Attorney.

Mr. Strong has been a Subway Commissioner, and is a member of Tammany Hall and the New-York Athletic Club.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT FORBIDDEN

Not to be Allowed in Any Charitable Home for Children.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—A special meeting of the State Board of Charities was held here to-day. As the investigation of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, over which Superintendent Pierce presides, instituted by the Board of Charities is still fresh in the public mind, the contents of a letter received from the Board of Managers of that institution may be of interest. This letter states that the order of the State Board of Charities, "that the Secretary of the State Board of Charities be instructed to notify the managers of the Westchester Temporary Home for Children that the use of chains upon the children in its custody for punishment or restraint must at once be stopped, and that corporal punishment upon such children be abandoned," had been carried out.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, In accordance with Section 14, Chapter 771, Laws of 1895:

That the Secretary of the State Board of Charities be instructed forthwith to notify, in writing, the individual managers of all institutions subject to the supervision of this board, and having the care or custody of children, that corporal punishment upon such children is an abuse and an evil, and must henceforth be abandoned.

MUST INSPECT THE BOILERS

Fires in the Willard Parker Hospital Will Have to be Drawn.

The Police Commissioners received a communication from the Health Department yesterday asking that the inspection of the boilers in the Willard Parker Hospital be postponed until April 1, on the ground that if the inspection was made now it would be necessary to put out the fires, which would cause great inconvenience to the patients in the hospital.

Sergt. Washington Mullin, who is in charge of the Boiler Inspection Department, reported that the license to run the boilers in the Willard Parker Hospital expires next Friday, and that it would be in violation of the law to use the boilers after that date without having them tested first. He said if the board postponed inspection it would be responsible if an accident occurred. The board decided that the regular inspection of the boilers would have to be made.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl as chambermaid and seamstress; speaks little English; good city reference. E. S., 203 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By experienced girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. Call, two days, at 222 East 65th St.; ring Holgan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat, smart girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; three years' city reference. Norton, 409 West 42d St., two flights.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; or would do chamberwork and washing; three years' reference. M. L., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced English Protestant as chambermaid, where butler and parlormaid are kept; the best of city references. A. C., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes to get a situation for a chambermaid, whom she can recommend. Apply Feb. 12, from 9 until 11, 10 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or waiting in a small family; has good city reference. H., 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; city reference. S. D., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with children or waiting; first-class city reference. 317 West 21st St., ring Lee's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging. 266 West 26th St., private family.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By an English Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with children; references; private family. 249 West 49th St., first bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid; best city references; last employer can be seen. 13 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; first-class city reference. 112 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid; will assist with laundry work; city references. M. N., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant; age 26. K. B., care of Mrs. Morris, 238 East 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a private family; best city reference. M. S. R., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting, best city references. 864 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid, with best city reference. Call, two days, present employer's, 15 North Washington Square.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork and attend to grown children; good reference. 785 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good reference. 785 7th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches; French and American cooking; best references. M., care of janitor, 226 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a thorough cook and caterer in all kinds of French cooking and company dinners; entire charge; best reference; city or country. 210 West 36th St., third bell.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as good cook in a private family only; country preferred; no wash; reference; wages $20. Address, all week, 347 West 38th St., candy store.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; all kinds cooking; all kinds desserts; good baker of pastry of all kinds; best city reference; lady seen. 109 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; larding, clear soup, jellies, creams, ices; excellent baker; first class city reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK.—English; experienced in all branches of cookery; takes full charge of kitchen; luncheons and dinners; wages, $30; best city references. S. L., Tyson's market, 44th St. and 5th Av.

COOK—BUTLER.—By French couple; wife as first-class cook, knowing bread, pastry, dessert; husband competent butler; private family; best references. 152 West 25th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; is a good baker; gets up company dinners and lunches; can come well recommended. Call or address; seen; for two days; 127 East 63d St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls, together; good cook and laundress; good chambermaid and waitress. 808 West 16th St., second floor, back.

COOK.—By young American woman as first-class cook; American family; best city reference. 117 East 53d St.; Adams's bell.

COOK.—By a competent young woman to cook by the day or week; best city reference. B. C., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First class, French, by the day, $1.50; week or month; dinner parties and luncheons a specialty; best reference. 354 West 39th St.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; city or country; good baker; best city reference. Saunders, 305 East 72d St.

COOK.—By woman as first-class cook; excellent references; no washing; wages, $25; city or country. 500 West 49th St.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly competent in all branches; private family; references. Mrs. Conwell, 339 East 19th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day cooking or cleaning; best reference. E. W., 500 West 49th St., top floor.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in private family; best personal reference. 214 West 27th St.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent woman; by day or week; best city reference. J. M., 145 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in a private family; best personal reference. 214 West 27th St.

COOK.—By a middle-aged Protestant woman as plain cook and first-class laundress; references. 20 East 115th St.; McCleery's bell.

COOK.—North of Ireland girl; excellent city references. Call, two days, 1,601 Broadway; first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best personal city reference. 266 West 36th St.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook in private family; city or country. E. T., 203 East 48th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman in small private family; good city reference. 319 East 32d St., second floor.

COOK.—By a girl as cook; understands all kinds of fine cooking; best city references. 219 West 17th St.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept. S. L., 114 East 53d St., care of Snooke.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; public place preferred; best city references. 443 West 50th St.

COOK.—By a good German cook; no washing and ironing; references. I. H., 209 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook for boarding house; good carver. 213 East 28th St., top floor, front.

COOK.—By young woman as cook and laundress; city references. 474 3d Av., top floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook and do plain washing; good reference. 224 East 29th St.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; best of city references. 26 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a German cook; no washing and ironing; references. 209 East 40th St., first flight.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; best of family references. 26 West 32d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Scotch Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family, where a kitchenmaid is kept; can take a chef's place; willing to take full charge of kitchen and do the marketing; wages, $50; good city reference. 229 East 19th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a good cook in a private family; understands meats and game, soup and desserts; good bread and biscuit maker; would do a little coarse washing if required; best city and country references. 210 East 28th St., top floor, front.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent, economical German girl; willing and obliging; good cook and laundress; best reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By experienced woman as excellent cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended from her late employer; wages, $35 to $40. M. P., 950 6th Av., stationery store.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as cook and do washing and ironing in a private family; is willing and obliging; has personal reference from her last place; country or city. 425 West 424 St., one flight up.

COOK.—By a woman as excellent family cook in private family; would do coarse washing if required; city reference. 145 West 60th St.; ring Regan's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a professional cook; German; good caterer and manager; capable to take full charge; two years' references. Call or address, stating wages, H., 236 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference; wages, $30 to $35. C. D., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two girls together; cook and laundress; good chambermaid and waitress; other as chambermaid and waitress; references. 308 West 16th St., second floor, back.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR DO GENERAL housework; good bread and biscuit baker; city or country; good reference. 224 West 18th St., rear house, one flight up.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By expert fitter, trimmer, to go out by the day; formerly with "Kate Riely"; evening and street dresses; reference, Dressmaker, 159 East 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Improves on waists; good sewer, or as seamstress. Call or address, for two days, Seamstress, 206 East 32d St., care Miss Lofgran.

DRESSMAKER.—Work by the day; by a thoroughly competent seamstress and dressmaker; best reference. M. Mathews, 310 East 28th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Requires work home or by the day; good fitter; remodelling; prices reasonable. 136 West 62d St., first floor.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—(Morning occupied) wishes position for remaining time; resident preferred; or would exchange some time for a good home; best of references. Address Europe, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By experienced American lady; musician; entire charge taken; cheerful; will go anywhere. Box 110, Roselle, N. J.

A RESIDENT, A VISITING GOVERNESS; very successful with backward children. Successful, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. — Speaks fluently French and German, some English; good sewer; highest references. Mademoiselle, Box 283 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a North German lady as housekeeper for a gentleman or widow, with or without children. Mrs. H. Maass, 209 East 40th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young respectable German girl; excellent housekeeper; good references; willing; industrious. 1,601 Broadway; first floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable woman as housekeeper in gentleman's flat; understands first-class cooking; reference. 64 West 14th St.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By intelligent American woman as working housekeeper or to wait on invalid. Scott, 95 Amsterdam Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; or care of growing children in American family by an intelligent Swiss Protestant, middle age, speaking three languages; good seamstress, packer and traveler; city references. 411 4th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; competent and experienced; good packer, sewer, hairdresser; charge of lady's wardrobe; first-class references. L. M., 120 West 58th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; having been in France and England; experienced dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; three years' city reference. D. C., 1,152 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; understands her duties; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; can cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. B. C., 237 East 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; just arrived; speaks English fluently; good hairdresser, seamstress, and packer; good references. A. B. Z., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant; thoroughly competent; first-class packer and traveler; best city reference. Lady's Maid, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; willing to travel; best reference. A. B., care Mrs. Saunier, 250 West 16th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French maid; dressmaker, hairdresser; competent, willing and obliging; city references. French Maid, 112 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; excellent hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; first-class references. L'Allemand, 158 West 20th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid and seamstress in private house. 209 East 40th St.

MAID.—In return for passage to England, a cheerful young woman will give her services as maid or nurse; very good sailor. L. S., 114 East 53d St., care of Snooke.

MAID.—By a North German from Hanover as maid to young ladies; plain sewing; teaches German; best references. S. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

MAID.—Would like to go to Europe as maid; speaks English, French, German; hairdresser, needlewoman, packer. Z. Warrodell, 138 East 43d St.

MAID.—By French person as children's maid; good needlewoman, packer, and traveler; best city references. F., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class in all kinds of sewing; willing to assist with chamberwork; first-class reference. 141 East 33d St.

USEFUL MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—In family; experienced with children; reference. L. H., care Mrs. Tulley, 25 West 68th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as experienced laundress and chambermaid in private family; best city reference. 460 West 33d St., Flanagan's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent in all branches; shirts, collars, and cuffs; first-class city reference. 3 East 72d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent in all branches; first-class references. 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady going abroad desires to find employment for her day laundress four days each week; does shirts; very quick; perfectly reliable laundress. 249 West 61st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. P., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress; take family washing at home; by month or week or dozen; first-class